



1. *Amberley Castle, Sussex, 1793. N.W.*



D. Parker del. 1793

2. *Grey Friary, Shrewsbury, 1793. N.W.*



3. *From Hunsdon, Herts*



4. *Dretwich Seal*

THE
Gentleman's Magazine

AND
Historical Chronicle

For the YEAR MDCCXCV

VOLUME LXV.

PART THE FIRST.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at Cicero's Head, Near Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.
And sold by ELIZ. NEWBERRY, the Corner of St. Paul's
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1795.

ODE ON THE APPROACH OF THE NEW YEAR.

"**JANUS**," approach, reveal thy lore,
 Display thy choicest gifts in store;
 Declare, shall quick returning peace
 Bid war, and civil discord, cease?
 Proclaim it loud—and Britain's tuneful
 choir
 To thee, with gratitude, shall strike the
 On thee their eager eyes with rapture fix.
 "And hail with joy auspicious, "Ninety-five!"
 But if thy streamers from afar,
 Still mark the flag of war;
 If yet our chiefs must keep the field,
 If stubborn France demands to yield;
 If, still consulting in her force,
 She looks on victory of course;
 Tell us—the year shall end her idle dream,
 And Brunswick's arms be made each
 poet's theme.

II.
 Shall "Britain," from the nations sent,
 Prove "umpire" of the Continent;
 Whom the Western world relies,
 And states contending turn their eyes;
 Whose "minister" knows wisely how to state
 The best resources of her potent state;
 Whose "Commerce" spreads the sail, and
 plies the oar,
 Importing foreign "treasures" to her shore;
 To whom "to give" is, from on high,
 The genial "day-spring" to desire,
 Which hath with constant splendor
 shone
 On "Virtue" seated on her "Throne;"
 Shall Heav'n, propitious to her prayers,
 Reward her labours, and her cares;
 Tell us, shall George's Councils, Fred'ric's
 arms,
 In safety guard her still from all alarms?

III.
 Distracted "France!" deluded state!
 Once happy, powerful, and great;
 For whom the bounteous Hand
 All "station" in its wisdom plann'd;
 Recording Memory heaves a mournful sigh,
 Surveys thee with a retrospective eye,
 With pity, mix'd with scorn, beholds thy fall;
 'Tis all thou canst expect—"insidious
 Gaul!"
 Bor' of light fantastic brain,
 Of all sophistry still vain;
 What can that dreamful cult alone
 Which rais'd the "altar" and the
 "throne" [rage,
 Which once whelm'd all with murderous
 And fast and with blood the historic page!
 "When Horrors ride upon the white-mouth'd
 wave,"
 Can any port the found'ring vessel save?

IV.
 To "Brunswick," worthy of the meed,
 These efforts of an artist's reed
 The loyal Muse presumes to give
 (Where zeal inspires, the numbers live)
 The humble tribute of no secular lays;
 No servile adulation marks the praise
 Due to a Prince, dispensing blessings round,
 In arts accomplish'd, and in arms re-
 nown'd;
 Each fertile plain, each golden grove,
 Refounds with *liberty* and love,
 In gratitude pours forth the lay
 Resounding to mild Brunswick's sway,
 Whose influence, by all consent,
 Exults in reigns in every breast;
 To "British" blooms, "British" zeal
 imparts; [all hearts!
 And with the warmest "feelings" fills
 [CRANE, M.D.
 With, Dec. 31, 1795.

P R E F A C E.

IN times of peril and alarm, when, for wise and salutary reasons, Providence permits the sagacity of the wise to be frustrated by the artifices of wicked men, and the triumphs of moral virtue to be for a while suspended, the mind can rest upon no base so strong, or feelings so consolatory, as the consciousness of having done its duty.

With such emotions Mr. Urban enters upon a new year; and, although somewhat depressed, in common with all those not proselytes to a new philosophy, which laughs to scorn the better sympathies of the heart, he looks back upon his labours of the year that is past, with a manly confidence. He boldly avows that no principles can be imputed to him but such as necessarily proceed from loyalty as a subject, benevolence as a man, impartiality as a critic, and a general love of genius and talents wherever they appear. He has ever acted, and ever will act, upon a system of conduct, which, equally defying the insinuations of prejudice, malignity, and disappointment, at once elevates and secures the mind, from the reach of mean and contemptible passions. At the same time, therefore, that he repeats his acknowledgements to the publick, for the undiminished success, which still continues to accompany his exertions, he again holds forth his accustomed invitation, without distinction of sect or party, to all who may think proper to exercise their talents, in whatever pursuit, for the elucidation of what is obscure, or the promotion of what is useful, in any branch of Science or the Arts. Neither will he take his leave of the numerous circle whose friendship is his pride, and whose assistance he may boast, or of that publick whose approbation stamps its valued sanction on his labours, without offering his serious prayer to the Father of Good, that all sorrow for past, or terror of future calamity, may be speedily obliterated by the return of peace, the extinction of animosities, the oblivion of injuries, and the circulation of benevolence to an extent, which may embrace every quarter of the globe.

Dec. 31, 1795.

REMARKS AND CORRECTIONS IN OUR LXVth VOLUME.

Mr. URBAN. Dec. 31, 1795,
A FEW additional remarks on
 you: LXVth volume (see p. 467),
 may not perhaps prove unacceptable.

In p. 469, col. 2, l. 31, we should
 read "1768," as in p. 471, col. 2,
 l. 15, and also according to the title-
 page of the Glasgow edition. . . .

P. 470, col. 1, l. 12 Mr. Boswell
 published also, in 1785, a spirited
 "Letter on the Attempt to diminish
 the Number of the Lords of Session in
 Scotland."

P. 562, col. 1, l. 46. Perhaps we
 should read "1780," as Dr. Beattie,
 in a public advertisement, disclaimed
 the edition of his Poems in that year,
 and declared, "that the two last pieces
 of the Collection, namely, The Cave
 of Pope, and The Education of Achil-
 les, were not written by" him.

P. 566, col. 1, l. 14, we should read
 "and *Gutch's* Colectanea;" as in p.
 657, col. 1, l. 43.

P. 618, col. 2, l. 24. Should we
 not for "youngest" read "second?"

P. 645, col. 1. Mr. Whiter's per-
 formance came under your review in
 p. 928 of your volume for 1794.

P. 658, col. 1, l. 34, we should most
 assuredly read "1716," and in l. 5 also
 "80."

P. 659, col. 2. The distinguished
 Editor of the work, here mentioned
 in the *note*, should be referred to Rother-
 am's masterly "Apoogy," noticed in
 p. 1075 of your volume for 1789;
 which might probably incline him to
 think more *justly* of the subject of the
 offensive answadversion; for which a
 worthy correspondent had considered
 Mr. Urban, who brought that answad-
 version forward, as responsible.

P. 661. A recurrence to your vo-
 lume for 1776, pp. 106, 8, will shew
 that Mr. William Bedwell and Bishop
 William Bedell have been confounded
 with each other heretofore. Ample
 references are there made to sources of
 information respecting the former.

P. 764. The date in the *note* will
 evidently appear to be wrong by refer-
 ring to p. 84, col. 2, and pp. 99—101,
 of your volume for 1752. The curious
 astronomical lecture, published in the
 latter pages, was taken in short-hand
 by Mr. Blacow, whose fame is record-
 ed in your volume for 1755, as is his
 in that for 1760, p. 249.

P. 907, col. 1. Your correspondent,
 who quotes Rabelais in col. 1, may be
 referred to your volume for 1790, p.
 698, col. 2, p. 785, col. 1, and p. 1192,
 col. 2, and to that for 1792, p. 144,
 col. 2. Dr. Nash has a note on Hudib-
 bras, part III. canto III. v. 243,
 which may also be consulted.

P. 920. The two last paragraphs in
 col. 1 will admit of a ready reply; the
 query is already answered in p. 621,
 col. 2, l. 4, 5. The wish is vain, as
 Mr. Cook is dead.

P. 972. The maiden name of the
 widow of Shuckburgh Athby was
Hinde, not *Ashby*; she was daughter of
 Richard *Hinde*, esq. of Cold Ashby.

Sir Henry Clinton; p. 1060, was al-
 so author of "Observations on Mr.
 Stedman's History of the American
 War," 1795, 4to.

Give me leave; in addition to these
 strictures on your LXVth volume, to
 observe that, in p. 520, col. 1, of that
 for 1791, a remark is made on p. 1164
 of the preceding volume, the truth of
 which is fully confirmed in p. 192 of
 that for 1788, in which a part of the
 interesting letter on cancers was previ-
 ously printed with far more accuracy
 in some passages, though not in all,
 than in that for 1790. The Rev. Dr.
 Phanuel Bacon, who died in January,
 1783 (see your volume for that year,
 p. 91, and p. 406), was the undoubted
 winner of that letter.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 415, col. 1, l. 24, read "Vindobonensis;" and col. 2, l. 45, 46, read
 "Brenninger."

P. 444, col. 1, l. 31, read "Kington."
 P. 445, col. 2, l. 25, read "New-
 come;" and, l. 29, "O'Beirne."

P. 447, col. 1, l. 9, for "hail" read
 "college."

P. 467, col. 1, l. 53, for "before"
 read "of;" and col. 2, l. 11, read
 "1666;" and, l. 12, read "381."

P. 468, col. 1, l. 5, read "highly;"
 and, l. 13, "dean Bolton's."

P. 470, col. 1, l. 23, for "this" read
 "last;" and, l. 56, for "this" read
 "his."

P. 594, *note*, read "LXII."

P. 926, col. 2, l. 40, read "p. 803."

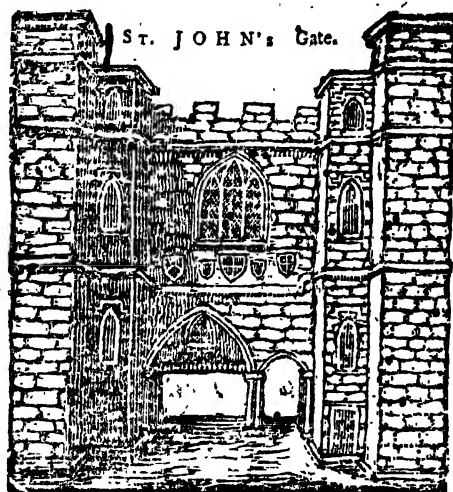
P. 927, col. 2, l. 27, f. justice.

P. 973, col. 2, l. 17, r. Trundle.

P. 985, col. 1, l. 31, for "Whitby"
 read "Whitey." SCRUTATOR.

The Gentleman's Magazine

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. P. & World
Morning Advertiser
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry



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Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Shropshire 2
Sturtebury 2
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Whitehaven
Worcester
York 2

JANUARY, 1795.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD. 1795.

2 Meteorological Diaries for December, 1794, and January, 1795.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Hygrom.	State of Weather in December, 1794.
	S calm	29,48	46	14 F. 8	blue sky, fine day
	S brisk	42	47	.3	black sky, rain at night
	SW moderate	45	52	.8	black sky, rain at night
	S calm	50	51	.0	dark sky, rain in P.M.
	S calm	54	50	.3	blue sky, pleasant day
6	SE calm	66	49	.1	blue sky, and pleasant
7	SE moderate	60	48	.4	dark sky, rain P.M.
8	SE moderate	37	49	0.9	dark sky, sun, rain at night
9	SE moderate	25	48	1.3	dark sky, showers
10	SW calm	63	46	.6	blue sky, sun, showers P.M.
11	S gentle	03	44	.5	dark sky, rain at night
	gentle		46	0.9	dark sky, rain at night, very slight showers
	SE moderate	92	48	.8	blue sky, rain at night
14	NW calm	30, 71	48	1.2	blue sky, delightful day
	SE calm	01	45	.5	dark sky, slight showers
16	S calm	30	42	.6	blue sky, but little sun
17	S gentle	11	43	.5	dark sky, no sun
18	S brisk	29, 89	43	.5	black clouds, sun and pleasant
19	SE calm	70	42	.7	blue sky, gusty cold day
20	SE brisk		39	.6	dark sky, cold day, snow and sleet at night
21	SE brisk		38	.3	speckled sky, bright day
22	SE calm	54	39	.7	clouds, thaw, but fair
23	SE gentle	63	38	.6	obscure sky, mist
24	NE gentle	86	36	.6	clear sky, keen air
25	NW moderate	77	42	.3	clear sky, betterous night
26	N calm	56	40	.7	overcast, thaws a little
27	N calm	87	36	.3	overcast, mild thaw, frost at night
28	N calm	37, 18	38	.9	blue clouds, mild and pleasant
29	N calm	14	41	.9	overcast, mild and pleasant
30	NE calm	1	33	.9	some blue, mild and pleasant
31	N calm	0	37	.7	some blue, a little sun

7. Flocks of fieldfars on the wing.—10. Hoar frost.—14. Gossamer Anats. Insects sporting in the air.—A very mild conclusion of the year. Calmness and serenity has been prevalent. The frost has been remarkably mild, and has afforded an opportunity for several agricultural operations heretofore impracticable, the lands being so walked with continual rains. Different works have been prosecuted with great addan.

Fall of rain this month, 1 inch 7-roths. Evaporation, 1 inch 6-roths.

Fall of rain the whole year, 39 inches 9-roths. Evaporation, 29 inches 2-roths.

N.B. No account of evaporation in the month of January last, the vessel being burst with the frost.—Hutton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JANUARY, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1795.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl.	Noon	11 o'cl.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1794.
Dec.						Jan.					
27	34	37	35	29, 89	cloudy	12	21	30	30	30, 45	foggy
28	37	37	36	30, 21	cloudy	13	32	36	25	36	fair
29	35	38	34	30	cloudy	14	23	32	28	25	snowy
30	33	37	34	26	cloudy	15	29	28	26	18	snowy
31	26	31	28	12	fair	16	24	30	26	01	windy
1	21	27	26	22	foggy	17	23	27	26	29, 80	snowy
2	21	25	26	23	foggy	18	26	29	21	68	cloudy
3	14	21	18	36	foggy	19	23	29	15	74	cloudy
4	13	21	18	48	fair	20	19	26	22	79	fair
5	24	32	29	36	fair	21	22	26	20	85	fair
6	30	35	35	13	cloudy	22	20	25	21	92	fair
7	35	34	36	14	foggy	23	18	21	16	75	fair
8	36	37	32	18	cloudy	24	22	26	15	30, 02	cloudy
9	33	38	33	1	cloudy	25	7	24	20	18	fair
10	30	36	30	45	fair	26	20	25	35	29, 77	snow
11	23	32	26	46	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine

For JANUARY, 1795.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, Jan 2.

I CANNOT express the pleasure I experienced in reading the very liberal and excellent letter of your worthy correspondent, Caledoniensis, in your truly valuable Magazine (LXIV. 987). Surely the poor clergy must be much obliged to you, sir, for your readiness to insert in it whatever may tend to meliorate their situation. They are very much to be pined indeed. Pined, indeed, they are, but not relieved. If "every clergyman in Scotland, of the Established Church," by a late regulation, will "have a clear annual income of 100*l*. or guineas, independent of his house, garden, and glebe," why should not the poor curates in England be improved? a country, where there is such a wide difference in the manner of living, and the price of every necessary of life? Surely something ought to be done for them: for such, I mean, as have no fellowship, nor private fortune, nothing but a poor curacy to subsist, or rather strive, upon, for here, I think, a distinction ought to be made. •

With regard to their petitioning parliament for relief, it may be objected, perhaps, that this is not a proper time, when innovation of every kind is so much and truly to be dreaded. It would, however, be some alleviation of their distress, to be assured that their grievances should be redressed at the return of peace. In the mean time, it would be no bad policy to consider how much influence they have on the people, and whether the doing of something for them immediately may not attach them more firmly to Government than some of them appear to be, and prevent the prevalence of leveling principles in the Church, which must certainly endanger it, and, considering the very close alliance between Church and State, the latter too perhaps.

Having entertained the highest sentiments of esteem and respect for the truly worthy Bishop of Landaff, ever since his kind endeavours to better the situation of the inferior clergy, I was surprized to find from Caledoniensis that his lordship refused to interest himself in the favour of those gentlemen who met some years ago at Preston, in Lancashire, to petition for relief. As I am unacquainted with what passed on the occasion, I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, to inform me of the particulars, and what reasons his lordship assigned, if any, for his refusal. The good bishop, if I mistake not, once wished every clergyman to have 100*l*. a year. This would certainly make them very comfortable, and, even in these days, respected, as well as respectable. They might then be able to save something for the day of sickness, and consequent incapacity for discharging their duty. The situation of the poor clergy, under these distressing circumstances, is peculiarly wretched. I could say much on this subject, but will no longer detain Mr. Urban at present, as A. B. has anticipated me in a letter, which appeared in your Magazine (LXIV. 233), and which I am sorry to see so long unnoticed, as every one must wish something to be done for the inferior clergy in this kingdom, who is, like your present correspondent,

A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

P. S. A. B. laments that, while such liberal provision is made in many parts of the kingdom for clergymen's widows, there is none, at least, that he knows of, for poor clergymen themselves, and particularly those who are unable, through ill health, to discharge their functions. I wish I could inform him of a suitable provision made for those of the clergy, who are so peculiarly unfortunate. Mr. Urban, however, will have the goodness to inform him, that there is an annual donation of 10*l*. each to ten

poor curates, left by a Mr. Stock, and even somewhere in London. I find that this year it has been bestowed on ten clergymen, not one of whose salaries amounts to more than 30l. a year, and one to only 13l.!! Add to this, that they have all large and young families!! In short, the total amount of their salaries is 221, and the number of their children 69!! Are these things to, Mr. Urban? or, rather, *should* they be so? I must leave it to some other of your correspondents, who are better acquainted with such matters, to inform A. B. who Mr. Stock was; and will only add, that if I have heard, or read, of a Mr. B. ewter's charity for poor clergymen, Dr. B. is, and Bishop Crew's. The last is, I believe, confined to the hundred of Spokenhoe, Leicestershire, but some one will be so good, perhaps, through the medium of your very valuable miscellany, to give him a full and accurate account of these excellent charities.

MR. URBAN, Jan.

FROM your valuable Magazine I receive a most gratifying no small share of pleasure and satisfaction, and in my turn have a *capitally* contributed to the amusement and information of some of your numerous readers. From your name alone (setting aside former experience) I need not doubt your *urbanity* to spare a column for the following letter, which has certainly something of the *utile* in it if not of the *dulce*; but I hope that it will prove to several as well *delibando* as *monendo*.

I am one of those unfortunate beings, who, from some peculiarities of sentiment, am not a pleasing companion to the world in general, and, being thus a good deal secluded from society with the living, of course I associate not a little with the dead, by reading and reflecting upon their *literæ scriptæ*, and sometimes have recourse to the same means of perpetuating such thoughts as occur to myself. Now, the same cable which too much debars me of society will probably debar me from ever attaining to the honours and advantages of the world; for I cannot *flatter*, nor *say yes*! when I think no! but always speak with that upright and downright sincerity which I wish others to speak to me. If I could *play the hypocrite* a little better, perhaps I might succeed as well as some other of my brethren have done in different ages, and now do; and, be-

fore long, should see my name among those who are recorded in the list of promotions to — the rectory of — in the presentation of — —; to you may now perceive, Mr. Urban, that your correspondent is a copyman.

However, should such an event ever take place, I mean to adopt the following plan; but as I see no likelihood of its being *done*, and as many good schemes have been rendered abortive by the intervention of death, I shall not wait for the *actual* accomplishment of my design, but be as well contented with the *merit* of having first suggested it, as if I had been the first to put it in practice. It need not be said by me, for it is self-evident to all eyes, that it is one of the most important parts of every minister's duty to *endeavour* to be upon good terms with his parishioners, and if possible (for in some instances it may not) to live peaceably with all men. He should study every *honourable* method to conciliate the affections of his people towards him, that they may both respect the office and love the man; and certainly there are many ways of effecting so desirable an object, which will be attended with very little inconvenience, and not much expence.

Now, supposing that I was the pastor of a country parish, the majority of my flock would probably be in the agricultural line. Some upon a larger scale, and others in gradation, down to the cottager. The plan I should have recourse to would be to publish on the church-door, that to the farmers who produced the best ten acres of *arable*, *barley*, or *oats*, I would remanquish respectively the value of those acres for *that year*, and either give it them in current cash, or to an honorary silver cup or medal of equal value, as should best suit their own wish. The award should be by proper judges, *viz. skilful and impartial*; and on Michaelmas day would request the *arable* of them (if my house could contain them) to take their *grogg*, plum-pudding, and home-brewed *October*, at the rectory, and then receive at least the award, if not the reward, of their industry. Now, Mr. Urban, can you discover any thing in this plan that is objectionable. In my opinion, this would be a much better method of dwelling amongst my parishioners, than behaving with a *supercilious reserve*, as though they were a race of beings unworthy of my company; (supposing the farmers in general not to be as *harmful*

as their priests, yet they may be of as good principles, and as sound natural understanding, as he is!) and by associating with them in this friendly manner, if I aided with a dignity becoming my position (such as *checking* their ribaldry and blasphemy), they would insensibly acquire a polish of manners very different to that baseness and obscenity, which, (I am sorry to say it!) too generally prevail among them now, because they associate chiefly amongst themselves, or with men of profligate morals.

The clergy themselves would, in the course of a few years, find the good effects of acting in his manner. They would not have to much grumbling as they now are obliged to hear, about payment of their tithes. *Murmurs* there would certainly be from those whose leading characteristic is avarice; but they would be much less frequent than they are at present. As to an abolition of tithes, which seems now to be so ardently wished for by many, it would then (I think) scarce ever be desired by any but such as those I just mentioned. For my part, Sir, I am so thoroughly convinced that *justice* ought to *triumph*, and that it is the *most equitable and fairest* mode of payment, that if ever the state concedes to the popular clamour (*clamour raised by faction, and supported by ignorance and avarice*) as to decree a commutation for tithes, the state shall have a formal resignation of my letters of orders, nor will I ever exercise the pastoral office so long as such a decree continues in force: but I trust that our legislators have too much wisdom ever to be the dupes of such iniquitous artifice as to introduce such an innovation in our laws: when would it not probably produce similar troubles in this country to those which France has woefully experienced, originating from a similar cause. The abolition that I should vote for is the abolition of *avarice* both in the clergy and laity; and then tithes will not seem such a burthen to the one, nor be too anxiously sought after by the other. But I have here briefly touched upon a subject which I did not design when I sat down to write; therefore, to return to the object I had primarily in view, do you not think Sir, that such annual parish prizes from the *rector* (whether clergy or layman) would be productive of great national benefit. Such an institution would be a stimulus to industry, and make almost every parish a little

agricultural society. Now, whoever obtains the honorary mark of skill, should not be allowed again to strive for the same prize till seven years had elapsed, by which means there would be a greater chance for every one to obtain it in their turn, as the soil of one farm may be, with very little culture, so far superior to the others as to produce constantly better grain than the rest can, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of industry to exceed it.

But this plan would be much more beneficial to the country at large if there were more farms and more farmers; that is to say, if some of our overgrown farms were divided and occupied by three or four independent families instead of one purse-proud Sir Ignoramus Dives, assailed by his menial hirelings and indigent labourers. The time will come when the necessity of these things will be evident, and when the wisdom of our forefathers, in having small farms, will be acknowledged by our posterity. The principle of this institution may be extended to our manufactories as well as to our husbandmen. For example, if I lived at Nottingham (where, I believe, is a large stocking-manufactory), I would give three prizes, of a guinea, 15s. and 10s. to the three persons who should produce the best specimens of their skill in that branch. This I would confine to the *journeymen* only; and the first thirty who gave in their names to be appointed for that year to try their skill. Each candidate should bring his pair some time about Christmas, and every man have his pint or quart of ale, nuts, and biscuits, at my house. The respective merits to be determined by a miller or mowers in the trade. And, in order to make this industry as conducive to virtue as I could, it should be a necessary condition that every candidate should (*bonâ fide*) have manufactured the article at a time when he would not be at work for his miller; such as, between the hours of 7 and 8, or 8 and 9; or in the festival week of Christmas, by which means they would, in some measure, be kept from getting drunk in those haunts of intemperance and vice, the taverns and pot-houses. The restriction in this case should be for life; so that he, who had obtained one prize, should never be permitted on the list any more in my parish. Yours, &c.

SUGGESTOR.

To

TO MR. D'ISRAELI.

SIR, Jan. 5.

I THOUGHT our correspondence would have ended before this; but I find in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXIV. p. 996, you there favour me with a *parting* word; and I take this opportunity of acknowledging it.

With respect to my being able to produce any more decisive facts than what I have done, at this distance of time, it is impossible. I have given, and I now continue to give you, the best which ever could be had, and that is, the unequivocal exculpation of the gentleman on whose memorandum this calumny has been fabricated. Had you, Mr. D'Israeli, related your anecdote with that moderation and modesty, which a sincere and disinterested love of truth can alone demand, however greatly I might have been shocked at your narration, I should not have felt that indignation against you which I confess I did; and I glory in the avowal. If you will take the trouble to recollect the unwarrantable and very abusive terms with which you conveyed your information, you must acknowledge that such language was by no means necessary. But you go farther; you say, "these dilapidations were at length perceived, and she (Mrs. Macaulay) was watched; and, in consequence of her being detected, she was excluded the Museum." This watching, and this detection, must certainly have become a matter of notoriety; and, if the Governors of the Museum at that time had done their duty, which you can have no just reason to charge them with the neglect of, they certainly must, as you assert, have dismissed her the Museum, and that dismissal would have been entered in the Minutes of their proceedings. To ascertain which, I have taken the only means I could, by applying to Dr. Morton, who was at that time, as he is now, the principal librarian, and through whom such an order must have come. I here submit the Doctor's answer; which, if you think it supports your cause, is much at your service.

"To the Rev. WILLIAM GRAHAM.

"SIR, Oct. 1, 1794.

"That Mrs. Macaulay was ever denied access to the British Museum is, I believe, a very calumnious assertion; and it is very easy, even at this distance of time, to examine the truth of it. All the proceedings of the Trustees of the Museum are faithfully re-

corded in the respective Minutes; and, if any order of the above nature was ever made, it will there be found fairly entered.

"If you, therefore, are desirous to vindicate the respectable character of Mrs. Macaulay in a manner to you, you will do well to apply in person to the Trustees in their monthly committee, and to request that they will please to direct their secretary to examine their Minutes; and, if there may be found any such order, that they will please to direct their secretary to give you a copy of it, signed by himself; and, on the contrary, if no such order doth there exist, that they will be pleased also to give you a proper certificate, signed by himself, that no such order doth there exist; and thus you will be able to refuse, in the most satisfactory manner, the calumny of which you so justly complain. Your most humble servant,

(Signed) "CHARLES MORTON."

In consequence of Dr. Morton's advice, I applied, by letter, to the monthly committee of the Trustees of the British Museum; and I here add the answer I had from their secretary.

"To the Rev. WILLIAM GRAHAM.

"SIR, British Museum, Dec. 15, 1794.

"I am ordered by the Trustees of the British Museum to inform you, that it does not appear from their Minutes that any order to deny Mrs. Macaulay access to the British Museum was ever made. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

(Signed) "S. HARPER, secretary."

In your parting word you charge me, Mr. D'Israeli, with low abuse towards you. As for that, I trust I shall always have such a respect for my own character as to prevent any one from accusing me with justice of such a charge. If the person I have to contend with happens, either from apparent character or conduct, to be in that situation to whom the term *low* may be applied, you certainly afford me another instance of your unreasonableness, in denying me the privilege of using adequate expressions to the subject I am treating of.

And now, Mr. D'Israeli, as I consider your correspondence with me to be at an end, I hope you will be more cautious in your conduct for the future; and here I declare that my resentment against you ceases, and I sincerely wish you success in every virtuous and honest undertaking you may be engaged in. I am, Mr. D'Israeli, your very humble servant,

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

MR. URSAN,

Jan. 8.

MY late critique on Dr. Johnson, and James Boswell, esq. has a agreeable

greecan biographer, having met (LXIV. 623.), with a favorable reception, I am induced to trouble you again upon the same subject. In p. 2, of Sir John Hawkins's Life of the lexicographer, he makes Dr. Johnson cousin-german to Cornelius Ford, the *Dr. Faken Parson*, in Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation*. But, in p. 8, Ford is twice styled his uncle. One of these being necessarily a misrepresentation, one would be apt to conceive that p. 2 mis-calls Mrs. Sarah Johnson, the "sister of Dr. Joseph Ford," for his daughter. If so, Cornelius was uncle to Samuel. But Mr. Boswell makes them cousins. 1st edit. vol. II. p. 263, "He was my mother's nephew."

Vol. II. p. 450. Mr. Boswell's quotation from our Burial Service is erroneous: "In the sure and certain hope of a *blest* resurrection;" which being put in inverted commas shews he meant it as a quotation. The original is, "In sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life:" the meaning of which is, we having, to use an apostle's expression, *ἀληθοφροσυνα*, of which the words in the psalm are an elegant periphrase; we, having a firm and unshaken belief, and a consequent hope, in the comfortable doctrine of rising again to a future happy state of existence; do, therefore, commit the body of the deceased to the ground. I am sure Mr. B. did not mean to misrepent the doctrine of the Church of England; but his misquotation effectually serves to convince her enemies of the truth of an imputation, which they are *not slack* at throwing in her teeth.

In vol. II. p. 22, there is a pun so very inexplicable to me, that, having repeatedly read it over, I could not but wonder at my own stupidity in not finding it out. I next read it over to an ingenious friend; who could make no more of it than I. Then we proposed it to a party of ladies; but the veil still remained. Good Mr. Urban, explain it to us. The pun, which is as follows, the sage moralist thought so excellent, that he advised the author never again to attempt to say good things, but "to test his colloquial fame upon it." Mr. Gwin, the architect, being charged by the Doctor with "taking a church out of the way, that the people might go in a straight line to the bridge;" replied, "No, sir, I am putting the church in the way, that the people may not go out of the way." Had Mr. B. told

us what church and bridge were the subject of discourse, I, perhaps, might have been clearer headed in the explanation. But I much fear an evaporation; for, as Voltaire very justly observes, "La plaisanterie expliquée, cesseroit d'être plaisanterie."

Vol. II. p. 234. Dr. Johnson met Edwards, the attorney, in 1778, who had been at college with him in 1729; of whom Mr. B. says, "Having been at Pembroke College together *nine-and-thirty* years ago;" 49 is the difference, between these dates. I am much obliged by the learned Antiquary's politeness, E. 728. in noticing my query, and sanctioning my opinion in the criticism on Dr. Johnson's mistaking the quantity of Balmerino. I had intended addressing you upon some other subjects; but I must defer them for your next Miscellany. As I have begun therefore with criticism; so I will conclude. Having ventured to correct our literary Colossus in his mistaking application of the plus-perfect tense in the auxiliary verb *have*, p. 623, of your last volume; I am induced to animadvert upon two other eminent authors, failing in the same particular. Dr. Johnson, in his letter to Lord Chesterfield, has, "I notice—had it been sooner, *had* been kind;" meaning *would have been* kind. Hume, in his History of England, p. 295, Charles I. 1630, has, "To have neglected them entirely, had it been consistent with order and public safety, *had been* [would have been] the wisest measure that could have been embraced. Again, p. 261. Charles I. 1628, speaking of the French gentleman, to whom was imputed the death of the Duke of Buckingham, he says, "In the hurry of revenge, they *had been* [would have been] instantly put to death; had they not been saved by some of more temper and judgement." In all these passages, no very keen eye is necessary to find out, that the *had* in the first part of the sentences, and the *had* in the latter, are used in very different senses. The one is merely declarative, and the other contingent; or, in the old language of grammar, one is in the indicative, the other in the subjunctive mood. I wish every man, accustomed to develope his thoughts to the publick, would study the Lowthian system. He might afterwards adhere to it, or dissent from it, as Mr. Horne Tooke and my old acquaintance Dr. Gregory have done. He certainly would be no loser by an attentive perusal;

perusal; even after he had read it over years before. I lately took it into my head to instruct a young lady in the grammar of her native tongue; and am much indebted to her for the pleasure afforded me of re-perusing the Bishop's "Institutes." From "Two Grammatical Essays, London, 1768," he says, "It has been very rightly observed, that the verb *had*, in the common phrase *I had rather*, is not properly used, either, as an active or auxiliary verb; what, being in the past time, it cannot, in this case, be properly expressive of the present time; and that it is by no means reducible to any grammatical construction. In truth, it seems to have arisen from a mistake, in resolving the familiar and ambiguous abbreviation *I'd rather*, into *I had rather*, instead of *I would rather*; which latter is the regular, analogous, and proper expression." See Psalm lxxxiv. 10. This remark is truly excellent; and yet how few exemplify it! Even the learned Lowth himself forgets it; before the conclusion of his Grammar. In his "Sewences," speaking of the relative, ed. 1781, p. 138, he gives this example in his own words: "Had he done this, he had escaped." The perfect tense of the subjunctive mood, in the Latin language, is often mistaken and mis-translated. Lilly's Grammar is very defective in this instance; and so all the exercise-books, excepting Turner's, which was not in use in my boyish days. And owing to this mistake, it is no wonder, Sir Roger L'Estrange, and other translators, have made such blunders; attributing that to a *past* period, which the speakers spoke of as a *then contingent future* one. E. g. C. Julius Cæsar. Com. lib. I. § 35. Quod si *assessisset*, ac possessionem *transisset*. Lib. IV. § 8. *Peribant*, uti ad eos equites, qui agmen *antecessissent*, præmitteret; who *should* precede. This latter *pass* ge ought, according to the received notion, to be translated. They intreated him to send the cavalry that *had led up* the infantry: Cæsar abounds in hundreds of instances of this sense, in the application of the mood and tense in question. And it is remarkable, that the same tense, in both languages, should be so often misapplied in one instance, and misinterpreted in the other.

Yours, &c. PROTOPASTIDES.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.

CONCEIVING it a duty to contribute every atom of information that

may occur, when uncommonly laudable exertions are used to obtain it; allow me to suggest to the Historian of Leicestershire, that, at the sale of the library of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. in 1771, No. 2170, was a copy of BURTON with MS Notes; and that, at the Sheldon sale, Sept. 7, 1781, by Christie, No. 548 was another copy. If the possessors of both, or either, is induced from this hint to communicate the NOTES, I shall rejoice.

It is somewhat singular, that two distinct plates of Mr. Black (LXIV. 1069.) should have been engraved, and his history be wholly unknown.

The Dr. Derham (ibid.) was certainly a fellow of Peter-house, the rectory of Stathern being in their gift. Of Horner I know nothing; but should like to know his story.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, Jan. 26.

I SEND you below the exact state of the air yesterday, taken by two thermometers (Fahrenheit's &c.) exposed in the open air, in the shade: perhaps the greatest degree of cold ever known in London. A. S.

Sunday, January 25, 1793; Light air, wind at N. N. E. clear sky, great frosty exhalation.

Mercury in thermometer

A. M.		
At 8	4 above 0.	Barometer 30 8
	4½	Hygrometer, dry.
	5	
	6	
	8½	
11	10 bright sun.	
12	12 ditto.	
P. M.		
1	17 ditto.	
2	19 ditto.	
3	21 ditto.	
4	22 N E. barometer 30 6	
5	23 Small white clouds,	
	E. S. E. at 5 P. M.	
6	24	
7	23½	
8	24	
9	22	
10	21	
11	19	

Water froze almost solid in a chamber, in which a constant fire is kept; until 3 o'clock; and the frost remained on the inside of the windows, with a large fire in the room, till nearly 4 o'clock.

Mr.



BRAMPTON, N.W.

P.M. 1792.

MR. URRAN, *Norwich, Jan. 1.*

UPON a wall plate of oak or chestnut, five inches in thickness, under the projection of the first floor, in the front of the Bidewell at Aylsham, in Northampton, the following legend is embossed. (*See plate I. fig. 1.*)

GOD SAVE: OUR: SUPREMHED KYNG
HENRY: THE: HYGH: PRAY: FOR: THE:
GOOD PROSPERYTE: AND ASSTATE: OF
ROLAND: MURSEM: AND: JONE: HIS:
WYCE THE: W CHE: THIS: HOWSE:
THAY: CAWSD: TO: BE: MADE: TO:
THE: HONOR: OF: THE: TOWNE: BE:
THIR: QWYCK: LYFE FINES*.

It is in one line of 37 feet 10 inches in length; and, over the entrance door, is still preserved a flat Gothic arch, in wood (of the style prevalent at that time, and first used in the reign of Henry VIII.), 3 feet 11 inches in length, and has the following legend:

THIS: HOWSE: WAS: MADE: IN: THE:
YER: OF: OUR: LORDE: 1543. (*Fig. 2.*)

and on the shields of the spandrels of the arch the initials *R. M.* and *J. J.* The letters are painted white on a brown ground, and are in good preservation, sheltered from the weather by the projection of the superincumbent stone.

I imagine Robert Mertham to have been of the family of Marshams, of *Stratton Strathles*, from whom the present Lord Romney is a descendant, although I find no mention of him, or John his wife, to accord with the date in Blomefield's account of the Mertham family†; he was probably a son of John, who died in 1515, called, in evidences, *Scutor of Stratton*. W. W.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 2.*

IN a cold and comfortable morning of 1 February, 1792, I left Market Harborough, in company with one gentleman and a guide, in search of Antiquities and Streples. We proposed visiting Stoke Albini church; and first, the noble mansion of the Nevilles; to dine at Mr. Mount, and return in the evening to Harborough, by Welham, &c.

The first sensation we felt was not that of pleasure, for it was biting cold; but our attention was soon attracted by the forlorn appearance of St. Mary in Arden, the mother-church to Harborough,

destitute of tower, battlements, or decoration of any kind; stripped even of the shelter of a tree or hedge; surrounded by barren hills, which seem suited to its desolate appearance. How unlike its chapel, whose tall spire, gaily adorned, peeps above the hills in many points of view!—Per what we saw at Stoke (or rather what we were a sapient in not seeing) I refer to your vol. LXII. p. 115.

The spire of Brampton church, in Northamptonshire, which borders on the county of Leicester, is conspicuous at a considerable distance, as it stands high. The village is pleasant, and the church handsome; the grounds round it rich; and the number of fine trees encompassing the church give it a pleasing consequence. It is very regular, as will be seen by the drawing accompanying this (*Pl. II.*)—I was not in the church; and must therefore refer your readers to Mr. Bridges's History of the County, vol. I. p. 491, for such particulars as in 1720 were worth notice therein; and shall only here express a wish that the present Rector of Brampton (a gentleman, I am told, of distinguished taste,) will favour you with an article for a future number, by way of supplying the deficiencies of this short letter, and in continuation of the History of Brampton as given by Mr. Bridges.

Nothing worthy attention, except the antiquities in the several parts of Leicestershire we visited, occurred in our excursion; and, as those are intended for a other purpose, I decline saying any more of them at present.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 12.*

AFTER a long silence, your correspondent J. M. returns, like Sir John Falstaff, and, like Sir John Falstaff, *claims the victory*. Like the doughty knight, he consoles himself on account of the contrary being asleep; and, thinking discretion the best part of valour, declares it is not his aim to awaken it. Having, as he pretends, obtained a collection of what he wished, he now informs us, that he can pay's by the heavy charges made against himself, and undisturbed pursue his former method; that is, give a full scope to his *talents*, which are chiefly of an *offensive* kind.

Not being able to substantiate the charges which he himself has brought against Dr. Gessner, he now recovers spirit and courage. But pretensions

* The legend is noticed in Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. III. 536, but not correctly copied.
† Blomefield, vol. III. p. 589.

are so flimsy, that they are easily seen through: his artifices, like the soldiers of Cadmus, destroy each other. When I assert, that the vinnocation of Dr. G. was written by a Protestant, he seems to admit it, in order to prove that the Doctor is not a Catholic; but perverts the meaning, and wishes it to be understood that the defence was conducted on Protestant grounds. In another place, he affects to consider the Doctor himself as the writer of his own defence, in order to invalidate his testimony.

I have nowhere admitted, that the defence was conducted on Protestant grounds: and if he means to contend, that a Protestant may not defend a Catholic, who differs from another Catholic concerning the corruptions of Popery, I pity his ignorance.

Dr. Geddes professes to believe all the doctrines which were universally received by the Christian church in the purest ages of Christianity; but does not think counting of beads a *cardinal virtue*, nor kissing of the Pope's toe an *article necessary to salvation*.

I nowhere allowed, that Dr. G. did not acknowledge all the *doctrines* of the Catholic church; but I confessed, that he dissented from the *discipline* of modern Popery, and justified his dissent.

The next assertion of J. M. is equally untrue. I nowhere said any thing that could confirm an opinion of Dr. G. being in the literary secrets of Sir J. T. What I said was this:

"Has he questioned the truth of Christianity? No: but he has questioned the pretended rights of Popery. He defends Sir John Throckmorton, who advises the Catholics to chuse their own bishops. This is the sin which the bishop elected by the Pope cannot forgive. This is what makes Popish bishops, and their confederates, persecute him with unrelenting rancour and revenge. *—Lantænonis coelestibus hæc?*"

Sir John Throckmorton published his opinions before Dr. G. defended them; and who can refrain from laughing, when he reads of a man's opinions being secrets, after they are published to all the world? *Mala mens, malus animus*: a bad heart is commonly accompanied with a bad head. The stupidity of a bigot is the corrector of his malice: *his fat is an antidote for his poison*.

J. M. informs us, that the main intention of his letter was to communicate, what he justly observes will be news to the people of this country, that the majority of the French are excellent

Christians, and excellent Roman Catholics, but much oppressed by the Convention. This information is equally new and well-timed; and calculated to revive the *drooping spirit* of the advocates for continuing the war.

J. M. is not satisfied with asserting that the French continue stedfastly in the faith of their ancestors; but says,

"Innumerable conversions to the cause of Christianity are constantly made amongst those who were the declared foes of it: when it was protected by all the power of the State: many proofs of which, I here assert, have come within my own knowledge."

Dr. Priestley himself never advanced so powerful an argument against Church establishments; and, after such an assertion, J. M. no longer deserves to be called, *the knight-errant of Episcopacy*. Yours, &c.

JOHN RING.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

It is not singular, that Dr. Kippis, in his life of Congreve (Biogr. Brit. iv. p. 78.), though he cites the *Biographia Dramatica*, should have overlooked a most material passage in the *addenda* to vol. i. p. 490, of that work; which positively ascertains not only the *place*, but the *time*, of his birth. It is the following copy of the entry in the register of the College of Dublin: "1685, die quinto Aprilis hora die pomerid. Gulielmus Congreve pensionis, filius Gulii. Congreve generosi de Youghall, annos natus sexdecim, natus *Barclayram in com. Eboracensi*. educ. Kilkennæ sat terula doct. Hinton. Tutor St. George Ashe."

This surely is evidence extremely satisfactory on a subject not altogether unimportant: first, because it establishes the veracity of Congreve in a point wherein falsehood would not only have much lessened his character, but have tended to a "perpetual degradation of human testimony;" secondly, because in ascertaining the time of his birth, which turns out to have been three years earlier than the commonly-received opinion, much of the *relative* praise which is given to his first compositions is materially affected. The *Old Bachelor* was published in 1693, when he must have been 24 instead of 21 years old; and the *Mourning Bride*, his fourth play, in 1697, when he must have been 28, for to have been 16 years of age in April, 1685, he must of course have been born in 1669. These surely are circumstances, which very essentially affect the following

lowing praise of Dr. Johnson. "Whatever objections," says he, "may be made either to his comic or tragic excellence, they are lost at once in a blaze of admiration, when it is remembered, that he had produced these four plays before he had completed his 25th year." But three years at this period of life make a wonderful difference. • I will not take up any more in your valuable pages by a farther comment on this subject.

I hope Dr Kippis will allow a place in his succeeding volume to George Ferrers, and John Stephens, two principal authors of the *Murreur for Magistrates*; to George Galsongae, the love-poet of his day: and to William Halbington, the truly elegant author of *Castara*. Let him not fall into Dr. Johnson's error about the mother of James Hammond, the epic poet: she was not a *Walpole*, but a *Charges*, as he may see by the Baronetage. Capt. William Hammond, mentioned in the *Biographia Dramatica*, vol. 1, p. 266, was his second cousin, being a younger son of Anthony Hammond, esq. of St. Alban, in Kent, whose father William was elder brother to Anthony, of Somersham, co. Hunt. the grandfather of the said James. He inherited none of the genius of his cousin. They were both descended, (though the *Auchers*) from the sister of George Sandy the poet. Yours, &c. F. S.

MR. URBAN, L—C—Street, Jan. 12.
FEW things, I apprehend, are more frequently talked of, or more generally believed, than the dreadful consequences supposed to proceed from the bite of mad animals, particularly of dogs. In ancient times, as well as modern, among all ranks of mankind, and however they may have differed as to the methods of treating the malady, the idea, that the *hydrophobia* is communicable by a bite, seems to have obtained universal consent; and yet the following circumstance has occasioned a considerable degree of doubt in my mind.

SOME months ago, I fell into conversation with a learned friend upon this subject, at a place of public resort at the sea-side. A medical relation of mine in London had a little time before attended a maid-servant of one of his patients, from the first appearance of illness, until the moment of her death in the London hospital. She remembered to have been bitten six weeks before by a cat. I am not myself in the medical line; but I was relating the circumstances of this case to

my friend, who, after hearing me with a polite kind of impatience, said, "Sir, I believe if you had had a complete opportunity of tracing, to the source, the cause of this young woman's disorder, the story of the bite would have receded from your search. The disorder is, unhappily, too frequent; but the college of physicians as a body (the men the best qualified to judge) are not convinced, notwithstanding all that hath been said, that it can be communicated by the bite of any animal of any state of madness. My own private opinion is, that it cannot."

I remember that my answer was, "Doctor, I should not have been much more astonished, if you had told me that the small pox was not communicable by inoculation! Why is not this idea communicated to the world?" "Because," answered my friend, "the world at this time would not believe it; and, being a negative proposition, the truth of it would be difficult to prove in a contest; but I have little doubt that at some time the present opinion will be exploded."

The manner in which this opinion was delivered obliges me to conceal my friend's name; he is, however, a regular physician, educated at Oxford, from whence he took his degree; he studied abroad, and has been in full practice near sixteen years; stands high in rank, as a member of the college, has read the *Gulfsian* lecture, and is very generally considered to have a great share of knowledge, and to be free from all affectation of singularity, or whim.

I am completely unqualified to judge of this matter; yet I venture to send you this letter, because, whether the opinion be right or wrong is a question of very considerable importance to mankind. I have myself so high a respect for every thing my friend says, the result of many years knowledge of him, that, notwithstanding the fixed idea I had with the generality entertained, yet his words have created a considerable degree of doubt.

Dr. Mead, I remember, although it is many years since I saw his celebrated work on Poisons, writes very seriously upon the effects and medical cure of the bite of the *Tarantula*; the whole of which is, by the present generation, known to have been founded in imagination. If my learned friend is right, the bite of a mad dog may have the same fate with posterity. At least I flatter myself that I am deserving well of the publick

public in sending you this, and requesting you to honour it with a place in your respectable work. Yours, &c. I. P.

MR. URBAN, *Penn—no—lle. Jan. 9.*

I HAVE noted in different publications, and frequently in your *Magazine*, that the word *premises* is used in a false sense. Dr. Howard, among others, speaking of Hackney college in your *Magazine* for May, 1793, says, "a gentleman offered 8000*l.* for the *premises*," meaning the building with site ground, &c. Bailey, Sheridan, Eriick, and others in their dictionaries, give the significance; and in every day's newspapers are advertisements of *premises to be sold*, and of sales *upon the premises*. This perversion of the word, I am apt to think, originates with a copyist, and on the way—perhaps by oversight or consequence of inadvertency consists of two parts, the *premises* and the *habendum*. In the first, the parties are described, the second is intended to serve the purpose of a deed, the condition upon which the deed is made is set forth;—the *premises granted* is specified, and the way of purchase or introduction of said part, or *habendum*, which expresses the estate or interest the grantor has to have in the things given. The first part of the word, and, in this use, it contains its original and proper meaning, or in the comments which follow it, it becomes a mere mark of the property, and is used as a mere word, and is not to be taken as a part of the deed. It is to be written as *the premises*, or *the premises before mentioned*, and, from the frequency of these phrases, the word *premises* is universally taken as a collective noun signifying *manors, messuages, lands, tenements, woods*, and so on, the absurdity of which I think may be clearly pointed out by putting it for *horses, cows, sheep, swine, household goods, bank stock, excise bills*, or any thing, in short, which may be the object of a deed, and which it has just as good a right to stand for as manors, messuages, &c. We may indeed with some degree of propriety, to avoid a repetition in the latter part of a deed of the several kinds of property passing by it, write, "the before granted *premises*," or "the before assigned *premises*," according to

the nature of the instrument; because, by reference to the first part of it, it will appear, that what was thereby *granted or assigned* was in part three *specified*, and which need be then again specified, or a description of persons, or things, to the same, on the bench, use his word improperly. Yours, &c. W. W.

MR. URBAN, *Wendover Bucks. Jan. 3.*

THERE was lately found upon Lee Common, about three miles from Wendover, by a labourer who was digging the ground, an *Antique Image*. Upon hearing of this, I went on purpose to see it, and purchased it. It is the figure of an old man; the features and countenance are very expressive; it appears to have a coralline face look, with its arms extended. It is a crown upon its head ornamented with pearls, and its vestment is lined with paper. The composition of this image seems to be copper, of considerable thickness, and studded with gold. It is about eight or ten inches in length, and remarkably well proportioned. It appears to me that it has been an object of adoration, and should imagine it must have lain in this obscure situation many hundred years in the ground. I will send it you soon, to take a drawing of it; and, if any of your numerous readers can inform me for what use or purpose this image has been made, I will be esteemed a favour. T. MALLISON.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 8.*

AM troubled with an occasional bleeding at the nose, and have, of late, lost a vast quantity of blood, which proceeds only from my left nostril. Many of my friends have given me advice; but, before I reply any thing, I beg leave to request the opinion of some of your correspondents, whether any, and if any, which of them is or are likely to be of service? And, if not, what method they think most preferable. One recommends a cold bath as a preventive; another advises me (when bleeding) to put a key down my back; a third says, I ought to drink salt and water occasionally; whilst others have been so superstitious (that I may be allowed to call them so) as to press me to put a piece of writing-paper under my tongue at the time my nose is bleeding; with many other curious recommendations.

Can any of your correspondents inform me where King Edward V. was buried?

buried? My Almanack says it is *unknown*.
Yours, &c. P. H.

MR. URBAN.

Nov. 26.

AMBERLEY castle (*pl. III. fig. 1.*) is situated on the East side of the river Arun, at the foot of the South Downs, four miles North east from Arundel, having the Downs on the South, and a wide extent of level marsh land on the North the river Arun at a small distance on the West, and the church and village of Amberley on the East. It is built on a rock, is of a parallelogram form, with an entrance on the South under a gateway between two small round towers, with grooves for a portullis. It is defended on the South by a foss, over which is a bridge leading to the principal entrance; and on the North and West sides, by the low rocky precipice it stands on, it does not appear ever to have been of great strength; but the ruins of an arch within the walls shew the architecture to have been light and elegant. Camden informs us it was built by William Read, Bishop of Cuthbert, in the reign of Edward III.; it was afterwards leased out to the Goring, Burles, Bulcoves, and Parkers, successive families. Its present owner, under the Bishop, with the appendage of a large farm, is Lord Silesea, and the castle is degraded to a farm house. The village of Amberley is a long scattered street of mean buildings. The land is rich and fertile: adjoining the Downs the soil is chalky; and lower in the valley a rich black earth, producing great crops of wheat. The church is a decent small structure, containing a body and chancel, with a square tower at the West end. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 7l. 5s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$, the present incumbent is the Rev Henry Peckham. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Friar's-house, Shrewsbury, Oct. 18.*

I HAVE inclosed a view (*fig. 2*) of the Franciscan, or Grey Friary, in this town, and hope you will give it a place in your useful Miscellany. This view was taken in December, 1793, and was an exact representation of the building then; but its appearance now is different, being made into small dwellings, by which the windows, &c. are much altered. As I have not been able to find any better account of this building than that which Mr. Phillips, in his

Antiquities of Shrewsbury, has given, I shall take the liberty of quoting his words as far as I have occasion:

"We have no particular account of the time this house was founded, neither how endowed, or valued at the Suppression; probably it was founded before Austin's Friars*, as, in the 30th Hen. III. A.D. 1246, John, son of Ralph de Mortimer, is mentioned as a Grey Friar there. Geoffrey Lord Powis is said by some to be the founder; but Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 10, says, 'Mr Lord Powis saith, that Hawise, wife to the Lord of Powis, was the causer that the Grey Friars' college, in Shropshire (where she lyeth buried under a flat marble by Cholltons tombe), was builded.'"

A stone coffin, which was found in the building, had lain in the path adjoining for many years, and was only a receptacle for filth, was last month cleaned and removed into my garden, which joins the building, and was undoubtedly once the burying-ground belonging to it.

This building stands on the banks of the Severn, near the East bridge. The inside, before the late alteration, contained nothing worth notice, having been used as a malt-house more than forty years.

D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 20.

I HAVE been, during the last spring, over a considerable part of Hertfordshire, and made many sketches; one of which, from Huntdon church, as it is mentioned by Salmon, p. 254, as uncommon, I think may perhaps merit your attention (*fig. 3.*). Under it, in capitals, is inscribed:

"Beloved of all whilst he had life,
Vnknown'd of none when he did die,
JAMES GRAY, interred of his wife,
Near to this Death's signe brass doth lye;
Yeas that -lives in good renown
Park and hawkekeeper of this town.

Obuit 12 die Decembris, a^o dⁿⁱ 1591,
æt. 60."

* Curious as it is, it however shews the engraver was no anatomist.

Yours, &c. PHILOGRAPHICE.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Nov. 10.*

I SEND you a drawing (*fig. 4*) from a seal in the possession of a gentleman in Glaston, which contains, beyond doubt, the arms of Dorsetshire, co. Wiltshire. Mr Edmondson, in his Heraldry, vol. I. says, 'I applied to the Corporation for it without effect;

* Founded about 1255.

and

and I have not as yet been able to procure either a blazon or description of it."

ANTIQUARIUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

I AM happy at seeing in your last volume, p. 1081, the attention of your readers called to a subject well worthy their most serious consideration. The wretchedly debased state of our copper coinage, and the quantity of counterfeit half-pence, that are so plentifully poured upon the publick, have long and loudly demanded the strictest notice and interference of the Legislature. The inducements held out to the Birmingham artists, and the amazing gains to be acquired by this forged fabrication, are clearly and ably stated by your ingenious correspondent; and it is obvious that, until Government takes upon it to give us some redress, the evil will go on continually increasing, to the great decline of the Arts, and the infamy and degradation of our national character.

It is not, however, to pursue the subject of the copper money that I trouble you with this letter; it is to offer a few remarks on the state of our coinage in general.

To a person accustomed to examine the fine marked heads and exquisite reverses of the ancient medals, the present mean workmanship of our coins is truly grievous; but it is not with such elegant models that I mean to contrast them: I wish only to look back to the general condition of our money for some of the late reigns, and to ask why, when the other Arts have been in progressive advancement, the medallic should so miserably have fallen off? The respectable and, in some instances, beautiful specimens that have issued from the Mint through a succession of princes from Charles I. reflect the fairest credit on the English coinage. The pieces of Charles and James II. and particularly the fine half-crowns and farthings of Queen Anne, lay claim to distinguished commendation; and the very creditable coins of George I. and II. shew that it was not till the reign of his present Majesty, that our money appears in such base fabrication. It is now worse than it has been for the last 150 years; and every one must remark, at the guineas and shillings of our most gracious sovereign do not display more character or relief than the thin pieces of our older monarchs.

It is true, our gold is kept perfectly up to its standard and purity; and it may perhaps be said that, from its rapid circulation, and frequent returns to the melting pot, its workmanship is of little consequence. Yet surely, Mr. Urban, as illustrative of the state of the Arts, and for the credit of the nation, and as interesting to the curiosity of future times, it most forcibly demands an improvement in this respect. Our silver, however, is so worn and defaced as to be much below its standard value (a shilling being intrinsically worth little more than 8d.); and, as this is more stationary among us, and more confined to home circulation, the beauty of its fabrication ought to be an object of public concern. In such a state of depreciation too, the silver money holds out a very strong temptation to the forger. Would it not, therefore, be advisable in Government, even in a commercial view, to call in this worn-out coin, and, in imitation of King William, issue out a general recoinage? But, for God's sake! do not let us have such pieces as the late shillings of his most gracious Majesty; which, of all coins I ever saw, are the most awkward and inelegant. The copper money might be greatly and easily reformed by dies of superior workmanship; and, had Mr. Bolton's coinage taken place, as the publick was led to expect, from the very beautiful specimen of his pattern-halfpenny, it would soon have put a stop to the prolific exertions of the other Birmingham manufacturers.

It is not to be supposed that any observations will have effect after what has been so ably urged by Mr. Pinkerton, in his accurate and very ingenious *Essay on Medals*. But, if ever the attention of our rulers should be awakened to the subject, the whole design and execution of our coins ought to undergo a thorough reformation. The head should be expressed in much bolder relief, and in a more easy and portrait-like form. The awkward legend of initial letters should be altered to a more simple title. And, in the name of all the Arts, let us endeavour to throw away the unmeaning and insipid reverse of the arms. Instead of them, let some historical subject be adopted, or else some figure or device emblematic of our agriculture, commerce, or other national characteristic. And might not the reverse, in imitation of the most valued classical medals, sometimes bear a head

head in honour of any distinguished personage, who had benefited his country by his patriotic achievements, his ingenuity, or invention? If some such improvements as these could be introduced, and a new coinage be kept issuing every three or four years, or at more distant periods, the reverse always representing some public event or public character, our coins would go down to posterity replete with all the historical information and beauty which render the medals of antiquity such objects of research and curiosity. It is in vain to say that artists could not be found adequate to such invention and execution. Were proper encouragement given, individuals would start up, capable of fabricating pieces of every superior beauty and workmanship. Indeed, from the frequent marks of excellence that may be discovered on many of the manufacturers half-pennies, now in common circulation, and particularly from that high finished specimen of Mr. Bolton's, it is sufficiently apparent that the medallic art is by no means at so low an ebb as our national coin would lead one to suppose. His Majesty is well known to be an admirer and patron of the Arts, and an encourager of every honourable undertaking. Why then should he overlook that which would hand him down to a later posterity, and with much brighter lustre than any other; and whose specimens would exist when the picture and the statue should be crumbled into dust.

Such being the disgraceful condition of our current money, a most favourable opportunity presents itself to any public-spirited statesman to draw upon himself the immortal praise and honour of his countrymen. From the factious brawl of Opposition, or the peace-keeping exertions of Ministry, little is to be expected. But there is a party come into power to whom all admirers of elegant art look up with just hope of amendment. Lord Spencer and Mr. Windham are men of tastes too classical, and minds too enlightened by literature, not to know and feel the praise that attaches to a nation from the excellence and perfection of its coins. Let us hope then, when the din of war is over, and the present troubled times get calmed, that these honourable persons will exert themselves in the reformation of this and other national abuses; and then we may live to see our Mint

once more distinguished by the elegant fabrication of a Simon or a Croker.

Yours, &c., S. E. K.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

I AM eating some soup from the following *manuscript* receipt, which belonged to a family that always supplied the neighbouring poor with it during winter. I with you had a basin of this nourishing broth, merely to approve of the goodness of it. But I know your spreading it in your Magazine may be the means of its being copied into most of the news-papers in the kingdom. It is so much for the good of the poor in this inclement season, I hope it may occasion many *thousand thousand* gallons being given away; or, if cooked by the little fires of industrious families, it will save both *meat* and bread; for, it has not only the nourishment of a common basin of broth, but, the ingredients are so *substantial*, a good dinner may be made from it. I have made many a hundred of worse food.

To make a very good Soup; from its small Expence, called Poores Broth.

One pound of lean beef cut into small pieces; half a pint of split peas; two ounces of rice or of Scotch barley; four middle-sized potatoes sliced; two large onions cut in quarters; pepper and salt according to the taste; the pepper-ones should be tied in a bag. Put these into one gallon and one pint of water, and it must be baked for three hours and a half. When baked, it does not waste more than one pint, and rather more in boiling.

The expences of a gallon of soup: Beef, 5d.; spice, 1d.; onions, 1d.; peas, 1d.; rice or barley, 1d.; salt and potatoes, 1d.—Total, 10d.

N. B. In the country it would be much less; and, by buying large quantities of the separate ingredients, a London parish might make it for 9d. a gallon, or under. A R.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

I WISH through the medium of your intelligent and curious Magazine to ascertain the relationship, if any, between that eminent schoolmaster of Westminster, Dr. Richard Busby, and the family of Busby, of Addington, in Bucks.

Dr. Busby was born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, Sept. 22, 1666, being second son of Richard Busby, of the city of Westminster,

gent. oh. Apr. 5. 1695. (See Biogr. Brit. second edit. vol. iii. p. 53-55. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. 923.

The arms were the same, and there is a tradition of relationship. I can go no farther. That others may judge. I here throw together, from undoubted authorities, some deduction of thole of Addington. About 1625, the family of Curzon, of Waterpenny, in Oxfordshire, sold the manor of Addington, (a parish within the hundred of Buckingham,) co. Bucks; to John Busby, who dying June 11, 1635, 15 Car. I. about ten years after his purchase, was buried in the church there.*

He was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Busby, of Gray's Inn. He died Sept. 15, 1652, aged 52, as appears by his gravestone in the chancel of the above church, and this state descended to

His son and heir Sir John Busby, who was knighted June 25, 1661, out of gratitude to the memory of his father-in-law, Sir William Manwaring, knight, who was slain during the civil wars, in defence of Cheshire†.

The name of his first wife, daughter of the above Sir William Manwaring, was Judith, who died in 1667, as appears by the following epitaph from the church of Ridge, in Hertfordshire, (in which parish her mother, who remarried Sir Henry Pope Blunt, of Tettenhanger, resided).

"Here lies the lady Busby, wife of Sir John Busby, of Addington, in the county of Bucks, daughter to the Lady Blunt, by her first husband Sir William Manwaring, who was slain in defence of Cheshire for the King; she died the 28th of December, 1667, in the nineteenth year of her age, in childbed of her second child, a daughter, which survives to succeed her in those admirable perfections which made her memory dear to all that knew her ||."

The children were a son and a daughter: the son died young; the daughter neither married the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton-Park, in Cheshire§.

* Browne Willis's Collections for Bucks, p. 113. † Kennet's Chronicle, p. 482.

‡ This date ought beyond doubt to have been 1661, for Sir John Busby married his second wife Nov. 3, 1662; and the Lady, from the time of her father's death, must have been much more than 19, had she lived till 1667.

§ Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 503.

§ See Collins's Peetage, vol. ii, tit. Bridgewater, and Thorne's Reg. strum Rotensse, under *Penlureff*.

and died 1724, having had issue by him several children, of whom was 1, John, (father of the late Samuel Egerton, of Tatton, Esq. M. P. for that county, and of the mother of the present William Tatton Egerton, Esq. of that place, now M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne;) 2, William Egerton, LL. D. §. prebendary of Carlebury, &c, whose two coheirs married William Hammond, and Edward Bridges, both of Kent, Esqrs, who both have left issue.

Sir John Busby's second wife was Mary, daughter of John Dormer, Esq, who died 1714, as appears by the following epitaph, at Addington.

Against the North wall on a white marble tablet:

"In order to a glorious resurrection, underneath is forth the body of Dame Mary Busby, who departed this life Nov. 16, in the 71st year of her age, and in the year of our Lord, 1714. She was the eldest daughter of John Dormer, of Lee Grange, in the county of Bucks, Esq, and second wife to the late Sir John Busby, Knight, who was interred in the chancel; by whom she had five sons, and nine daughters. Her daughter, Mary Busby, whom the constituted sole executrix of her last will and testament, out of a pious regard to the memory of her dear excellent pious mother, hath erected this stone, as you see it, by the express command of her said mother."

The following is the epitaph of Sir John Busby, at the same place.

"Near this place resteth, in hope to rise in glory, the body of the learned Sir John Busby, Knight late deputy-lieutenant, and colonel of the militia of this county, deceased Jan. 7, 1706, aged 65.

He had by his Lady Judith, daughter of Sir William Manwaring, Knight, a son, and a daughter.

By his second Lady, Mary, eldest daughter of John Dormer, of Lee-Grange, Esq, five sons, and nine daughters; whereof most are gone before him: may the rest prepare to follow him!

To whose pious memory, Thomas Busby, Doctor of Laws, his son and heir, consecrated this monument, A. D. 1705."

Abigail, daughter of Sir John Busby, by his second wife, married the Rev. Harrington Bagshaw, and died Apr. 25, 1713, æt. 39†. Thomas Bagshaw (probably his son) was inducted into the living of Addington, May 12, 1735.

The above Thomas Busby, LL. D. was inducted to the above living on his father's presentation, March 19, 1693.

* Browne Willis at Ingh. p. 117.

† See Steeles's Reg. Roff. p. 315.

He greatly decorated the chancel, and repaired the parsonage-house, though he resided at the manorial mansion. He died Apr. 11, 1725, leaving two daughters by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Limbry, of Hoddington, in the parish of Upton-Gray, Hants, Esq*. of whom, one,

Now the widow of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart. is surviving, and in possession of the family-seat, and estates, at Addington.

The arms are Or, 3 darts in pale, on a chief Sable, 3 mullets, Or.

Dr. Kippis, in his additional notes to the article of Busby in Biogr. Brit. says, that though Dr. Busby's father was a gentleman, it appears that the circumstances of the family were such as rendered it necessary for young Busby to receive assistance in the course of his education. The following facts are transcribed by Wilmot (History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, p. 227.) from the accounts of the church wardens of St Margaret', Westminster.

"1628. To Richard Busby, by consent of vestry, towards enabling him to proceed Bachelor of Arts, 5*l*.—1631. To Richard Busby, &c, towards A. M. 3*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

THAT irregularity of conduct is almost invariably attached to poetic genius has been often remarked, though it is far from being universally allowed. To suggest the idea among literary men is almost to awaken the spirit of controversy. But, perhaps, there may be a want of precision in forming the question. It, by irregularity of conduct, be meant such vicious excesses as mark a deprivation of the mind's, I should not hesitate to reject the assertion. But, if this expression imply little more than a deviation from the rules of common prudence, I readily admit the charge.

But, to settle this point, we can only have recourse to example. The lives of the Greek, the Roman, or the English poets, might very pleasantly illustrate the subject. Let us confine ourselves to the latter. A selection of geniuses from the poetic records of any country, to suit our present purpose, would be unfair but, from Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, (or any other collection of the sort,) examined regularly as each character occurs, the evidence must be

conclusive. He, who makes this appeal to the characters of our predecessors in literature, should endeavour to draw an exact line between real and reputed genius; and, with this discrimination, he will find perhaps, that, though few of those who possessed true genius, can be accused of very gross immoralities, yet, to the charge of eccentricities, the effect of indiscretion, they must all plead guilty. This seems a curious circumstance in the history of mankind. I have not leisure, Mr. Urban, to pursue this speculation myself; but I shall turn to Johnson's *Lives*, and cursorily notice a few poets, in order to excite some of your correspondents to this pleasing task. The first name on the list is Cowley. This writer is ranked among the metaphysical poets; his wit is factitious, his genius artificial, if I may so express myself; his life, therefore, is not a subject for our investigation. But, admitting him to be really a poet, we might discover all the indiscretions of genius in his conduct: whilst we observed his officiousness in times of turbulence and peril, and the restlessness of his spirit in almost every situation.

If Denham, as having written the first topographical poem, deserves the name of poet, we need not hesitate to charge him with the excesses that flow from a fervid imagination; since it is notorious, that he spent his estate among gamblers. Yet, on the whole, we must allow him to be virtuous: we even perceive traits of piety in his character.

The irregularities of Milton's life are sufficiently obvious from his disorderly behaviour in college, that incurred severe censure, if not corporeal chastisement, to his marriage of a third wife unportioned, with whom, uxorious as he was, he enjoyed not a gleam of happiness. His manners were repulsive, both in private and public life. To repudiate a wife (as he did his first), and then write pamphlets to justify divorce for disobedience, wresting the Scriptures, like Henry VIII. to his selfish views, to calumniate government on every occasion, and at length openly rebel against his Kings, to act, in short, continually against his own convictions, whilst he decorated himself haughtily towards all around him; and affected to disregard the consequences of his actions; such was the effect of mental magnificence, the gift of nature, accom-

* Browne Willis, ut supra, p. 113

panied with a consciousness of greatness, to which other mortals had no right to aspire.

But I must here break off abruptly, leaving this enquiry for others, who may think it worth their while to pursue it. I must observe, however, that, in the remaining list of Johnson's Poets, twenty only can be said to have possessed the *genuine poetical mind*: consequently, the lives of twenty only can be deemed the fair objects of investigation. If it were not an invidious task, I could mention the names of several living writers, whose conduct would justify the position which gave occasion to these rapid glances. Yours, &c. L. L. B.

LETTER II.

On the Longevity of the Antients.

THE city of Nineveh (now Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey,) was situated in a hilly country, on the banks of the river Tigris, where the stream is rapid, (and, not very far from its source, on the mountains of Armenia,) in about 37 degrees of Northern latitude, and, from all these circumstances, was as well calculated to promote the health and longevity of its inhabitants as any spot upon the face of the earth. But Babylon was situated some degrees more to the South, (and consequently in a warmer climate,) on the banks of the pleasant river Euphrates, in a level deep soil, and exceedingly fruitful, not many leagues from the Persian gulph. Water is a necessary article of health and life; yet the many stagnant pools and lakes in the fens, ditches, and marshes, in the neighbourhood of Babylon, must have rendered the city (in my opinion) unfavourable to health. It has been said of large cities in general, that they are the graves of mankind; this is true of most modern ones, but was not true of the antient. According to Q. Curtius, the streets of Babylon were remarkably wide, and every house had a ~~live~~ square and a garden belonging to it; and this was done with a two fold intent, both for the better securing of the dwelling from fire, and also to give a free current to the air, in order to prevent suffocations, which in hot countries must necessarily affect such as dwell in houses built closely together. Delhi, the capital of India, and several other large cities in hot countries, are built upon the same plan. Yours, &c.

T-r.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IN your last Miscellany (vol. LXIV. p. 1089), a correspondent, who signs himself T. C. objects to the concluding line of Gray's most energetic and elegant stanza. For my part, I cannot perceive the obscurity of which he complains. The poet beautifully observes, that nobility, dominion, the gifts of nature and fortune, "await alike th' inevitable hour," and concludes with the sentiment in a different dress—the paths of glory all terminate in one point; all lead but to the grave. Where is the difficulty?

Mr. Lloyd's translation of ver. 36 is concise and classical; *your correspondent* loses his original, and introduces a figure of his own. Would I could add, with success!

A. M's observations (vol. LXIV. p. 1081) appear to me well founded. A clergyman should be cautious of innovation, in matters of a sacred nature.

The "Enemy to all Ambiguity" (vol. LXIV. p. 1084) should be more attentive to *consistency*. He quotes Greek, and ought therefore to be acquainted with the language, but, if he were, he would not require an explanation of the word *Sapph*. Let him be told too, that there are terms peculiar to all places and professions. Were he to read the *Pharmacopæia*, and *Treatises on Tactics or Law*, he would be as much puzzled, perhaps, as when he read the *Catbridge Guide*. If "an Enemy to all Ambiguity" be a Cantab, the reflections which he thinks proper to cast on a certain college (a college, by the bye, at *once* in dispute, *now* as respectable as any in the university) are illiberal.

I am pleased to find, Mr. Urban, that you are not without a French correspondent. At this time, we must have among us several of the literate of that nation, and, I think, we may expect amusement from them through the channel of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

I AM a constant subscriber to your excellent publication, which has been justly denominated a literary almanac. Amongst other valuable communications, inserted in the *Magazine* for December, 1794, I was agreeably surprised to find one relative to the academical archaeology of *Granta*. Being myself a member of that University, my curiosity was excited by the supercription.

tion, "To the learned, the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge:" and I was highly gratified by the perusal of the letter subjoined. Although a vein of good natured jocularity evidently pervades the whole composition, yet the academical honours, and the colloquial phrases, therein alluded to, do all certainly exist; and are all, as certainly, very intelligible, both to the students and fellows of the several colleges individually, and also to the public at large. But, popery and monkish impositions being now, it is to be hoped, entirely abolished in England, the correlative mummeries should no longer remain; the age of superstition and of Abracadabra is past! With a firm persuasion of this truth, I shall venture to offer some slight conjectures upon the intricate subject; well aware, however, that to the indefatigable industry, to the scrupulous accuracy, and to the immense reading, of a Wall of Christ's, a Tyrwhitt of Jesus, or a Whiter of Clare, we must alone eventually look for full and satisfactory information. Mine will be but an interior ministerial office in the Temple of Literature; I shall bind the ambiguous victims, and drag them to the altar. Let these high priests come forward, and strike the blow.

Before I proceed to notice the queries of your ingenious correspondent, it may not perhaps be improper to mention one very remarkable personage, which, either through inadvertency or design, he has passed over in total silence. I mean "The Wooden Spoon." This luckless wight (for what cause I know not) is annually the universal butt and laughing-stock of the whole senate-house. He is the last of those young men who take *bours*, in his year, and is called a *junior optimé*; yet, notwithstanding his being in fact superior to them all, the very lowest of the *οἱ πολλοί*, or gregarious undistinguished bachelors, think themselves entitled to shoot the pointed arrows of their clumsy wit against the *wooden spoon*; and to reiterate the stale and perennial remark, that "*wranglers* are born with *gold spoons* in their mouths: *senior optimés* with *silver*: *junior optimés* with *wooden*: and the *οἱ πολλοί* with *lead*en ones."

Besides this mirth-devoted character, and in a degree still lower than the *οἱ πολλοί*, are always "a few, a chosen few, a band of brothers," whose names

are constantly written down alphabetically, and who serve to exonerate the *wooden spoon*, in part, from the ignominy of the day; and these undergo various appropriated epithets according to their accidental number. I have known them thus severally characterised. If there was only one of these, he was a *Bion*, who carried all his learning about him, without the slightest inconvenience; if there were two, they were inevitably dubbed the *Scipios*, *Damon* and *Pythias*, *Hercules* and *Atlas*, *Casior* and *Polux*; if three, they were, *ad libitum*, the *three Graces*, or the *three Furies*, or the *three Magi*, or *Noah*, *DanIEL*, and *Job*; if seven, what epithets more obvious than the *seven wise men*, or the *seven wonders of the world*? if nine, they were the *nine unfortunate suitors of the muses*; if twelve, they became the *twelve apostles*; if thirteen, either they deserved a round dozen, or, like Americans, should bear *thirteen stripes on their coat and arms*. &c. &c. lastly, all these worthies are styled, in addition to such and similar notable distinctions, *constant quantities*, and *Martys*.

I have happily preserved the copy of an irregular ode, written in congratulation of those scape-goats of literature who had at length scrambled through the pales and discipline of the Senate-house without being *plucked*, and miraculously obtained the title of A. B. This ode was circulated round the university at degree-time; and, as it possesses the merit of humorous originality, I shall here, with your permission, Sir, lay it before your readers.

Ode to the unambitious and undistinguished Bachelors.

Fest tot naufragia iutis.

Thrice happy ye, through toil and dangers
Who rest upon that peaceful shore, (past,
Where all your fagging is no more,
And gain the long-expected port at last;
Your are the sweet, the ravishing delights,
To doze and snore upon your noon-tide
beds:

No chapel-bell your peaceful sleep affrights,
No problems trouble, now, your empty
heads.

Yet, if the heavenly muse is not mistaken,
And poets say, the muse can rightly guess,
I fear, full many of you must confess,
That ye have, barely, sav'd your bacon.

Amidst the problematic war, (scav
Where dire equations frown in dread
Ye never strove to find the arduous way
To where proud Granta's thoroughfare flows,
Within that dreadful mansion have ye stood,

malitiosi, perstringere aut illudere presomant, &c. &c.

The *Jesuits*, are the inhabitants of *Jesui College*: the *Christians*, those of *Christi's*: the *Johnian boys* were originally remarkable, on account of the squalid figures and low habits of the *students*, and especially of the *sixars*, of *Saint John's College*: *Catharine-Puritans*, inhabitants of *Catharine Hall*, so punningly called from *καθαρε*. They are also, ye!ept *Catharine-doves*, for the same reason; *doves* being emblems of *purity*. Hence perhaps we derive the epithet of "*a plucked puritan*." *Trinity bull-dogs*, from their ferocious deportment, in consequence of peculiar unmunities attached to their college, and of their remarkable dress. I am yet to learn the etymology of *Sidney-owls*, and of *Clare-hall grey-hounds*: although I have frequently heard the young men of *Sidney College*, and of *Clare-hall*, thus comically and invariably characterized.

Smart, who was himself of *Pembroke College, Cambridge*, and consequently well-versed in the appellations incidental to each Society, adverts partly to these distinctions in a ballad, written at college, in the year 1741, intitled, *The pretty Bar-keeper of his Mistress*. I beg leave to transcribe the seventh and eighth stanzas:

Her snuff-box if the nymph pull'd out,
Each *Johnian* in responsive airs
Fed with the tickling dust his snout,
With all the politesse of bears.
Dropt the her fan beneath her hoop,
E'er'n stak fluck *Clarians* strove to stoop.

The sons of *culinary Kays*
Smoking from the eternal treat,
Lost in extatic transport gaze,
As though the fair was good to eat;
E'er'n glomiest *King's-men*, pleas'd awhile,
Gin horribly a gashly smile.

Having engrossed so much of your valuable *Miscellany*, I shall conclude for the present; proposing, should these lucubrations prove acceptable, to notice the other passages in your correspondent's letter at the next opportunity.

A CANTAB.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.
THE following apology may be assigned to P. Q. or R, or any other person you please; it is a mere speculation.

Yours, &c.

J. R——N.

A Speech, supposed to have been delivered at one of the late Trials for High Treason, by a Gentleman, who was formerly a Member of a Society, formed for the Purpose of obtaining a Reform in Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Though I have publicly and ingenuously acknowledged, that I was once a member of the same Society with the gentleman who has brought me to an examination before this court, yet I beg leave to offer a few remarks respecting my conduct, in order to obviate those misconceptions which some people may derive from my concessions. When I first joined that Society, we calmly and moderately proposed to offer our sentiments upon a Parliamentary Reform; we wished to propose our opinions with the utmost loyalty to his majesty's person and government, and a respectful deference to the wisdom of the Parliament at that time assembled. We did not arrogate to ourselves the liberty of dictating to our superiors; we only wished to propose certain hints and considerations for the mature deliberation of our representatives, who, we were sensible, were much abler judges of the propriety of a political reformation than ourselves, in consequence of their long experience, their learning, and abilities. We should have thought it an instance of consummate assurance, if our Society, composed of country gentlemen, merchants, and traders of various denominations, had attempted to instruct or influence the conduct of men, who had been long versed in parliamentary discussions, and political wisdom.

Though we proposed to solicit the Government for an ANNUAL PARLIAMENT, yet I myself, and many of our members, were very far from coming to any certain conclusion on that subject. We considered, that a general election usually produces riots, drunkenness, bribery, perjury, quarrelling, fighting, rancour, and animosity, wherever its influence extends; that fathers, brothers, sons, and other relations, are frequently divided into opposite parties, and from that moment become inveterate enemies to one another. If these scenes of confusion, drunkenness, and hostility, were to be repeated every year, annual parliaments, we were inclined to apprehend, would be destructive to the morals, the peace, and happiness of society.

With

With respect to UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, it was likewise a subject on which we were by no means agreed. We considered that, if the manufacturing towns in various parts of the kingdom, such as, Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield, were disturbed by annual elections and universal suffrage, their privilege, instead of being an advantage, would be a curse. Their industry would be interrupted, their morals depraved, and their good neighbourhood, peace, and happiness, totally subverted. We considered that, if men in the lowest classes of society were solicited for their votes, they would be tempted to receive bribes from the candidates. They would, at least, be diverted from their respective employments, and intoxicated at every alehouse in the town; and, so far from being proper judges of the abilities or the virtues of the candidates, they would be disposed to give their votes to the man who distributed his guiness with the greatest profusion, or treated them with the most hogsties of ale. We could scarcely believe, with common sense, that such persons ought, in prudence, to be intrusted with an election for representatives in parliament, or that they would ever make a wise, discreet, or judicious choice. It would be natural to expect, that such constituents would elect fat and libertines, rather than men of integrity and virtue. It could never enter into the heart of any sensible man to believe, that 558 members, elected by the most idle and the most unprincipled men in society, would be more wise, more virtuous, more diligent, and more conscientious in the discharge of their parliamentary duty, than 558 members elected on the present plan. It is not to be imagined, that a gentleman, who treats his friends and associates with the rabble at the Blue Latt, the Horse-shoe, the Spotted Dog, the Magpie, the Crooked Billet, the Jolly Toppers, or the Hole-in-the-Wall, will be a man of more integrity and political knowledge than one who is chosen by forty or fifty persons of property, or even by one who has a borough at his disposal. The very supposition is ridiculous, and the expectation visionary. No wife or good man would wish to be introduced into parliament by the tumultuous approbation of the rabble, but by a sober well-ordered election. And men are not improved by annual scenes of debauchery,

but by long experience in parliamentary debates, and a constant attention to the important offices of senator. As the rabble are more numerous than men of a superior character, all elections would of course be determined by those, who are least capable of judging, least qualified to appoint a representative, or make a proper discrimination between merit and demerit; and, as men of no property, comparatively speaking, have no interest in the great political concerns of the nation, it can never be expected that they will be solicitous to make a discreet and prudent choice. The inevitable consequence of such a scheme would rather be a deterioration than a reformation in parliament. While men continue imperfect creatures, they will be subject to various imperfections of nature, defects in prudence, and mistakes in conduct, which no mode of election can prevent, and, if we wish for representatives who are perfectly immaculate, we must not think of obtaining such a glorious band of patriots among the inhabitants of this sordid planet, but wait till we can procure 558 angels or archangels.

So far our deliberations were matters of mere speculation and uncertainty. The time when these points were discussed was a season of profound peace and tranquillity. There was no contention for the absurd doctrines of liberty and equality, and the imaginary rights of man. The lower classes in society were not corrupted by such idle and romantic theories, as they are at present. No man of sense ever thought of contending for that licentious and chimerical freedom, which, in fact, consists only in an exemption from all legal restraints, which destroys all order and subordination, and must terminate in confusion, anarchy, and ruin, a scheme which, in reality, would convert mankind into unfocible and ungovernable savages.

Since that period, our restless, fantastic, and turbulent neighbours on the Continent, have thought proper to subvert their ancient constitution, which had been gradually improved and refined into lenity, moderation, and justice, instead of which they have introduced a wild and licentious democracy, and taught the people a lesson of faction, licentiousness, and rebellion. They have commenced a system of plunder, devastation, and murder; they have converted Europe into a scene of carnage

nage and distress, and have attempted to spread the infection into this happy island, and deprive us of that glorious constitution, which has been the envy and admiration of other nations, and raised this country to the highest degree of opulence, grandeur, and felicity.

In our political deliberations we never conceived the absurd idea of a Republican government, and, at this crisis, we should have thought it an indignity and a disgrace to Britons to congratulate the French on their visionary schemes, which most probably will be attended with the misery of their country, with calamities, which may extend to future generations. It cannot be expected that this restless and capricious people will be long content to obey the dictates of a tyrannical Convention; we may rather imagine that, in a very few years, they will be weary of their democratical system, and the sordid government of plebeian usurpers and ferocious Sans culottes.

We should never have condescended to imitate their wild and chimerical projects, or adopted a tumultuous Convention of seditious, mercenary, and unexperienced legislators; and we should have abhorred the thoughts of conforming, in any degree, to a horde of miscreants, who, with an unparalleled cruelty, have murdered their sovereign, treated his family with unmerited barbarity, deprived the nobles of their hereditary possessions, robbed the church of that property, with which it had been invested by the piety of their ancestors, who have wantonly sacrificed innumerable multitudes of their fellow-citizens merely because they could not coincide with their political schemes; who have sent the triumphant guillotine as an instrument of terror, compulsion, and vengeance, into all their provinces; who have overspread every neighbouring country with carnage and desolation; and carried on a war of robbery and plunder, as far as their rapacity, their fury, and their madness, have been able to extend.

We should have considered these people as the Huns, the Goths, and the Vandals of former times; we should have execrated their policy, and looked upon their proceedings as the works of a diabolical spirit operating in the children of disobedience, or, at least, designed by Providence as a scourge for their crimes and immoralities of the present

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

Voces, et præterea nihil.

I HAVE been frequently disgusted with the affectation of male and female travellers, superficial critics, and those frivolous geniuses usually styled *amateurs* or *connoisseurs*, who are fond of using French phrases on almost every occasion. These coxcombs in literature are the silly imitators of the late Lord Chesterfield. If they were acquainted with the richness and energy of their native language, they would be sensible that, in all cases, we can express our sentiments with more force and propriety in English than in French, or perhaps in any other language; and that we have no occasion for any of these foreign auxiliaries. If one of these fops talks of his mistress, he tells us that he is charmed with a *je ne sais quoi* in her air and aspect. If the French critic speaks of a beautiful passage in Virgil, he pretends to admire a *je ne sais quoi* in the language of the poet; and this is the utmost extent of his criticism. If the *amateur* hears a piece of exquisite musick, he feels this wonderful *je ne sais quoi* in every note. And, if the connoisseur sees a statue or a picture which attracts his admiration, he exclaims on the captivating *je ne sais quoi*.

The ignorant pretence, and an honest man who can affirm upon oath, "The statue declares, of the grace and modesty; that there is the poetical imagery, which the statue, or the picture, with which no fancy is enraptured, but that he does not know what it is, and that his judgement and his imagination are totally perplexed and confounded.

Instead of this unmeaning jargon, this expression of stupidity, ignorance, and folly, a sensible man, if he speaks in general terms, will observe, that the musick is exquisite; that the lady is extremely pleasing; that there is a certain ineffable charm, or an inexpressible grace and elegance in her air and aspect; that the passage is infinitely beautiful, &c.

There is a very material difference between saying, I do not know what I admire, and I am not able to express my sentiments. In the former case, the speaker

J. R.

speaker proclaims his ignorance; in the latter, he tells us, that he has a competent idea of the subject, but that he only wants words to express the conceptions of a warm and lively imagination. This is a very common case. Lucretius, Seneca, Pliny*, and other ancient writers, confessed and lamented the poverty of the Latin language, the *patrii sermonis egestas*. The poet speaks with infinitely more propriety than the French critic, when he says,

Nequeo monstrare, et sentio tantū

Juv. VII. 56.

&c.

J. R.—N.

MR. URBAN, *Carlisle, Jan. 5.*

Respiratio fit difficilis.

THE influence of that tyrant, Fashion, is as much felt in Science as in the morals and manners of mankind. Novel opinions, however erroneous, when once established, for a time beat down all before them; reason and common sense are higgles feathers. By the deductions drawn from one or two mistaken chemical processes, which have been ushered into the world under all the influence of great names and pompous experiments, the philosophical, or rather the chemic philosophical, world has been intimated.

Having now, Mr. Urban, in many striking instances, how very preposterous are the opinions of our modern chemists, I will now, with your permission, take a cursory view of their *ingenious* modes of reasoning on that important animal function, RESPIRATION; which may possibly rouse the common sense of the profession to resist the dangerous innovations which Dr. Beddoe and others are introducing, on the flimsy of the modern French theory, into the practice of physic.

In reasoning on the function of respiration, let us take for an example, that very useful animal the SHEEP, whose nutriment taken in by the mouth is so very simple, consisting entirely of common grass, which is principally formed of a weak watery acid. This animal possesses a large cleft for the purpose of respiration, a function so very important, that, if it be stopped but for five minutes, death ensues. Our modern philosophers say, that this important function is to communicate oxygenous

gas, or the great acidifying principle, to the blood, and that this oxygenous gas is the basis of all acids; so as to be capable of entering those phlogistic bodies, phosphorus and sulphur, into the phosphoric and vitriolic acids. And hence it must follow, Mr. Urban, that the blood of the sheep must be formed not only of an acefcent vegetable, but of this acefcent principle, or oxygenous gas also. And hence, unquestionably, the blood of the sheep ought to be the strongest acid in nature; since this acefcent grass requires a constant supply of this oxygen gas to combine with it every moment during the existence of life.

But, before we adopt this absurdity, let us for a moment enquire what the animal is formed of: it will be found to be blood, bone, muscles, and fat, which are of a nature directly opposite to that of acefcency. Lewenhock says that, some time after a meal, the blood has little opaque bodies floating in it, which, after passing through the lungs, become red globules; and I believe every physician must now agree with me, that the red globules are formed in the lungs from the influence of the air on the blood. It will be worth while to consider their formation. The late very ingenious and much-to-be-lamented Mr. Newton found them of the shape of a guinea, swimming in the lymph, with an oily repulsive quality, the same as oil in water. In this letter, Mr. Urban, being addressed to the common sense of your readers in general, I will not enter into any profound philosophical or chemical discussions, for, such discussions, especially as they are at present carried on in this kingdom by the most celebrated philosophers, are fit only to be sent into the *lunar* regions in an aerial balloon. If you rub the red globules of which I have been speaking between your fingers, they have an oily or greasy feel; if you taste them, they are salty; if you burn them, they consume with a brisk flame like oil. Then how strangely must the common sense of mankind be deceived for, our learned and ingenious philosophers say, they are formed from acid watery vegetables, and the great acidifying principle in pure air. But, the blood, so the source of nutriment to its whole component parts, is to be formed either of the mineral acids; they are an immense quantity of rich lymph,

* Lucret. l. 830; Sen. Ep. 58; Plin. l. IV. 13.

lymph, muscular fibres, cellular membrane, oil, fat—substances which are every one of them of a high alkaliescent quality. And, if the animal after death be exposed to the influence of the air, all these component parts become still more highly alkaliescent and putrid. And it is well known that the air acts upon the dead animal upon the same principles as it does upon the blood in the lungs. But this is not all, Mr. Urban, the wonder is not half over; for, the sheep has a temperature of heat equal to 96 degrees, even although the surrounding atmosphere be 100 degrees below that.

When I reflected upon this animal and its vital functions 20 years ago, with a mind unbiassed (and, I think, I may now add, *uncontaminated*) by the absurd hypotheses of our modern chemists, hypotheses which have originated in crucibles and gun-barrels, and of which at that time I had not even heard, it occurred to me that the ascendent chyle must receive phlogiston, or fixed fire, from the air forming red globules, fat, muscular fibres, &c. & that the circulation of the blood, and the other vital motions of the animal, put this fixed fire into an active state again as animal heat, by mechanical attrition from muscular motion, and the action of the blood-vessels. I believed that I had proved this by rubbing the red globules well in a bladder; for, by this process they became black blood again, yielding at the same time a degree of animal heat. Therefore, I drew this conclusion, that animal life consists in this great principle, in receiving fixed fire from the air, and that the vital actions set it free again as actual fire; for, when the animal is killed, and these vital actions are consequently suppressed, all its fluids become speeding very highly putrid and alkaliescent, from an accumulation of the fixed fire, the vital actions and motions being wanted to set it loose.

Surely, Mr. Urban, this theory of mine is simple, plain, and easy, to the dulcist capacity; but, if there be still some of our most ingenious philosophers so destitute of common sense, or so insatuated by the *mania* excited by some late mistaken experiments, as to deny the truth, let me intreat each of them as they have been already intreated by Dr. Huxley, to swallow an egg that has been long exposed to the air and one

that has not; and I think the putrid egg will bring them all to their senses. To such very learned and ingenious philosophers as I have to contend with I can offer no other remedy. And I think, after such a dose, they must be convinced, and agree with me, that the air, this wonderful *acidifying principle*, turns bodies to an *alkaliescent* and not to an *acid* state; at least, I am certain that their stomachs will feel it. But, if the stomach should not bring the head to a proper degree of intelligence, let them exercise the olfactory nerves. The nose being nearer the head, it is possible they may discover that the smell of rotten eggs is just the same as that of hepatic gas; but, according to the new-fangled theories, a rotten egg, from the action of pure air, ought to have the smell of the vitriolic acid, the reverse of hepatic gas. But the egg, before it was exposed to the air, consisted of pure mild lymph, or mucus, and, by exposure to the air, it becomes highly phlogistic. Nay, according to Dr. Priestley's absurdities, this simple mucus, when exposed to the air, gives to it an immense quantity of phlogiston, or inflammable air. But in reality this mucus, after having been exposed to the air a proper time, becomes so putrid as to constantly emit an intolerable stench, similar to that of hepatic gas; which our modern theorists do allow to be as highly phlogistic as inflammable air. But it must be clear to every one that, as the animal substance is formed from vegetable acid food and pure air, becoming of a rich oily nature, the great office of the air must be to alkalyze and animalize the vegetable *acid* food; and that this alkaline or phlogistic animal part is to stimulate and put in action the vital functions. And, as it is generally allowed that the red globules of the blood are the great stimulus to animal life, how can Dr. Goodwin imagine that their stimulus is owing to the oxygen gas, or acidifying principle, which they receive in the lungs? For he and every other chemist must allow, that acids are *sedative* and not *stimulant*. Therefore, the first stimulus to the animal cannot be of an acid but of a phlogistic quality.

In a future paper, Mr. Urban, I will, with your permission, touch upon some other absurdities of our modern theorists that are equally glaring.

ROBERT HARRINGTON.

MR. URBAN, *Reigate, Dec. 30.*

I HAVE frequently heard a question put, (as it appears to me a very interesting one,) which however has never been answered to my satisfaction. The question is this:

How has it happened, amidst the late dreadful convulsions in France, that the entire body of the national clergy should have become the object of persecution, who seemed to have so strong an hold on the affections of the people, from the influence of their sacred function, from the general piety of their lives, and from the benevolence of their exertions in distributing their own, and becoming the almoners of others?

It is surely an interesting question; for, it demands the solution of an event marvellous in itself; and the more so, as it is opposed by all common experience. As revolutions are afloat, and the human mind seems agitated beyond all former precedent; it may be worth enquiring into the causes of recent events; that, by ascertaining their spring, we may be enabled in time to avert the sudden influx of an overwhelming torrent.

The cause of this injustice towards a venerable order of our fellow-creatures is certainly not among those which might be supposed to operate in ordinary cases. It was clearly no privilege, pecuniary claims, and exemption, which created the enmity against them; for, such they had relinquished, with their influence and popularity were in their vigour. And indeed the powers, to whom this claim might have rendered them principally obnoxious, were their persecutors in praiseworthy; inasmuch as the nobility and the landholder led the way to exile. It is moreover noteworthy, that the tithes and ecclesiastical revenue were, in their country, in fact, the treasury of the poor and unfortunate.

It may be said that an overweening zeal for the church, a certain *esprit de corps*, by endeavouring to erect an inflexible prop, drew with it, in its fall, the ponderous edifice. This, according to my ideas, nearer approaches the true cause; but even this, of itself, will not account for the extent and magnitude of the calamity. As the clerical order acted on principle (however false it may have been) in this their zeal, it is to be observed that the laity had been equally educated in the same principles. The luminaries of philosophy had doubtless dissipated many of these delusions; but it is to be observed, that the persecution

raged most where philosophy the least prevailed, and where clerical influence and instruction had been most practised, amidst the lower classes. These were in France, I believe, the most zealous, bigoted, and devoted to the church.

Having thus objected to what has been commonly urged on the subject, I know not that I shall offer any thing more satisfactory; but, wishing to see it in better hands, I will venture to take the lead by stating the idea that occupies my own mind.

The ecclesiastical polity of the Church of Rome I

tyranny found

in its

mind, wherein the mind was required to

be stagnant. The Church of Rome,

with respect to the powers of its clergy,

is much on a par with that of the Jews

in our Saviour's day. They acknow-

ledged the law, and had it in professed

reverence; but tradition was their

guide. So, in the present instance, Christ

was their head, and the gospel their au-

thority: but the Saviour was thrown into

the back-ground for the intermediate

mediation of a tutelary saint; and the

gospel, supplanted by traditions (much

worthier of a mosque than of a Christian

church), was considered at best but as

collateral, for the most part was known

only by selections, to answer particular

purposes. Thus the authority, whereon

this edifice had been built, was in fact

only the reveries of a few monastic saints,

who lived in the darkest ages of the

Church; whose practice being impossi-

ble, and whose pursuit that of power,

had laboured to instil their principles

into their contemporaries, and, being

dignified for saints by the power which

they had uniformly supported in their

lives, were held up as inspired authority

to after ages. It requires no argument

to shew, that investigation was the only

thing needful to the extinction of such

authority. When the mind was be-

come emancipated, it chose to exert its facul-

ties; and accordingly it soon traced the

facility whereby it had been deluded.

This seems to have been the first stage.

But, when the mind is apt

to be pleased to find, and will form con-

clusions, it will form a more regular me-

thod, it would be as an abhor-

rence. It is not commonly heeded; but

it is more certain, that

it is supported by error, which

error, in detecting truth itself, will

fall with it. This happened

the case under consideration. The people of France had been taught to obey the religion of Christ, and to venerate his ministers; but they had been instructed, not by him, but by commitments on his instructions—and his example, but those of monks and anchorites, had been held up to them; his ministers had claimed authority not from his mission, but from the decrees of Popes and Councils; when therefore the continent was forced to contain unauthorized innovations, the habit to sleep in torpid inactivity, or to dwell with licentiousness and presumption, and Papal councils to wrangle, as mere mortals, for spiritual dominion, the Gospel, the Saviour and his Church, fell into disrepute and decay by the failure of the foundation. And hence it was, I apprehend, that the clergy of France fell with so accelerated a force. By a tradition of the diffusion which they best themselves fostered, they lost at once their real authority. Their usurpations held them up for reprobation; their pretensions claimed them for impostors; and, to add, the dominion they had claimed over the minds of men rendered them mere the objects of hatred; for, what animal is not ferocious on emancipation from a long and irksome controul?

In making these observations, I wish not to undervalue the suffering of the martyrs of the Gallican church. To lament their sufferings, I lament a more serious and ignominious I have seen much of their clergy, Mr. Urban, of the lower orders, since their exile. I have seen and them lower, in such a state of mind, as heart-rending confession. But such a state of superstitious ignorance I before never witnessed.

In the present unsettled state of human society, when faction clamours around us, and many would plunge our happy life into the same misery, which has brought these wretched exiles among us, there is a parallel which might be drawn, which, for much give a balance in our favour, for it seems to me that that similar mind could never take among us so wide a range. Religion among us, whether in connection with the establishment, or as a private duty, is of a very different complexion from that which has been above noticed. The Clerical order asserting no powers, but such as are deduced from the general source of their religion; and such as men, influenced by an Establishment, are inclined to give. And, lastly, the sacred volume of instruction, faithfully rendered in the

mother tongue, is open at once as the sources of intelligence, and as the means of detection, if error or imposition is attempted. Our clerg are accordingly esteemed as enlightened guides; their effusions from the press help to the energy of their labours, their popularity, their influence on society. For, I trust, happy earnest of the permanency of their establishment.

P. S. When I put these sentiments to paper, I had only their offensive object in view; but I apprehend they will afford a decided answer to the proposal of your correspondents for a collision between our church and theirs; too much must be given up on either side, whether in the provinces or bigots, or the conferences of honest men. M. B.

Jan. 4.
 WAS much pleased to find a subject taken up in the Londonensis (LXIV. 1), that I have never reflected upon without painful sensibility. The pecuniary disadvantages which the greater part of the clergy of our Establishment labour under, call loudly for the warm interference of every friend to humanity. The observation has often been made, and with too much truth, that their incomes, so far from enabling them to support their sacred protection, are hardly sufficient to furnish them with the necessities of life. What an opportunity offers itself to the Dignitaries of our church to exert their character, and moralize their names, by voluntarily giving up a portion of their clerical income? It is an act of justice that is due to the Bishop of London, to mention the lively interest that Bishop has taken in the misfortune of their incomes in his diocese. In his last most excellent Charge, he expressed an intention of moving, in addition out of his private purse. He has given an example well suited to the character of so good and pious a prelate, and worthy the imitation of his right reverend brethren. But a remedy of this nature must necessarily be inadequate, to an evil so wide and extensive. What appears the best and most judicious step to be taken is to fix a specific purpose; and I have no doubt but it would receive patronage from men of consideration, both amongst the clergy and laity. I would do honour to those of the London clergy, whose incomes make them independent, to step forward, and lend their hand to the oar, for the sake of

their poorer brethren. I should rather to see it composed of persons of this description, as, perhaps, the most likely to pursue its object with temper and success. Though a curate, I am in a situation, thank God! of which I have no reason to complain. It is not, therefore, on my own account, I trouble you. Should this idea meet the approbation and concurrence of even a small number of those who feel for the distress of the clergy, and the credit of their function, I am not without hope that, by an union of their wisdom and abilities, an acceptable plan might be struck out, and carried into execution. I should esteem myself happy to be admitted a member of the society, the object of which would reflect so much honour on their humanity. CLEVICUS.

Mr. URBAN.

Jan. 10.

CALEDONIENSIS (CLXIV. 658.) has but too much reason to complain of the smallness of *some* vicarages and *every* curacies, and much do I wish some body could be deputed to put them on a better footing; but he does not seem to know how much has been effected in the diocese of one of our present bishops; he has been so far from thinking curates beneath his notice, that he has paid particular attention to their situation, which he has altered for the better in other respects, as well as in that of their salary. I believe something has been done in other places for those whom we neglect and body men. Could any general plan be formed for their relief, it might never be brought forward at a more auspicious time than when such a character reflects lustre on the measures which he proposes.

C. asks, what can be done in the behaviour of the clergy of the Church of England have more to do with their duty than their brethren of the Scotch Church?

Would to God I could say it did not appear! But when I have reckoned how many of the clergy are, without my own knowledge, non-residents—in how many places there is not even a resident curate—when I know that in a populous market-town*, in the lower part of Essex (I wish lying), and in a smaller town† in that county, divine service is performed but once on a Sunday, morning and afternoon, alternately; that the

rector of a parish in the same county, producing him *300l. per annum*, has taken the curacy of a neighbouring parish, where he is obliged to perform service twice a day, and that he allows his own flock once only, and that in the middle of the day, as the hour of countrymen's dinner; when I could name several other parishes in that county that have service only once a day, though the livings are from 2 to 300*l.* a year; when I could go into other counties, and tell the same melancholy truth; can I say there is no remedy?

If, in addition to this, a time should ever come, when a bishop of a large, populous, rich, bishoprick, should admit the rite of confirmation but once in 14 years—should have a visitation to enquire into the conduct of his clergy but once in such a period—should at length totally desert his diocese, and spend three or four years together in rambling over Europe—if, I say, such a thing should ever happen, can it be wondered at if the inferior clergy of that diocese also should follow the example? and must it not occasion very serious reflections in the minds of thinking men—of men who, like me, sincerely venerate our present constitution in church and state, and sincerely pray for its welfare and continuance?

I know how much good may be produced by the conscientious discharge of parochial duty, when performed by a resident clergyman. I know how much evil is the consequence of non-residence, or of neglect of duty in a resident; and, surely, there are times to call on the clergy for double vigilance; for their own, as well as for the public, safety. Awful to all as is the warning of what has passed in a neighbouring nation, ought it, not to occasion peculiar reflections in the minds of those who would be primarily affected, should such a calamity afflict this country? ought it not to call for increased attention even in the most strict performers of their duty?

If, Mr. Urban, you allow these reflections a place in your widely-circulating *Miscellany*, and if they should awaken only one sleeping person to a sense of his situation, I should rejoice; but, if they should happen to fall into the hands of those who are able to represent the mis-
 * Rochford.
 † Ingatestone.

Yours, &c.

J. A.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

THOUGH I am none of your "*Law Readers*," and therefore not qualified to give a proper answer to the *query*, in your Magazine, vol. LXIV. p. 787, respecting his "claim upon the executors of the late Bishop of L. for a maintenance," I hope you will indulge me with a corner in your valuable Miscellany, to express my surprize at the manner in which that gentleman delivers his sentiments, because it appears to me equally unbecoming his character, either as an episcopalian clergyman, or a British subject.

Presiding in Scotland, as an episcopalian clergyman, and enjoying in that character "a maintenance salary than generally falls to the lot of the inferior clergy in England," it might have been expected, that he would have treated the Scotch episcopacy with a degree of candour and decency suitable to his profession, and to the salary which he derives from a Scotch clergyman. But I need not say this, for it is manifest from his address, that he is not only without the least of these qualities, but that he is "the English Episcopalian," as a few years he truly and honestly in Scotland, "and that those he calls "the English episcopals" will never consent to embrace the *unscriptural usages* of the Scotch episcopacy." Indeed, it is pretty well known, that the English clergy in Scotland use as great freedoms in departing from the duties and strictness which the Episcopalians require, as any of the Scotch episcopalian clergy do, in performing the daily service of the church; and it is equally certain, that, were it not for the unmeaning clamour which the prejudice of your Quaker and his brethren have raised about *unscriptural usages*, there would be little difficulty in reconciling the two orders of episcopals in Scotland, and uniting them in one regular body, whose religious principles, in all the essential points of faith, would be found in perfect union with those of the Church of England. As the Quaker has thought proper to seek a solution in your Magazine, which must fall into the hands of many who probably know little of the nature of episcopacy in Scotland, it would have been, but fair, and candid in him, to have told what *usages* are, by which he has chosen to distinguish the Scotch episcopacy, and to have allowed the public to judge for themselves, whether they are *unscriptural*

ral or not. For my own part, I never heard of any *usages* peculiar to the Scotch episcopals, which are not perfectly agreeable to Scripture, and drawn from the practice of the purest part of the primitive church. And, if it be the Scotch Communion Office which your Quaker has in his eye, he ought to know, that this office is the same in substance with that which was authorized by the first reformed Liturgy of Edward the VIth in England, and afterwards by Charles the Ith in Scotland, and has been fully approved of by many of the most learned and eminent divines of the Church of England, to which I must add, as a farther testimony in its favour, that the most material part of it is found almost in this day used in the Episcopal Church of the United States of North America, as may be seen in the Prayer-Book published, by the Convention at New York, in Oct. 1789.

But your Quaker, perhaps, is accustomed to use the word *unscriptural* to express what he dislikes, just as a certain sect of self-denominated Christians call Barton and the Lord's Supper *unscriptural usages*, and many popular preachers, with some of whom no doubt the Quaker is acquainted, speak of a Trinity in the Godhead, and the Lord of our blessed Redeemer, as *unscriptural* doctrines. So that a matter is, when men get hold of a cant word, to apply it on every occasion which suits their purpose.

I have only to remark farther, that, if the Quaker has lost sight of that propriety of conduct which might have been expected from an episcopalian clergyman in his situation, he seems to have been equally inattentive to his duty as a good subject, by intreating, in a strange uncouth manner, that the British Legislature, by their different *acts* (I suppose he means *artifices*) have been only *imposing upon*, that is, *deceiving or deceiving*, a certain class of His Majesty's subjects, "an insinuation not very reasonable at this time; nor becoming a minister of that religion which forbids to despise government and speak evil of dignities." Besides, it would be difficult for the Quaker to shew what particular encouragement, more than toleration and protection, the legislature has ever held out to the members of that communion, whose cause he espouses; and, if they find themselves, as he says, in a "situation very singular indeed,

per-

would go a great way towards effecting it; and against these no reasonable complaint could be made. But—*verbum sat est.*

P. 787. A bishop, who ordains a man upon a false title, is bound to provide him such preferment as would have been a true title. And what is that, Sir?—a *Stipendiary* curacy of—? not less than 20*l.* *per annum*, nor more than 50*l.* See Stat. 12 Anne, c. 12. I am afraid your correspondent will think it an insult to have mentioned it. U. V.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 5.*
IN a compilation, intitled, “*Four hundred Texts of Holy Scriptures explained to the understanding of common people*,” by Oliver St. John Cooper, A. M. vicar of Thurleigh and Puddington, in the county of Bedford, we meet with this interpretation of Isaiah 18.

“This expression, *for as yet as faint shall be as white as snow*, refers to the manner of clustring the *scape-goat*; which was thus. The high priest took two goats, and set one on each side of him, having bound on the forehead of both a piece of scarlet cloth. Then the lots were given forth, and the scarlet of that which was appointed the *scape-goat* changed white, as a token of its being approved by God.”

I wish to know on what authority the reverend author asserts this. I have looked into the Bible in vain, and indeed I should have been justly shocked and scandalized, if I had found in that sacred book any warrant for this misapprehension.

Bishop Patrick, it is true, takes some notice of this idle tale, in his commentary on Leviticus xvi, 22. But the circumstances he mentions are very different; and he relates them in a way sufficiently expressive of the estimation in which he held this superstitious fable. Mr. Cooper’s book being profitably intended for the *“least of the common people,”* his inserting such legendary stuff is doubly reprehensible. T. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Jan. 6.*
MAY I be permitted, through your so well-extended *Miscellany*, to make the following enquiries; answers to which by some of your numerous correspondents, with as much accuracy as possible in respect to dates, will much oblige your old and constant reader. E. W.

In what month and year was the Rev. John Morgan, B. D. appointed prebendary

tor of St. David’s, and whom did he succeed? In what month and year did Dr. Jekyll, his successor, die?

In what month and year was the Rev. John Fulham, M. A. appointed archdeacon of Landaff, and whom did he succeed in that dignity?

In what month of 1769 was the Hon. Dr. Barrington, the present Bishop of Durham, consecrated Bishop of Landaff?

Was Mr. Justice Denton, formerly of the Common Pleas, ever knighted or not?

In what month and year was Francis Mordaunt, esq. appointed Currier Baron of the Exchequer?

Whom did the Hon. Daines Barrington succeed as Recorder of Bristol in 1703? Whom, and in what month and year, did he succeed as Second Justice of Anglesey circuit?

Whom did John Harvey, esq. succeed as Second Justice of Brecon circuit, and when did he succeed? When did he die? And in what month and year was John Richmond Webb, esq. appointed Second Justice of that circuit in the room of Mr. Harvey?

Whom did John Pollen, esq. succeed as Second Justice of Carmarthen circuit in 1742, and when, and in what room, did he become First Justice of that circuit?

Whom did Taylor W. esq. in 1750, succeed as one of the Welsh Judges? and when was he, and in whose room, removed to the Chester circuit, and in what particular circuit was he to be removed?

In what month and year did Mr. Angustin, the late Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, die? and in what month and year did Mr. Baron Thomson, the late Accountant General, die? E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*
I WAS highly entertained with Mr. Lock’s comment on you, vol. LXIV. p. 977, in his *5th* group remarks upon the *History of Somerset*, and sincerely wish that some gentleman, or society of gentlemen, could be prevailed on to publish the quantity, quality, and yearly value, of the land in that county, as taken from *22nd* survey, the rather, as its late historian hath not complied with a single instance of the kind out of the first hundred parishes that compose it. Nay, he hath not given us the value either at the Reformation

formation or Revolution; the former might have been calculated from Efton's *Thesaurus*, and the latter supplied from the tithing-rate, or collector's books. There is a particular famenels in the description of the churches, the towers belonging to which we are told stand at the West end. It, however, contains, upon the whole, some good matter, and might be considered as rich materials for some future historian. It also abounds with such a number of errors respecting the titles to the property, as well as the description of it (not corrected in the errata), that I fear the transcribing* of them would be trespassing upon the patience of your readers.

In your *Magazine*, vol. LXIV. p. 951, it is said; the baronetage of Fitch is not extinct. To prove it, we are told that the present Henry-William Fitch, of High Hall, in Dorsetshire, is the great grandson of John Fitch, who was in early life a merchant in London, afterwards of High Hall, and a younger brother of Sir Thomas Fitch, the first baronet of that family, created Sept. 7, 1668, and whose issue both male and female are totally extinct.

If the patent, granted to Sir Thomas Fitch, the first baronet, was not entailed upon his younger brother John the merchant (of which no mention is made), his great grandson cannot be entitled to it, although he might to his father's estate not otherwise disposed of.

I cannot see the degree of relationship between this Sir Thomas Fitch, the first baronet, and Robert Fitch, of Danbury Place, esq. grandfather to the late wife of Lewis Diney, of Fimtham, in Nottinghamshire, esq. We ought to hope it was not introduced to answer the purpose of telling the publick that Mr. Diney has two daughters, who are the sole coheiresses of the two rich brothers, styled the Nabob Fitches, as well as the whole elder branch of the Fitch family.

Your correspondent is mistaken in saying that the eldest sister of the late Mrs. Fitch (p. 862) married the Rev. John Sandford, a clergyman, of Monkton. It was the Rev. Ashford Sandford, the son of John Sandford, to whose lady was married. See History of Somerset, vol. III. p. 73.

* Our correspondent has sent a specimen of several errors, but we forbear to trouble our readers with them. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. January, 1795.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 19.
YOUR correspondent, in your last volume, who dates his letter from Manchester, seems very inveterate against the issuers of modern provincial coins; and has in a very desultory manner thrown together some loose thoughts upon the subject; amongst which, with some truth, there is a great deal of error.

It is a well-known fact, that, previous to the introduction of these coins, there was a very great deficiency of copper currency; a matter of very great inconvenience to trade, and hurtful to the poor, whose payments are chiefly made in copper. No coinage of halfpence at the mint having taken place since the year 1773, much the greater part of the copper in circulation was of that sort called Birmingham halfpence, villainous counterfeits of the Tower coinage, of a base metal, and extremely deficient in weight. These were sometimes taken, and sometimes refused, by the traders throughout the kingdom, according to the plenty or scarcity of halfpence in the place; and, whenever the shopkeepers thought proper to weigh their halfpence, and in consequence reject the Birmingham ones, the poor were considerably sufferers.

In consequence of this, the Paris mine company were the first (as I believe) to strike a coin for the use of their miners*, and their penny and halfpenny were of such weight as to be fairly current in any place. Mr. Wilkinson next struck some heavy ones for his own use at his various Iron-works; and from this time they have become so numerous as to tire the patience, and elude the search, of the collectors, who are every where eager to obtain them. Of these first coins, and of all which have been since struck by Mr. Bolton, your correspondent very properly makes no complaint; and I will readily agree with him, that the great influx of counterfeit since that time has become a considerable evil, but surely not to the extent that he insinuates, as every person is at liberty to take or refuse them, and the quantity is trifling in

* I have seen a Glasgow farthing, the name Angus, 1780, and some Irish two-penny tokens of an earlier date; but these do not properly come into the present consideration. The Irish does not weigh so heavy as the major part of the new halfpence.

comparison

comparison with the Birmingham halfpence formerly in circulation; they are also in general well known, and easily distinguished from the genuine coins. Where a tradesman has a die cut for his own use, and puts his name on the token, nobody can be injured, as he will for his credit's sake receive them whenever brought; and, in this case, whether they weigh more or less is of little consequence to the publick; nor will any of this description be found so scandalously light as the counterfeits from which he makes his calculation.

After this apology for the issuers of these coins, some observations on your correspondent's erroneous calculations will not be misplaced. The cwt. of copper is stated to be worth 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and from this price, without allowing any thing for workmanship or waste, the calculation of the profit per cwt. and per centum on the coins is made. If the cost of the copper were true, this would be a very unfair way of proceeding; but that candour forms no part of his design is evident from his giving the profit per centum on the Anglesey halfpenny 3606 to the cwt. at 6*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. and taking no notice of that on the mint halfpenny of 5152 to the cwt. which would exceed cent. per cent. The price of the best sheet copper at this time, as I have been informed by persons in the trade, is 14*d*. per lb. or 6*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. per cwt. which would make a very wide difference in every calculation in his table. If to this is added the waste in cutting the round blanks out of the sheet, the remainder being only saleable as cuttings, it will become rather matter of wonder that the Birmingham workmen can afford the coins at 16*d*. per lb. which it is well known is about the usual price, when the expence of the die is paid by the person who orders them.

It appears, from the above statement, that the profits of the Birmingham artists are not higher than on most articles of their trade. What then are the profits of the tradesmen who issue them? The best Anglesey, and Mr. Bolton's beautiful Cornish, for example, are a trifle under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each; these were struck when sheet copper was much cheaper, perhaps at the price your correspondent mentions; and it is very clear, that, if the dies were now to be cut, they could not be issued but at a loss. Many of such as are made payable to particular persons are 40 to the lb. (considerably

heavier than the mint halfpence, which, at 5152 to the cwt. are 46 to the lb.); and when the expence of the die, which is 2 or 3 guineas, package, and carriage to any considerable distance, is considered, it will be evident that the profits upon a few cwt. can be no object, add that the coins of this description must be issued more for convenience than from any views of great advantage. But it will be said that the greater part are lighter than these. It is allowed that they are; and that such as have been issued in 1794, in which year more have probably appeared than in all the preceding ones, are for the more part 48 to the lb. Even at this rate the profit can be only 50 per cent. out of which the expences before-mentioned are to be deducted, which, in a quantity not exceeding 5 cwt. would very considerably reduce it; and this profit is less than your correspondent allows for Mr. Bolton's pattern halfpenny at 3220 to the cwt. which, he very justly observes, is above all praise, and which is indeed one of the most beautiful medals ever struck.

If these facts are allowed, it will be very evident that the statement of your correspondent is erroneous, and his structures unfounded; and until Government shall think fit, either to issue a new mint-halfpenny, or to contract with Mr. Bolton for a supply of those of which he has given the models, the present provincial coins (counterfeits excepted) must be allowed to be of more general utility and convenience than of injury to the public, or of profit to individuals.

It is very extraordinary that so little pains should have been taken to state the profits in the table accurately; except the first and the last, every calculation is faulty, as the following statement will shew, taking the numbers as they stand, without examining whether the number in the cwt. corresponds with the number of grains which each coin is said to weigh.

At 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. not allowing any thing for the charge of coinage, the number of halfpence per cwt. is said to be 2240, which is right.

Mr. Bolton's pattern at 3220, profit per cwt. 2*l*. 17*s*. 7*d*. should be 2*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*.

Anglesey, at 3606, profit per cwt. 2*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*. should be 2*l*. 16*s*. 11*d*.

Tower, at 5152, profit 4*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. should be 6*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*.

Fielding,

Fielding, at 5349, profit 4*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*. should be 6*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*.

Counterfeit, Wilkinson, 5458, profit 4*l*. 17*s*. 5*d* should be 6*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*.

R. G. cypher, 5772, profit 7*l*. 7*s*. 2*d*. right.

The idea of calculating the profit upon any manufactured article from the raw material, without any allowance for workmanship, is perfectly novel; and your correspondent might as well have valued some mahogany-planks in a cabinet-maker's saw-pit, and, when these were worked into cabinets, chairs, &c. calculated the difference, and descended on the enormous profit of 1000 or more *per centum*, which the cabinet-maker made of his materials.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY; *translat.* LXIV.

1089.

P. 269. "When Queen Mary came to the kingdom, by persuasion of her clergy, she bare winged Time for her impres, drawing truth out of a pit, with VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA." Camden's Remains, p. 456. Here also it was that Democritus placed her: *Ερσηρην Αληθια*, says he, as quoted by Diogenes Laertius, in his account of the sceptical philosophy, voc. Pyrrho, and by Cicero, (2 or 4 Academi. c. 10.) who makes his sceptic say, in answer to those who object, that, if the plainest things be not true, all things must float in uncertainty;—"Quid ergo istud ad nos? num nostra culpa est? Naturam accusi, quæ in profundo veritatem, ut ait Democritus, penitus absruferit."

Queen Mary's motto is taken from some ancient poet, whose name the accurate Gallius did not recollect; and his learned editor, Gronovius, I suppose, did not know, as he passed by in silence this passage of his author (lib. xii. c. 2.) "Alius quidam veterum poetarum, cujus nomen mihi nunc memorie non est, veritatem temporis filiam esse dixit." The bishop of Ross's vindication of Queen Mary was published in 1569 "in Paul's church-yard, at the signes of Tyne and Trenche."

P. 278. And as earth is sometimes pronounced yearth, so have we Yedward for Edward; Shakespeare has *creit* written it to in one place.

P. 288. The idea of the ballad of Truth and Ignorance, and the Somersetshire dialect, in which Ignorance speaks, seems to have been suggested by one of

the interlocutors in Ferne's Blazon of Nature, 1586, part ii. 99, seq.

295. The name of the wandering Jew was John Buttrades; besides the bishop's servant, who saw him in 1228, he was seen by the bishop of Sleswick, in 1542: and about the middle of the sixteenth century was at Antwerp, and in France. Dérham's Physico-Theology, b. i. c. 10, not. c.

P. 308. There is a story, very similar to this of King John and the abbot, in a French jest-book, intitled, *Contes à rire*, vol. i. p. 182. of the time of which compilation I should be glad to know more, as it appears from the style to be of considerable antiquity, though my edition is a very modern one.

Ibid. Olfeiy may be a corruption of Alfred, as palfrey of palfred, Jeffrey of Galfrid, &c.

P. 320. Was Sir John Suckling's troop, here ridiculed, the same with "the troop of shew," which consisted of noblemen and gentlemen, whose estates amounted in the whole to one hundred thousand pounds per annum; and in which Sir Philip Warwick served at Edgehill fight?

Such "holiday" soldiers are well described by the masterly pen of Tacitus, in a noble passage, of which, though the former part has nothing immediately directed to the point for which I cite the latter, I cannot forbear transcribing the whole; as it contains some truths too applicable, I fear, to the present day. He is describing the state of Rome, upon Otho's quitting it to march against Vitellius. "Igitur moræ urbis curæ; nullus oïdo metu aut periculo vacuus; primores senatus ætate invalidi, et longa pace desides; segnis, et obita bellorum, nobilitas; ignarus militiæ eques; quanto magis occultare et abdere pavorem nitentur, manifestius pavidi. Nec deerant e contraxi, qui, *ambitione solida conspicua arma. insignes equos, quidam luxuriosos, apparatus convivorum, et irritamenta. Ubiduum, ut instrumenta belli, mercarentur.*" *Militor.* lib. i. cap. 88.

Voltaire has drawn a familiar picture with great elegance and force.

Mille jeunes guerriers, attachés à son sort,
Du sein des voluptés s'avantçoient à la mort.
Cout pîmes amoureux, gages de leurs tendresses,

Tragoient sur leurs habits les noms de leurs
Leurs armes étoient du feu des diamans,
De leurs bras éternels frivoles ornemens;
Ardens, tumultueux, priés d'expérience,
Ils portoient aux combats leur superbe imprudence:

Orgueilleux

Orgueilleux de leur pompe, et fiers d'un camp
nombreux,
Sans ordre ils s'avançoient d'un pas
impétueux. Henriade, Chant 3.

Of Sir John Mennes, the witty author of the present farcastic ballad, Lord Clarendon informs us, that, upon the return of part of the parliament navy to their allegiance in 1648, Prince Charles conferred on him the command of the Swallow, a ship of which he had been captain many years before. He was an active royalist, and faithful adherent to Charles II, during his exile; and, when that monarch in 1655 meditated a descent upon England, Mennes went to Zealand, to prepare a retreat, in which the King might wait till the royalist party declared themselves: and he was himself to remain at Flushing, that he might direct the person who was to be sent from England to the place where the King was. Hist. Rebellion, b. ii. vol. v. 12mo, p. 206, b. xi. vol. vi. p. 554. His name is uniformly Mennes in Lord Clarendon; and not Menn, as Dr. Percy has it.

P. 327. Whitlocke says that Cheapside-crofs, and other crofses, were voted down, May 3, 1643. In *Lea's Diary* it is said, "1643, Maii 2, Tuesday, The crofs in Cheapside taken down." Which is right? It is manifest, that it would not be taken down before it was voted down; and it is equally obvious, that it could not be taken down the same day that it was voted down.

P. 333.

"The fiercest furies, that do daily tread
Upon my grief, my gray dis-crowned head,
Aie those that owe my beauty for their bread,"

says King Charles in this noble and pathetic effusion.

The unhappy monarch, though only in his 49th year at the time of his murder, was yet so harrassed by his imprisonment, that *his hair* (Lord Clarendon tells us, b. ii. vol. v. p. 210.) *was all gray*, when he appeared in publick at the treaty of Newport in 1648; "though he had no other marks of discomfort in his countenance." The same circumstance is related of his unfortunate grandmother, who was somewhat younger at the time of her murder.

P. 356.

"I have seen two in a vision
"With a flying book between 'em."

Coppe, who is alluded to in this song of the Distracted Puritan, was buried at Barrow, Aug. 23, 1672, under the name of Hiam. - *Lytton's Environs of London*, p. 23.

P. 376. This poem of Admiral Ho-fier's ghost is a complete example of English trochaics.

"As near Porto-Bello lying | on the gently
swelling flood."

"Εκποδων δ' αυτω πολιταις | τωδ' εχον
μιασματος."

"Cras amet qui nunquam amavit | quique
amavit nunc amet." West's Pindar.

The horror of a similar apparition to that which forms the subject of these verses is touched by Tacitus with the pencil of a master. It is the night previous to the battle between Germanicus and the Cherusci. Ann. lib. i. c. 65. "Nox per diversa inquires; cum barbari festis epulis, et lato cantu, aut truci sonore, *fulgentia valium, ac resulantes saltus* complegent; apud Romanos, invalidi ignes, interruptæ voces, atque ipsi passim adjacerent vailo, oberrarent tentorii, *infirmos magis quam pervigiles*. Ducemque terruit DIRA quies†; nam Quindilium Varum‡ sanguine oblitum, et paludibus emersum, cernere et audire visus est, velut vocantem, non tamen obsecutus, et manum intendentis repulisse."

The anxious situation of a commander on the night previous to an engagement is finely described by Dryden, in an elegant passage of his noble poem:

"The moon shone clear on the becalmed
"flood, [silver play]"

"Where (while her beams like glitt'ring,

"Upon the deck our careful general flood,
"And deeply mus'd on the succeeding
"day." Annus Mirabilis, stanza 99.

The fatal contagion, the subject of the present lines, is most poetically handled by Thomson, who adds a most picturesque and striking image; he apostrophizes Admiral Vernon:

"You heard the groans
Of agonizing ships from shore to shore;
Heard, nightly plung'd and the *fallen waves*,
The frequent caise: while, on each other fix'd,
In sad presage, the black assistants seem'd
Silent to ask whom fate would next demand."
Summer, 1046.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.
CONCLUDING that the Rev. Mr. Gray will revise the Letters which give to lively a description of his tour,

* Compare the nights of the French and English before the battle of Agincourt, in Shakespeare's Henry V.

† Every word speaks.

‡ He had been defeated and slain by the same barbarians in the same place.

b. fore

before they appear in a second edition, I send you a list of such inaccuracies as I can with confidence point out, together with a few remarks which are submitted to his judgement, and an insertion of which in your next Magazine will oblige your occasional correspondent,

VIATOR A.

P. 5. 4. Prince Lobkowitz was then bishop of Ghent.

P. 14. l. 7. To Prince Ferdinand should be added "of Prussia."

Ibid. 16. I imagine we should read *his* and not *this* son. It may not be impertinent to add, that Prince Louis of Prussia, the son here alluded to, has since distinguished himself in various engagements, so as to announce the inheritance of the military talents of his uncle, the great Frederic. The eldest son of the Prince of Orange was married in 1790 to his cousin, the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia, by his present Queen.

P. 18. Guido, in his famous picture of St. Michael at Rome, has committed the same kind of fault as that with which Rubens is here so justly reproached, and has given Satan the figure of a brawny coal-heaver, and the countenance of a vile assassin. There is both painting and poetry in Milton's description of the fallen Angel.

P. 23. Experience of the mode of living at Liege, and in various parts of Germany, inclines me to question the accuracy of Baron de Harold's calculation of 200*l.* a year being equal at Dusseldorf to 600*l.* in England. We greatly deceive ourselves in supposing the difference of living to be so great as is usually represented; and a small income will, I think, go nearly as far in many of our provincial towns as in any of the continental ones. The continent holds out the superfluities, luxuries, and amusements of life, at a much cheaper rate than any part of this island; and therefore is it that a large income will go a great deal farther upon the Continent than in England, and that large fortunes are retrieved from embarrassment, without much privation of pleasure to the possessor; but persons of small incomes deceive themselves in their ideas of economy by retiring to the Continent, exclusive of the expence of a journey, and the hazard of being duped, which they seldom include in the calculation.

P. 24. l. 2. The Elector has a chateau finely situated at *Banberg*, which I

think Mr. G. has referred to under the name of *Benrab*.

L. 10. After 30,000 men, should be added "*capable of bearing arms.*" The actual population of Cologne, desolate as it is, is little short of 30,000 souls.

L. 16. *Mühlheim* is a flourishing manufacturing town in the duchy of Berg, upon the right bank of the Rhine, and about *two* (not *six*) miles below Cologne.

P. 27. l. 24. The mineral spring is at *Godsberg*, whole ruined castle, covering the summit of a conic and wooded hill, is a striking feature of that picturesque country. I know of no such place as *Neuwid* in that neighbourhood.

P. 30. l. 12. *Ehrenbreitstein* (the broad stone of honour) is the name of the noble and strong fortress facing the Moselle at Coblenz.

P. 36. l. 2. For *Loghne*, read *Labn*.

P. 38. I rather wonder that Mr. G. should omit noticing the picture-gallery at Cassel, which, amongst several fine things, contains four landscapes by Claude Lorraine, two whereof are of singular beauty and merit. This gallery is in truth better worth a visit than many whose more public fame draws the attention of succeeding travellers.

P. 43. l. 67. 18. We should read *Weissenstein* and *Landgraves*.

P. 46. l. 9. The Elector of Mentz is of the family of the Barons of *Ertbal*. Mr. G. cannot be ignorant that Mentz is chiefly indebted for its improvements to the exertions of the coadjutor Dahlberg, whose eminent worth and talents constituted him one of the most respectable men in Germany, and from whose liberal and enlightened mind much is expected upon his accession to the Electorate.

P. 49. l. 7. I was at a loss to guess what Mr. G. could mean by the archbishoprick of *Sprengel*, until upon looking into my German edition of Riebeck's travels (translated into English by Mr. Maty), I found that he had converted the word *Sprengel*, which means *Diocese*, into the name of a place.

P. 51. Mr. G. will grieve to learn, that la *grande allée* was cut down at the siege of Mentz, that the *Favorita* was demolished, and that scarcely a tree was standing last September near that city.

P. 54. l. 16. The pictures at Mannheim are more honoured by Mr. G. than they deserve. They are numerous, but certainly far from *very interesting*.

passing. The collection contains more *arabes* and *remplissage* than any I have ever seen, and is much inferior to that at Munich; I think Mr. G. would not have recorded these pictures at all, had he seen them on his return from Italy.

P. 55, l. 9. Read *Oggersheim*. When the Elector Palatine succeeded to Bavaria, upon the death of his cousin in 1777, he quitted Mannheim, and established his court at Munich, the capital of a populous and extensive duchy, and more convenient place of residence than Mannheim. I do not believe that he took this step from religious motives, but out of regard to the Bavarian nobility, whose opulence and importance in some measure demanded that mark of preference. The palatinate is indeed wretchedly governed by a tribe of petty tyrants, in concert with an almost absolute minister.

P. 57, l. 12. The electoral gardens at *Schwetzingen* were made at an immense expence, in a flat country and ungrateful soil, without a single native beauty; whilst the neighbouring hills around Heidelberg offered sites the most picturesque, accessible, and prospects the most rich and varied.

P. 58, l. 26. It should be *Waghäusel*. The Bishop of Spire has a chateau and gardens there.

P. 58. The splendour and hospitality of the court at Carlsruhe are much diminished since the French menaced the German princes, and spread terror along the banks of the Rhine. All the Margrave's plate, jewels, pictures, and valuables, were sent in 1792 to Ulm, where they still remain; and the apprehensions of a French inroad, together with the murmurs of his subjects, seem to have soured the disposition, and chilled the manners, of the Margrave, whose implicit confidence in a worthless and intriguing minister, lately deceased, ~~has~~ deprived him of much of the former attachment of his people, and driven from his service some upright and able men, whose councils had once procured him considerable reputation in the Empire. Physical reasons induced the Margrave, then a widower, to marry, in 1787, a Mademoiselle de Geyer, who was maid of honour to the hereditary princess, and daughter of a deceased officer of the court; but this marriage was *à la main gauche*, a convenient sort of method adopted by German princes for the more decent gratification of their

passions under the sanction of a religious ceremony, and which has been amply illustrated by the present king of Prussia, who, besides his queen, has had two or three other wives, by the adoption of this singular sort of polygamy; a privilege which, however, is not allowed to either their noble or plebeian subjects. It must be confessed, indeed, that the Margrave of Baden was not influenced by any lustful motive; and that he adopted that plan, himself a widower, merely to avoid the parade and expence of a Margravine, and the difficulty of providing for the children of an equal alliance, without greatly burthening his subjects. Mademoiselle de Geyer was therefore made baroness, and afterwards countess, of Hochberg, and was received at court without any sort of rank or etiquette. But I understand (and I have lately been much in that part of Germany) that, as the hereditary prince has only one son, and the Margrave's other sons have no children, he has prevailed upon the emperor to consent, that, in case of default of issue male in the house of Baden, the Margrave's descendants by Madame de Hochberg shall inherit the family dominions. He has several sons by that lady, who, as may well be supposed, exercises no small degree of influence over a fond and aged husband, and consequently meets with a considerable portion of flattery and attention. One of the daughters of the hereditary prince is married to the Grand Duke of Russia's eldest son.

P. 60, l. 2. From the bottom. It should be *Bell*, not *Bune*.

P. 61, l. 22. For *Rincing*, read *Kinsim*.

P. 88, l. 12. For *Haute-vill*, read *Hohen-Tewel*. It is an insulated conic hill, whose summit is crowned with a fortification, and is widely separated from the other trinomies of the Duke of Wintemburg.

P. 108, l. 14. For *Pfeiffer*, we should read *Pfeffer*.

P. 125. Upon the road from Altdorf to St. Gothard, I was struck with the want of simplicity, neatness, and distinctness, which we are inclined to allow the Swiss more perhaps than they deserve, and which I had in truth experienced, in some of the more sequestered parts of then interesting country; nor could I help thinking, that a vicinity to Italy, and a constant communication with the refuse of the Italians, had

had infected the inhabitants of those valleys with many of the vices and defects with which that crafty nation is but too justly reproached. I am glad that Mr. G. was more fortunate than I was in two successive visits, during the last of which I had great reason to confirm my opinion, although my acquaintance with the German and Italian languages, and my mode of travelling, gave me a sort of title to escape from the extortion practised on the opulent Englishman, less able to contend with the inhabitants.

P. 151. l. 16. M. de Boufflers said, that at the top of St. Gothard a man might spit into the *Ocean*, as well as the *Mediterranean*.

P. 152. l. 19. The philosophy of supposing that any valleys have been formed in Switzerland, by a separation of the mountains, is surely far from *preposterous*; the recent calamities in Calabria, where some lakes were sunk, and others formed, where mountains were severed, and whole tracts of land changed their positions, are sufficient proofs of the changes which the face of Nature may undergo, during her violent convulsions. A voluminous treatise might be written in support of this fact, without controverting Mr. G's well-founded opinion, that the face of Nature at the creation presented a great variety of ground; and numberlets are the proofs which the Alps and Appennines would alone afford of the changes effected by the countless convulsions in the bowels of the earth. Nobody will presume to deny the existence of "high hills" before the deluge, but who can pretend to describe the effects of that deluge upon the face of the earth? and who can say what was the exterior surface of the globe before the explosion of those combustible materials, whose volcanic traces, scattered over various parts of the universe, leave no doubt of their having existed?

P. 203. l. 20. We should read *Morges and Rolle*.

P. 242, l. 19. Read *Stuprum*. The mistake about *La Superga*, in p. 242, has been already corrected in the Gent. Mag. for October.

P. 249. l. 6. For *Garvy* read *Gavi*:
Tent below the fortlets is sometimes very dangerous.

P. 256. l. 2. The *Scirocco* is the *South-East*, and the *Libeccio* the *South-West* wind, which, though less enervating,

is much more boisterous than the former.

P. 258. l. 4. For *Paggi* read *Paggi*, where the writer of this once passed a most agreeable day, with the courteous old senator *Lomellini*.

P. 260. l. 10. Mr. *Usney* is Consul at *Lagborno*, not at *Genoa*, where Mr. *Brams* receives his countrymen with the most good-humoured hospitality.

H. 267. l. 4. The famous equestrian statue of *Marcus Augustus* is at *Rome*. That at *Pavia* is wholly without merit; and it is owing to the vanity of the inhabitants of *Pavia* that it is said to represent that Emperor.

P. 271. Mr. G. has here made several mistakes; for the *colonnade* (which he calls *Doric*, but which I am pretty certain is *Corinthian*;) is *close* to the church of *San Lorenzo*; nor do I know what he means by the church of *Thiok*, or the *Pantheon* of *Minerva*. If the following inscription, which I copied from a stone inscribed in the wall of the colonnade, and which was found near it, be adjudged to refer to that edifice, it will destroy the idea of its being founded by *Maximian* (not *Maximilian*); and indeed its elegance announces a period more favourable to the arts than the close of the third century. *Imp. Cæsar. L. Aurelio. Vero. Aug. Armeniac. Medico. Parthico. Max. Trib. Pot. VII. Imp. III. Cos. III. P. P. Divi. Antonini. Pii. Divi. Aduian. Nepoti. Divi. Trajani. Parthici. Pronepoti. Divi. Nervæ. Abnepoti. Dec.*

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

I AM of opinion with your correspondent *Magdalenensis*, (vol. LXIV. p. 1006), that a Greek-English Lexicon would be the most effectual means of promoting Grecian literature. The form of learning Greek through the medium of Latin is well known to those who have gone through a public school; and I cannot but think that the only reason for still persisting in that course is the want of such a lexicon as your correspondent mentions.

I beg leave to inform your correspondent, that some time ago I began a work of this kind, for my own amusement, in the following method:

Having prepared a large folio paper-book with the pages marked alphabetically, I began to read a Greek author, and, when I had ascertained the sense of a word

word in English, I put it down in my book: In this manner I collected the English sense of every word, in every particular passage I read, by which means I soon had a variety of senses of the same word; I was particularly attentive to the particles and to their force in composition. As my pages filled, I referred from one alphabet to another; but soon finding that way very troublesome, I resolved to transcribe at once all the Greek words out of a *Lexicon*, and add to them the English senses, as I met with them in the course of my reading. I preferred the method of Stevens and Scapula, to that of the common school lexicons, for reasons which I think every Greek scholar will approve of, and have transcribed the whole of the letter (A). Various avocations have of late diverted me from this work; but I have nevertheless made a considerable, and, I can venture to say, a faithful collection.

This method may be thought tedious: but, if the work is distributed into many hands, that objection will be obviated; and as a careful investigation of the English sense of each word in that particular passage under consideration is here the great desideratum; I suppose it was recommended to students in the Universities, and to others, who are in the habit of reading Greek, to furnish some portion of a Greek author; and their several contributions might be sent to persons well skilled in the Greek language, and in grammatical arrangements, to be put into proper order for publication.

Should any plan, wherein I can be useful, be adopted, the public shall be welcome to all that I have done, or may hereafter do, towards such an undertaking. Yours, &c.

Olim PETRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan 9.

IN *Virtue's Catalogue of the Pictures* of Charles I. p 87, is mentioned a painting of James IV. of Scotland, with a falcon on his fist; and in those of James II. of England, the same piece seems to appear, No 879. Can any of your correspondents inform me where this painting now is? *FABIVS PICTOR.*

Mr. URBAN, Jan 10.

HERE send you some account of the new parish-church of Bramshot, Hants, the which I collected with care in that place. The church is

structure, extremely regular, and built in the shape of a cross, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; it is dedicated to Saint Mary, and valued in the King's books at 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Yearly tithes 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The living in the gift of Queen's College, Oxon.

In the North-aisle, on a brass plate:

Orate pro a'tab's Joh'nis Walton,
De Chylrelee, Armigeri, Elizabeth
Uxoris eius, filior', filiar' suor'
Et om' fidelium defunctor',
Et in illo ultimus die d' Pra h'mellu et
su'.*

On a Stone in the chancel even with the pavement:

In hopes of a blessed resurrection,
Here lyeth the Body of
JOSEPH JACKSON,
A. M.

Rector of this Parish,
and formerly Fellow of Queen's College,
Oxon,

who was a diligent pastor of his flock,
a kind friend, a good neighbour,
a loving husband, and a tender parent;
He died the 19th of January, 1725,

aged 72 years.

Herewith, his Widow,
as a testimony of her respect
for his memory,
caused this Monument
to be put over him.

On a black marble affixed to the wall:

In hopes of a joyful resurrection,
Near this place,
are deposited the remains of

SARAH DENNIS,
a daughter and coheir of

Re. Whitehead, Esq.
Lord of the Manor of Bramshot,
and the Wife of the Rev. Jonathan Dennis,
Rector of this Parish.

She was a Woman of singular Piety,
Rare Virtues, and exemplary Modesty.
To her Husband she was the best of Wives,
To her Children the kindest of Mothers,
To her Friends the sincerest Friend.

She died regretted by all who knew her
on the 28th day of October, 1780,
in the 46th year of her age.

Her loving Husband
erected this stone to her memory. †

If you think the above account worthy of insertion in your much esteemed Miscellany, you will oblige many of your friends by inserting it, and particularly Yours, &c.

* I should be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents, if they could favour me with some account of this person.

† He departed this life the 22d of May, MDCCXI.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 3.
IN your last volume, p. 1077, I have just been perusing Mr. Shaw's *Report of his progress in the History of Staffordshire*. As his work appears to be advancing towards publication, I take an early opportunity to give him a friendly hint; when authors have proceeded far in a book, it is difficult for them to alter that peculiar style which they have imperceptibly adopted, and which answers to what the painters call *manner*. I hope Mr. Shaw is yet in time to reform his; for, if his history is to be written in the same style as his report, I fear it will not meet with the approbation of the judicious critic, so far as concerns the language, which is alone the object of my animadversion. Mr. Shaw scarce ever suffers a noun-substantive to slip through his hands without saddling it with an epithet; every feat is beautiful, every person admirable, every sketch curious and delightful. This is quite the style of modern Italian prose writers, who never mention even a pedlar, or a bookseller in his stall, at the fair of Leipzig, but they add *celeberrimo* or *charissimo* to his name; or announce a festival in a country church, but they call it a *famoso tempio*.

I consider this as a bad taste, especially in writers of history. One of Gibbon's faults is to spin out and shackle his periods with epithets and periphrases. If he meets with imitators of eminence, our manly language will be lost in a wilderness of affectation and ambiguity. In topographical histories the adoption of such ornaments is still more unpardonable; for, there, perspicuity, order, and skill in selecting, are the grand landmarks on which the compiler ought to fix his eye. His diction should be chaste, simple, and clear, and not resemble the language of some descriptive writers, who are so flowery and fine, that we are apt to think they are wandering in the enchanted gardens of Arunda, when they are in reality attempting the portrait of a woody dingle and a mist-race. The histories of towns and counties are but too apt to run into dulness and prolixity; it is therefore a great error to swell them with unnecessary ornaments, and, I believe, both booksellers and authors are convinced by experience of the truth of this assertion.

I mean no reflection upon Mr. Shaw's abilities; but come forward merely as a well-wisher to the cause of literature, to warn him of some shoals on which he may be cast away, and of which he does

not seem sufficiently aware. The voyage is a dreary and dangerous one, and so many of his predecessors have foundered, that I hope he will not take offence at a stranger interested in his success, who expresses his fears, and points out his dangers.

I could wish he would content himself with one general handsome acknowledgment to his patrons; and not fatigue us at every feat and village with an enumeration of the virtues and acquirements of the persons who have assisted him in his undertaking; and also leave it to his readers to decide on the beauty of the drawings and situations. DAMASIPPUS.

MR. URBAN, Bath, Jan. 5.
PERMIT me to request the favour of some of your heraldic correspondents to inform me, through the channel of your *Miscellany*, of what family the late John Eyre Lord Eyre, of Eyre Court in Ireland, was. I think he was of a Wiltshire family; and of course related to those families of that name now resident there*, and possessed of considerable estates therein; and likewise what his coat of arms; I know a *leg in armour* was his crest. When did the title fail; and when was it granted? N. L.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 8.
IN referring occasionally to the "*Catalogus Horti Botanici Cantabrigie-his*," I discovered the following errors, which, every one must lament, for the honour of the university of which the author is a regius professor, cannot be attributed to typographical inaccuracy. "*Nominum*:" "*Caulis nudosis*," "*Stipitis prænormæ*:" "*medullâ viscido*:" "*fulero carnosio*:" &c. &c. Q. Can the "*language of botany*" authorize Mr. M. to call woad, wode, and is not turnip usually spelt *turnep*? Turnip, carot, wode, raddish, ric, and frumen-tose, frequently occur.

I take this public method of pointing out these errors to the learned professor, as he does not "*think them of sufficient import to be notified by private judgement, in all human probability, more apt to err than the condemn'd author of unseen and even unheard-of inaccuracies*." Whatever Mr. Martyn may say to prove they do not exist, no person will attend to, when, by perusing a few pages of this grammatical compilation, his judgements will discover these and many other similar errors. C. J. R.

* Of course to the present Baron Eyre. PRO.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF LORDS,
Dec. 30, 1794.

ON his Majesty's returning, the House proceeded to the ceremonial of introducing and swearing the following newly created-Peers, viz—lords Byron *Upper Ossory*, Clive, *Mendip*, *Wentlow*, *Littleton*, *Mulgrave*, *Selsal*, *Curzon*, and *Yarborough*. Their Lordships then proceeded to take into consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech, which being read, first by the Lord Chancellor, and a second time by the Clerk at the table,

The Earl of *Camden* prefaced a motion of address, by observing, that he would not obtrude himself on the attention of the House, were it not at a period so momentous and critical, as called upon every public man freely and candidly to state his sentiments of the national affairs. In his mind, their situation was such as required the utmost vigour and activity from all its members in defence of the State; and in this view the exertions could not be directed with better effect than in support of the just and necessary war the nation was engaged in, and which was very properly recommended in the Speech from the Throne. Before he proceeded farther on this head, his Lordship adverted to that part of the Speech which intimated the approaching nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and on this, he was confident, there could ever be but one opinion among their Lordships; an event which promised such an increase of happiness to the Royal Family, and tended to give stability to the succession in the illustrious House of Brunswick to the Throne, must excite the most pleasing sensations in every well-wisher of his country.

Recurring then to his former observations on the situation of the country, his Lordship avowed himself decidedly of opinion, that the war should be prosecuted with unremitting vigour; and that, far from being disheartened at the late ill successes (which he hoped would prove only temporary), they ought to be a spur and an incentive to us to carry on the contest against the common enemy with redoubled energy. In this view, when the relative situation of the two countries was impartially considered, he

said it would be found that Great Britain had a decided advantage; her resources were numerous and flourishing, and her credit perhaps greater than at any former period; for proof of this, he had only to mention the circumstances of the late loans. Our war-establishments were beyond comparison greater than at any former period, and at this moment we had at command an immense body of land-forces ready for the execution of any enterprise that may be determined on. On the other hand, compare this with the situation of the enemy, disorganised by internal convulsions, and risking every thing on external exertions far beyond its strength, and which therefore necessarily could not continue long, without credit, and its resources at the lowest ebb. Its great engine of finance the assignats bore at this moment a discount of 75 per cent. A nation making such preternatural efforts must, and at no very distant period, be destroyed by those exertions.

He was aware, that such of their Lordships as professed to entertain different sentiments would exert their ingenuity in exhibiting a contrast to the faithful picture he had delineated, and urge such a situation as a ground for a speedy pacification; but such, in his idea, even if the enemy were in a situation to treat, even if the peace then made could be relied on as certain for a day, would be an improper situation for this country to make overtures of peace to France. That haughty and insolent people, deeming that our late partial ill successes had either disheartened us, or reduced us to such a low ebb as to oblige us to crouch to them, would rise to their demands and exactions to such a degree, as would not only be inadmissible, but render us despicable in the eye of all Europe. A peace so patched up, even on the best terms France might allow us, would be found an armed truce; a relapse of hostilities would in a short time ensue, which would render necessary to renew the war on much worse terms.

It had been observed, and much stress he thought would be laid on it, that the war, however popular it might have been at its outset, had recently become very much the reverse. These assertions he begged leave to deny. He was decidedly

ridedly of opinion that all ranks of people were now as much determined to support the Government, and to repel the enemy, as at any former period; but, were the people at large impressed with different sentiments, observed his Lordship, they would come with their united complaints to the Legislature, which measure the experience of history convinced them would have the desired effect; for, it was well known that the wishes of the great body of the people, when conveyed in a proper channel, were always attended to by the Legislature.

Impressed with these ideas, and considering the great and important issue at stake, which involved no less than every thing dear to men in civilized society, he deemed it his duty, as far as his influence would extend, to aid and support the just and necessary contest in which we were involved, in such a manner (as was best suggested in his Majesty's Speech) as would be the most likely to secure a lasting and honourable peace.

He then moved the Address, which (as is generally the case on those occasions) was a faithful and affectionate echo of the speech, and fraught with assurances of the most decided support of the measures adopted by Government.

Lord Ponsonby (Earl of Balmaghie in Ireland), in a short but pertinent speech, seconded the Address.

The Earl of Guildford, in a speech of some length, stated his disapprobation of what had been advanced by the Noble Earl, and of the general conduct of Government with respect to the present war. He observed, that, with respect to that part of the Address which relates to the approaching nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, no person could more cordially agree to it than he did, not only regarding it as a national sentiment, but on account of the advantage and the increase of happiness it must confer on his Royal Highness himself, on whose private character the Noble Earl took an opportunity to dwell in strains of the warmest eulogium.

At this point his Lordship was sorry to see that his support of the proposed Address must end. He expected, after the prospect of defeat, disappointment, and mortification, which Ministers had experienced ever since the subject was last agitated among their Lordships, would have induced them to bring forward such an address as might be unanimously

adopted; but, by the present, he saw that the same ruinous and destructive system was meant to be persevered in, and, if possible, with increased energy; to such measures he must offer his protest: he had no objection, for the sake of argument, to discuss the question, even on the data and principles laid down by the Noble Earl; and he doubted not but he could fairly adduce inferences decidedly opposite, to the satisfaction of their Lordships. The statements which had been made respecting the relative situation of the countries were not founded in facts, but suggested to the Noble Earl either by ignorance or misrepresentation. As to the situation of the enemy, it was plainly enough told, he thought, by its effects; and, as for the pompous description of the affairs of this country brought forward by him, it would have applied to a picture which he heard given about three years since in another House, with a colouring or eloquence which perhaps was never exceeded (alluding to Mr. Pitt's celebrated speech on opening the Budget of 1792). Our situation then, he said, might have corresponded with the Noble Earl's eulogium; but, by the disastrous events which had since been brought about by the misconduct or wickedness of ministers, he was sorry to be obliged to predict, that the flattering description at the period he alluded to was the *funeral knell* of British commerce and credit, and the *acme* of her financial property. We were never again to look for such another statement.

All this calamity was solely to be attributed to the plunging the nation in war; a war which was productive of no one honourable advantage, but a continued series of defeat, disgrace, and disappointment; nor were the objects aimed at by this ruinous system less unjustifiable or impracticable. To attempt to impose a government on France was not less wicked than absurd; the idea was now scouted even by the meanest individual in the country; and as to its being more improper now to offer or demand a peace, when we were brought to the verge of ruin, was not less ridiculous. With what prospect of success could the war now be prosecuted, when in a former campaign, with every advantage on our side, with our people united at home in support of the war, when Toulon and the West India Colonies of the enemy were in our possession, when the Loyalists were numerous and

in force at La Vendée, when Lyons was in the hands of insurgents, and Marseilles in a state of insurrection; when, with all these advantages, together with their Flemish and German frontier fortresses being possessed by our Allies, we were not able not only to depress, but to do any thing decisive against France; what more could be expected, when the situations of the two countries were completely and decidedly reversed? He turned from the consequence, with dread and horror; but, when he heard it contended that such was not a desirable situation for peace, he could not avoid indulging a degree of ridicule at such absurdity.

In the course of his speech his Lordship took a comprehensive view of the entire operations of the present war, and entered into a detail respecting some particular parts of the late campaign; but of the whole his Lordship expressed his decided disapprobation, as resulting from the absurd and impolitic measures of Ministers.

Drawing towards a conclusion, his Lordship took occasion to allude to the conduct of Ministers, in endeavouring to have it imagined that serious plots had been in agitation against the Constitution, and established form of Government of the country, and had even gone so far as to render both Houses of Parliament a sort of vehicle for proclaiming such ideas to the public. But he, and the Noble Lords who acted with him, had repeatedly asserted the futility of such notions; and the recent verdicts of English Juries, and conduct of Government in enslaving the majority of those alleged criminals without prosecution, had verified their prediction. His Lordship said, that, for the sake of procuring as much unanimity as possible, he would make his present amendment similar to that offered last year. He then moved an Amendment, the substance of which was, a promise of support to his Majesty, in protection of the war, in such a manner as may be conducive of a speedy and honourable peace; and praying that the internal concerns of France may be no obstacle to such a pacification.

The Earl of *Morton* spoke a few words against the Amendment proposed by the Noble Earl; he said that the line of conduct recommended by his Lordship, in crouching to such a nation as France, would render this country odious and contemptible in the eyes of Europe;

such measures could not be adopted by a people possessed of the least sense of honour, or who were not reduced to the lowest extremity of distress.

Lord *Hay* (Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland) took the same side of the question, and spoke with much warmth and some effect in support of the Address, and against the Amendment.

The Earl of *Derby* supported the Amendment at some length. He spoke in pointed terms of disapprobation of the conduct of Ministers, in involving this country in a war, which at least, he said, was unnecessary, and had, in its progress and effects, brought the greatest calamities and distress on the country. He agreed with his Noble Friend in every one of his observations on the conduct of the war, which was as unsuccessful and disgraceful as such a preposterous system merited as was laid down by Ministers for carrying it on. He dwelt particularly on the circumstance of the separate Treaty entered into by the Dutch, who were brought to such a situation as that peace alone could save them; and how can we be certain, observed his Lordship, that this faithless Ally would not sacrifice the brave British troops which now are the principal defence of her frontiers, in order to conciliate the enemy?

In no one consequence was the war more prejudicial to the country, his Lordship said, than in the great distress made from the industrious poor, manufacturers, and artisans, by the recruiting service. The effect of this was too obvious for him to point out; besides, this extraordinary call for the land-service prejudiced very materially our naval strength, as with one third seamen, and the rest landmen, he heard it said, a fleet might very effectually be manned; even in this view it was a serious consideration.

While speaking of the circumstances of the late campaign, he touched upon the acquisition of Corfica, which, so far from being an advantage, would be found in effect to be the reverse, as requiring an immense force and expence to retain it, even if this could be done; but in one point of view it certainly was an advantage, according to the present system of Ministers, by enabling them to extend their patronage and influence in the creation of a number of places for the government of that Kingdom, which, far from being defrayed by Corfica, the
entire

entire expence, he predicted, would fall on the shoulders of Britain.

On the whole, his Lordship was of opinion, that peace was almost absolutely necessary for this country; that the idea of expecting success in the farther prosecution of the war was absurd and chimerical; and that, with the view to a speedy accomplishment of a peace, he would support the Amendment of his Noble Friend; and in so doing, he protested to God, he had no other view than the honour, happiness, and prosperity of his country.

Earl Spencer vindicated the conduct of Ministers, and contended, that a successful prosecution of the war was to be looked for. Our naval resources, he observed, were great, if we called them into execution. What we were principally deficient in was men; and it was intended to make some extraordinary exertions to man the navy, from which he doubted not that every desired good would follow.

He disagreed with the Noble Earl in his opinion of Corsica; it was a valuable acquisition, particularly in a naval point of view; nor did he think it would be expensive to this country.

The Marquis Townshend said a few words against the Amendment.

Lord Berrington said, it was not a time to dispute about the principles of any set or party of men, for that there never was a period when the united exertions of the country were so much called for: he therefore would vote for the Address.

Lord Mulgrave endeavoured to prove that it would be easy to drive the French back again into their own territories; for that Louis the XIVth had penetrated as far as the Rhine, and was driven back as rapidly as he had advanced. He strongly supported the continuance of the war with energy.

Earl Stanhope replied to the last Speaker. His Lordship asserted, that Administrations were pursuing the same course of deception with which they vanished over their misconduct at the last Session, for the purpose of creating an unjust war with France. That they had trumped up constructive treasons, and attempted to take away the lives of some of the best men in the kingdom. How ought they to take shame to themselves, in being completely foiled in their wicked designs by honesty and uncorrupt Juniors of the country! And now that the kingdom was precipitated into the most imminent dan-

ger, he supposed they must raise an army of brave Sans Culottes to defend it.

Marquis Townshend said, that the Nobility and Gentlemen had with infinite honour unanimously stepped forward, and raised a force sufficient to defend the kingdom, without any assistance from the Noble Lord's friends and favourites.

The Earl of Mansfield took a very extensive argument to show the extreme danger of suffering the northern boundary of France to be extended to the Rhine, with all the north-west coast of Spain, and all the maritime part of Biscay. He therefore hoped the war would be pursued with all possible energy and vigour, as absolutely necessary to be continued until France was reduced within her ancient limits, and had settled a Government with which England could treat.

Lord Lauderdale said, there was such a chaos in the present business, that the mind was at a loss where to fasten itself; with respect to the affairs of Toulon and Dunkirk, there was something there to speak of; but as to the other operations on the Continent, they were only attended with ruin and disgrace.

The arguments introduced in support of the war were weak and preposterous; for, if the French were in that exhausted state in which they were represented, it was absurd not to make overtures of peace, as they, considering their weakness and inability, would to any proposition of a pacific nature. The Noble Lord proceeded to remark with much asperity on the King of Prussia, the treaty with Austria. The confederacy, he said, entered into by this country, was a rotten and tottering one, and our money was given to the King of Prussia for the most iniquitous purpose, viz. for subduing the unhappy Poles, and the odium and expence fell to the share of this country.

Lord Grenville replied. His leading arguments were, the impossibility of making peace with the present existing Government of France; the state of anarchy and disturbance in which the country was involved; that the very efforts which France had made were impossible to be continued; and that in the end she must be completely exhausted; while on our part nothing was wanting but perseverance and a vigorous prosecution of the war. His Lordship continued to remark on the destruction of morality, religion, virtue, and in short of every thing

thing that ought to be most dear to a civilized State.

The Marquis of *Landowne* spoke at great length for the Amendment, and made a very able and entertaining speech; in the course of which, he made observations on the state of our army and navy, and on the general state of politics in respect of France and the Allies. The Noble Marquis sat down, convinced of the propriety of voting for the Amendment.

The Duke of *Bedford* said, that old hackneyed argument, "Whom can we treat with?" was so often urged, that it became perfectly ridiculous and absurd. He was convinced, that, did England offer peace to France (and he saw no disgrace in the offer), such a peace as became England, it was the interest of France not to reject it. This heinous war had been the cause of our embroiling ourselves in the blood of our fellow subjects.—The Noble Duke gave his vote for the Amendment.

On the question for the Address, there appeared—Contents 95, Proxies 12—Non-contents 13.

Earl *Sarholme* moved, that the House be summoned ten Tuesday next, on which day he should move their Lordships to the following effect, "That the country has no just cause to interfere with the present Government of France."

The House was ordered to be summoned.

In the Commons, the same day, about half past two the Speaker came down to the House, where there was an unusual thin attendance. Soon after, the Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and summoned the Commons to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers. On his return, the Speaker having disrobed and released the Chair, several Members were sworn in, who were newly elected, and took their seats accordingly.

The Bill for preventing *Clandestine Oath-takers* being read as usual.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after apologizing for the seeming confusion of the accustomed forms of the House, of which he might be reputed for obscuring a different matter, addressed the House, that it was not from any disposition he felt to defer the respectful Address which was to be proposed to his Majesty, nor his generous Speech to the French, but that he had deemed it his duty, as a member of that House, to maintain and en-

force the rights and privileges of his Constituents, who could not imagine themselves to be in the enjoyment of them as long as the Habeas Corpus Act remained suspended—that was the great bulwark, which protected their liberties and personal safety; and nothing now remained to countenance and justify the continuation of its suspension, since the issue of the late trials relieved us from the apprehension that any plots or conspiracies existed to endanger the form or peace of our Constitution. He could not hold himself therefore justified, were he to postpone for a month, a day, even for a moment, what endeavour it was in his power to make for the repeal of that unwarranted and unjustifiable act. It was, in his eyes, and in the eyes of all those to whom liberty and the rights of Englishmen were dear, an odious monster, which he could not permit to die a natural death. He ridiculed with infinite humour and keen irony the efforts made by Ministers to keep up the bugbear of alarm and confusion, and warmly expected it to be met with and intention to move immediately for the repeal of an act that to him appeared to stigmatize the last Session of Parliament; but he requested that some one of his Majesty's Ministers would previously condescend to inform the House if it was their intention to repeal it themselves, or renew it at the time of its expiration.

Mr. *Dundas* replied to Mr. *Sheridan*, and objected to his motion—(upon which the Speaker observed there was nothing in the form of a motion before the House). Mr. *Dundas* moreover gave it as his firm opinion, that nothing had occurred since the last meeting of Parliament, that had induced him to believe, that the act then passed for suspending the Habeas Corpus Bill should not still be kept in force, and even renewed after the time it of course expired, should circumstances call for such a measure of precaution.

Mr. *Jekyll* supported Mr. *Sheridan*; and in a very pointed and animated tone reprobated the attempts that were made to stifle the free discussion of political topics, and to prevent Englishmen from candidly expressing their feelings and opinions, by conjuring up among them nothing less than the terrors of Liberty.

Mr. *Morris* confessed that he did not think Mr. *Sheridan* altogether orderly; but that, should he bring forward at a proper time a motion of that tendency, it should meet with his cordial support.

(To be continued.)

1. *Observations on the Migration of Dr. Priestley; and the Address delivered to him on his departure at New York.*

THIS pamphlet, published at Philadelphia, and reprinted in England, is, perhaps, a severer attack than any which Dr. P. has ever experienced. It is founded on *suborned facts*, the force of which, probably, all his ingenuity will never enable him to palliate; and is intended to shew him that "it is not the people of England alone who know how to estimate his merit."

The writer first sets out by examining the doctor's claims to compassion, and the truth of his declaration, that he hopes to find in America "that protection from violence which Laws and Government promise in all countries, but which he has not found in his own."

The rise and progress of the riots at Birmingham are then originally traced to the proceedings of the Doctor and his club, who willed, openly, and impudently, inflamed the minds of the people against them, by the celebration of the French Revolution on the 24th of July. For the property which the Doctor lost in these riots, a just compensation gave him upward of a hundred damages; eleven of the unfortunate rioters were tried, four of whom were condemned, and two executed.

"It," says the writer, "the Doctor had been the best and most peaceable subject in the kingdom, the government and laws could not have yielded him more perfect protection. His complaint, therefore, would be groundless, if he had given no provocation to the people, if he had in no wise contributed to the riots. If, then, he has received ample justice, considered as an individual man, and a good subject, what shall we think of his complaint, when we find it was the principal cause of these riots, and that the rioters did nothing that was not perfectly conformable to the principles he had for many years been labouring to instil into their minds?"

The Doctor's reinvigoration, in blaming the conduct of the *mob* when against him, and exhorting the people to act for the *people* *when insulted*, is well exposed.

"But, say they, we certainly exercise the right of freemen in assembling together; and, even if our meeting had been unlawful, cognizance of it should have been taken by the magistrates. There can be no liberty, where a dangerous mob is suffered to supersede the law." Very true. This is what the Doctor had been told a thousand times,

but he never would believe still continued to bawl out, "The sunshine of reason will assuredly chase away and dissipate the mists of darkness and error; and when the Majesty of the people is insulted, or they feel themselves oppressed by any set of men, they have power to redress the grievance." So, the people of Birmingham, feeling their majesty insulted by a set of men (and a very insubstantial set of men too) who audaciously attempted to persuade them that they were "all slaves and abject," and to seduce them from their duty to God and their Country, rose to redress their grievance. And yet the complainers. Ah! says he, but my good townsman!

"— You mistake the matter:

"For, in all scruples of this nature,

"No man includes himself, nor turns

"The plant upon his own common."

And there fore, says he to the people of Birmingham, "You have been misled." But, had they suffered themselves to be misled by himself into an insurrection against the government; had they burnt the churches, cut the throats of the clergy, and hung the magistrates, military officers, and nobility, on the lamp-posts, would he not have said, that they exercised a sacred right? Nay, was not the very festival, which was the immediate cause of the riots, held expressly to celebrate scenes like this? To celebrate the glorious triumphs of a mob? The 24th of July was a day marked with the blood of the innocent, and eventually the destruction of an empire. The events

must strike horror to every heart, except those of a *Deistical Philosopher*, and would brand with eternal infamy any other nation but France, which, through the benign influence of the *Revolution of Man*, has made such a progress in ferocity, murder, sacrilege, and every species of infamy, that the horrors of the 24th are already forgotten. In short, "say this author, 'in whatever light we view the Birmingham riots, we can see no object that excites our compassion, except the inhabitants of the hundred, and the unfortunate rioters themselves.'"

The object of the Doctor and his brother-labourers, under the pretext of Reform, has seldom been more accurately or justly developed than by this writer:

"The Doctor, and his fellow-labourers, who have lately emigrated to Botany Bay, have been continually bawling out, 'Reform in Parliament.' The same visionary delusion seems to have pervaded the reformers in all ages. They do not consider what can be done, but what they think ought to be done. They have no calculating principle to direct them to discover whether a reform will cost them more than

it is worth, or not. They do not sit down to count the cost; but the object being, as they think, defensible, the means are totally disregarded. In the reformers in France had sat down to count the cost, I do not believe they were villains enough to have pursued their plan as they did. To save a tenth part of their income, they have given the whole, or rather it has been taken from them: to revenge the cause of a law, perhaps unjustly condemned, they have drenched the country with the blood of the innocent. Even the bastle, that terrible monument of Tyranny, which has been painted in such frightful colours, contained but two State Prisoners when it was forced by the mob; and the reformers, to deliver these two prisoners, and to guard others from a like fate, have erected Bastilles in every town and in every street. Before the revolution there were only two State Prisoners; there are now above two hundred thousand. Do these people calculate? Certainly not. They will not take man as they find him, and govern him upon principles established by experience; they will have him to be "a faultless monster, that the world never saw," and wish to govern him according to a system that never was, or can be brought into practice. These wilful dreams would be of no more consequence than those of the night, were they not generally pursued with an unjustifiable degree of obstinacy and intrigue, and even villainy.

always adopted, and inflamed the lower orders of the people, often baffle every

Thus it happened in the reign of Charles I. and thus in France. Some trifling ways pave the way to a fundamental. It is clear that a form was not the object.

An was intended; when the vigilance of the government, and the natural good sense of the people, happily prevented; and this Doctor, disappointed and enraged, is come here to discharge his heart of the venom it has been collecting against his country.

The conduct of all the present modern Enlighteners seems much of a piece with that which is thus wigily revivified:

"Even suppose his intended plan of improvement had been the best in the world, instead of the worst; the people of England had certainly a right to reject it. He claims, as an indubitable right, the right of thinking for others; and yet he will not permit the people of England to think for themselves.—Pain says, 'What a whole nation will, it has a right to do.' Consequently, that a whole nation does not will, it has a right not to do. Proudhon says, 'The majority of the people has a right to force the rest to be free.' But even the 'infame

Socrates of the National Assembly" has never, in all his absurd reveries, had the folly to pretend that a club of dissenting malcontents has a right to force a whole nation to be free. If the English chose to remain slaves, bigots, and idolaters, as the Doctor calls them, that was no business of his; he had nothing to do with them. He should have let them alone; and perhaps, in due time, the abuses of their government would have come to that natural termination, "which he trusts will guard against all future abuses." But, no, said the Doctor, I will reform you—I will enlighten you—I will make you free. You shall not! say the people. But I will! says the Doctor. By—, say the people, you shall not! "And when Antiochus saw that his counsel was not followed, he saddled his ass, and arose and gat him home to his house, to his city, he put his household in order, and banged himself, and dad, and was buried in the sepulchre of his father."

Throughout the pamphlet, the writer, in the keenest manner, remarks on the hypocrisy and duplicity of that system of moderation and toleration which the Doctor professes to be his only while, in the mean time, he was undermining the religion and the constitution of his country; and pretended to foretell the time when the train which he had laid would catch fire, and blow up the whole fabric.

"Dr. P. professes to wish for nothing but toleration and liberty of conscience. But let us contrast these moderate and disinterested professions with what he has advanced in some of his latest publications. I have already taken notice of the allusion in his letters to the students of Hackney; 'that the establishment must fall.' In his address to the Jews (whom, by the bye, he seems to wish to form a coalition with), he says, 'all the persecutions of the Jews have arisen from *Timiran*, that is to say, *Idolaters*, *CHRISTIANS*.'—Idolaters Christians! It is the first time, I believe, these two words were ever joined together. Is this the language of a man who wants only toleration, in a country where the established church, and the most part of the dissenters also, are professedly *Timirans*? He will undoubtedly say that the people of this country are *Idolaters* too; for, there is not one out of a hundred at most who does not firmly believe in the doctrine of the Trinity. Such a man complains of persecution with every ill grace. But suppose he had been persecuted for a mere matter of opinion; it would be only receiving the measure he has meted to others. He has not disapproved of the unmerciful persecution of the unfortunate and worthy part of the French Clergy; men as far surpassing him in piety and

and utility as in sailing. They did not want to count new religion; they wanted only to be permitted to enjoy, without interruption, the one they had been educated in, and that they had sworn in the most solemn manner to continue in to the end of their lives.—You (the author) say the Doctor has “long disinterestedly laboured for his Country.” Is true, He says so; but we must not believe him more disinterested than other reformers. If *toleration* had been all he wanted, he had contented himself with the perquisition of spreading his doctrines; he would have found this in England, or in almost any other Country as well as here (America). The man that was only to avoid persecution, does not make a noisy and factitious display of his principles; or attack with unbounded rancency the religion of the country in which he lives. *He who avoids persecution is seldom persecuted.*

The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of
steel, [known,
To mount a minute from power but rarely
Leave remembrance, faith, and conscience, all

But the Doctor did not want to be remote from power; or for profit either; for, in his sermon on the Post laws, he proposes “to set apart one church for the Dissenters in every considerable town; and a certain allotment of Tithes for their Ministers, proportioned to the number of dissenters in the district,”—a very modest and disinterested request truly: was this man seeking peace and toleration only? He thinks such facts are unknown in America. After all his clamour against *Tithes*, and his rejoicing on account of their abolition in France, he had no objection to their continuing in England; provided he came in for a *share*.—*Something disinterestedness!*

The Democratic Society, the Tammany Society, the Associated Teachers, and the Republican Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, each sent addresses.

“Do the Democratic Society talk about the rights of man and French liberty after what they see under their eyes every day? Is not every Frenchman in the United States obliged to go to a justice of the peace every two or three months, to have a certificate of residence? and must he not have his certificate sworn to and signed by four of the inhabitants, besides the magistrates? and must he not pay for this too? And, if he fails in any part of this slavish ceremony, or goes into Canada or Florida, is he not marked out for the guillotine? An Englishman may come when he will, stay as long as he pleases, go when he will, and return when he will, to his own country, without finding

any law of proscription or confiscation issued out against him or his property. Which has most liberty?”

“Let the Doctor compare the government of the American States, and the measures they have pursued, with what has passed under the boasted Constitution which he wished to introduce into England, and see if he can find one single instance of the most distant resemblance. In the abolition of negro slavery, the Governments of the United States have not rushed headlong into the modern plan of the National Convention. With much more humane views, with a much more sincere desire of seeing all mankind free and happy, they have, in spite of clubs and societies, proceeded with caution and justice.”

The dullness and ignorance of the address presented to the Worshipful Doctor, emulated by the same qualities in his answer, form the remaining theme of sarcasm and derision to this author, who seems to have collected, in a short compass, so many cutting truths and galling observations on this Citizen of the World and Friend to Human Nature, and on the doctrines disseminated by him, and his brethren in atheism and sedition, as might have rendered interesting a much larger volume. We shall conclude with selecting the following maxims, which we recommend to the consideration of those who are unfortunately afflicted with the illness of Reformation or Emigration:

“Happiness being the end of all government, that which produces it is consequently the best kind, and being the only method of determining the relative value of things, it is that which is preferable; the Tyranny of the French formerly enjoyed, or the Liberty and equality they at present enjoy.”

“A man of ALL COUNTRIES, is a man of NO COUNTRY; and let all those Citizens of the World remember, that he, who has been a bad subject in his own country, though from some latent motive he may be well received in another, will never be either trusted or respected.”

“In speaking of democracies, it has often been remarked, that the sovereign seldom, or never, hears the truth: and much afraid I am, that this is equally applicable to democracies. What court Symplicians are to a Prince, Demagogues are to a People; and the latter kind of parasites are by no means less dangerous than the former: perhaps more so, as being more ambitious and more numerous. God knows there were too many of this description in America before the trial of Dr. Priestley: I can therefore see reason for boasting, and adding on counts of the acquisition.”

2: *The History of Cumberland.*

WE refuse the History of Cumberland from vol. LXIII. p. 1199, a second part of the first volume being just published.

P. 313. LAT. EDIT. CAMP.

P. 472. CAM. LAT. EDIT. GOUGH'S ED. CAM.

P. 316. Redpath's Bord. Hist.

P. 319. The silly critick cannot discern that *vulgar inhabitants* is the term for the *common people* [*les gens de commune*] of any place; nor can he distinguish that it is Desm. L. and not Mr. G. who uses the term.—The officers' face of the four hoar-stones, if one may so call them, are certainly battered with a tool. If one of them was a *natural pebble*, how came it to be *formed* into the present shape? The account in the *Archæologia* (II. 48) is by Dr. Lynelton.

P. 330, l. 7, *forgetful* (foolish), or running ornament of foliage. L. 16, such animals as men of note wore in their coats of armour. Till the figure of the hoar or hoar is more clearly made out, it is better to wave all that is conjectured about *Ivain Casorius*, a *czar* or a *baron*, who slew a tall bear, or boar, or a tall man, or men. The circle of the *rose-croix* may be seen in the *Archæologia* plate, as well as in Mr. H's engravings. But, while Mr. H. feels himself prompted, by a sort of sympathy with the noble personage whose *name* these monuments are undoubtedly intended to perpetuate, he confesses "the *buried monarch*" seems to smilts at the impotency of his attempts, and his toils are fruitless. Yet, to be even with him, he will give him a song from *Bartolomeus*, and with that close the subject (p. 333).

The specimens of *Biographia Cumb.* do little credit to the compilers of it. The first work of Bishop Cusleton was *Heroici Characteres*, but one is forced to look into another life of him to discover this, for here it is printed, *Heroici Characteres*.

In the plate at *G. 7. A. 6. 7.* we will venture to say fig. 6. and 7. are not *fac similes*, copied from an ancient pedigree of the Howard family; for no heraldic painter ever make such wretched daubings in a pedigree, which are only exceeded by the blunders of the writing-graver describing them, which are obliged to be corrected at the back of 187 *late*.

the notes to the pedigree in p. 355 is a gross inaccuracy—an affect

tation of saying 12 K. Henry VI. 16 K. Henry VII.—*co. of Norfolk*—*co. of Lincoln*—married Sir John Timpoteley, *county of Suffolk*—*ob. 1507*—*Bar. Southeyland*. It is easier to be than to describe such errors.

P. 393. *Coll. Per.* for Collins's Peerage.

(Extracts, by wholesale, from Stowe, Collins, Hume, Walpole, Robertson, Stuart, Mr. Theobald's letter on the Arundel collection, and others, constitute a history of the Howards of Greystock, which fills forty pages of this book, and we learn nothing new.

P. 412, n. The connexances of the deceased *Lel.* in *Coll.* for Ltland, Colindalea (p. 472).

"W. Hutchinson's Extinction to the Lakes was published in 1774; West's Guide to them in 1778; Mr. Grey's Letters not till after his death, of which Mr. West makes great application; and, with an illiberality not suited to his known character and situation in this hospitable country, dealt with the preceding work in a manner highly reprehensible, and worthy of retaliation, had not some benevolent principles prevailed over resentment (p. 327, n.)

In the biographical articles we have lives of Mr. Naughtley, an eccentric minister of Threikeld, who performed an act of *abscission* on himself, and survived it, dying at the age of 76, 1756; Dr. Joseph Browne, provost of Queen's college, Oxford, who died 1767; George Whitehead, one of the first Quakers.

In the description of *Threikeld* and the Lakes, we are presented with whole pages of poetry and prose, excerpted from Mr. Gypin, Dr. Browne, Kiliauer, the Song of the aboriginal Britons, Ossian, and Mr. Hutchinson; and, in natural history, from Berkenhout, Whitte's *Salborne*, Pennant, Clarke, and *Encyclopædia Britannica*. When all these are taken off, a very small proportion of original matter or information remains!

The church is *restorial* (p. 473).

P. 473. The hands of a cross-legged figure are elevated, and "the two sheathed by the side, denoting the personage died in the time of peace." Did Mr. H. ever see a sword unsheathed by the side of any monumental figure? He may, indeed, see some in the act of unsheathing their sword; but, in general, the weapon is in the scabbard.

We are now arrived at Old Penrith, a Roman station, and are overwhelmed With

with extracts from Camden and Hors-
 fer, and a dissertation on the *Dre Ma-
 tres*, printed at length from *Archæologia*,
 without correcting the volume, and full
 of typographical errors. Mr. H. is of
 opinion that goddesses were the *mothers*
 of the immortal family, deified. The
 fibula found here, and engraved in our
 vol. LV p. 347, Mr. Cluke conjectured
 to have been "the ensign or ornament
 of some of the knights templars, whom
 he alleges, were the *free-masons* of that
 time. It would be useless to attempt a
 confutation of that argument in this
 place; but we humbly apprehend the
 use of this instrument was to *close the*
curtain of a state tent, or for some other
 such public use; and that it never was
 worn about the person of any general or
 other distinguished personage" (p. 477).

If Mr. H., who, being F. A. S., must
 probably have the volume, had given him-
 self the trouble to look into *Archæologia*,
 X. 121, he would have found, at least, a
 more plausible reading and explanation
 of *ACTOR* than his friend Mr. Tynfall;
 or his correspondent the Rev. D. W. or
 himself, thought of (pp. 489, 490).

P. 505, is an epitaph, by the late Sir
 John Fielding, on his old schoolmaster.

"Hutton *rectory*, dedicated to St.
 James." We always thought, as Mr.
 H. has expressed it two lines higher,
 that the *church*, and not the *living*, was
 dedicated to the Saint. Why is *chaun-
 try* always spelt with an *n*, contrary to
 derivation, and to its orthography in
 every language where it is introduced?

Why cannot human bones be found
 without being of an enormous size (p.
 516)? and a skull of *prodigious* size?

Antiquaries are very apt to deceive
 themselves and their readers by wonder-
 ful accounts of bones of uncommon
 proportion, discovered in barrows. But,
 as the oldest of these burial-places can-
 not exceed the Trojan war, which is near
 3000 years ago, and the race of giants
 is supposed to have become extinct at
 the flood, if, indeed, men were ever of a
stature and proportion commensurate
 with their longevity, or that the one
 was essentially connected with the other,
 we must allow that when bones of large
 size are found, the persons they belong-
 ed to bore only the same proportion to
 one another that we see at this day in
 Great Britain, where the inhabitants of
 the midland counties, or of Wales and
 North Britain, exceed the rest of his
 Majesty's subjects in stature and muscu-

lar strength; and the difference between
 the hardy peasant and labourer and the
 pampered citizen or wasted manufactur-
 er, must be taken into the account.
 Though a gigantic race of men have
 been discovered in the South seas, the
 savage race are not, in general, found
 to be giants. Leaving, therefore, these
 wonderful exceptions to vulgar tradition,
 let us require better evidence and actual
 measurement before we believe that the
 race of giants was of longer duration
 than is generally supposed.

Modern topographers are mightily
 delighted with the epitaph beginning
 "Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's
 waves," and ending "Our admiral
 Christ to meet." We find it noticed
 here, p. 516, and in the Statistical Ac-
 count of Scotland.

Mr. H. confounds the *lancet* and
pointed arch together; whereas they are
 totally distinct, the first narrow, like the
 instrument whence it takes its name;
 the other considerably wider, and only
 terminating in a point, in opposition to
 the round arch (p. 539).

His description of the outer members
 of the moulding of the great Eastern
 window, as a *roll*, is not strictly techni-
 cal; perhaps he should have said, the
 outer member is *round*; but capitals
 come from two plans, but separated
 rolls baffles all comprehension; though
 repeated p. 556.

"Adam and Eve in paradise, with the
assemblages usually delineated in designs
of that kind" p. 539. Does this mean
 the tree and the serpent, or the birds
 and beasts, or the angel with the sword?

The piscina, or cistern. The manu-
 tergium. The *manutergium* hung
 over the small nich on each side of the
 cistern for receiving the *purificator*.
 This big sounding phraseology means
 nothing more than that the towel hung
 over the small nich on each side of the
 cistern, to wipe the hands of the priests
 after washing; for, as to the *purificato-
 res*, we do not recollect such a class of
 priests or ministers.

Arches pointed, and arches circular, is
 such a misplacing of adjectives and sub-
 stantives as plain English is not used to;
 nor is it easy to apprehend the meaning
 of the sides of a square heavy pillar cut
 into *slabs*. There is no other remains, is
 a breaking of Priscian's head which a
 school boy should not pardon; and wa-
 terorgium.

tercouse delivered into the brook, is at best a quaint expression. "Nothing could be more excellent for cleanliness, pleasure, and health, than their aqueducts; by the arched coverings of which, all damps was prevented affecting the superstructures," is as harsh construction as bad orthography.

Abbot Cockerham's monument is described as "a recumbent colossal figure, dressed in a *plumed* albus, with a *hols* about his neck, and a *mangle* on his arms, *pressing a book to his breast*" (p. 546).

The seat of Furness abbey is a disgrace to drawing and engraving.

"It is not consistent with our plan in this excursion from a perambulation of Cumberland, to go at large into the history of a new tract, totally independent of the county we have undertaken to describe in this work, and a district which we enter upon solely for the purpose of embellishing the duller part of a tedious task, by introducing a descriptive view of the fine remains of Furness abbey, a place which, of late years, hath drawn to it many singers. It had much connexion with the Southern part of Cumberland; and, as such, we were desirous of tracing it; and perhaps the same cause may make this excursion pleasing to the reader." We shall make no comments on this apology, paying 14 pages of this pocket-work county history to a description rather intrusive.

at Bootle is a large basin, *black marble, or porphyry*, of an *oblongal* form; on each square or *two shields, raised from the* bearing characters in the Old English letter, in some parts mixed with the Saxon. The emblematical anchor, in the third shield, is rather singular, as it stands for the word *salvator*. The letters R B in the two first shields denote the benefactor who gave the font, or the stone-cutter who executed the work. The characters in the fourth shield we are not able to decipher. (p. 559). Such is the description of a font and its inscription, which a novice in antiquity would have rendered more clear, and would have known that the difference between black marble and porphyry is as great as between black and red; that there is not the smallest inter-

ference of English and Saxon letters; that, according to the reading of the inscription here given, the fourth shield contains the last syllable of the word

amen; that we should read *still* instead of *stih*, and *spri* instead of *stih*; that the emblematical anchor is probably the letters R B ill-drawn, and cannot possibly stand for the word *salvator*; and that R B is most likely to denote the incumbent, or lord of the manor, or abbot of St. Mary's at York, to whom the church belongs, and by no means the stone-cutter.

Of the monumental figures at Calder abbey, one is represented in a coat of mail, with his hand upon his sword; another bears a shield reversed, as a mark of disgrace for treachery or cowardice; but the virtues of the one, and the errors of the others, are alike given to oblivion by the hand of Time, and of the scourging angel, Desolation (p. 556). A shield reversed is so unusual a bearing, that we are almost tempted to doubt the fidelity of the description; and it is less likely that it should be put up in such a place as a mark of disgrace; but this idea has furnished Mr. H. with a nourishing sentence, and that is enough.

We have now gone through the first volume of the History of Cumberland, which, it must be acknowledged, communicates a considerable quantity of original information that is not to be found in Dr. Burn's history of the county; though we could have wished it had been conveyed in simpler language, and with fewer appendages. As to the plates, after so many better views of the same subjects have been given, they do not add greatly to the credit of Mr. S. Lewis, who, if we read his name alight, drew and engraved them.

A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of William, Lord Bishop of Chester, at Boroughbridge, Sept. 2, 1794.

A Sermon, preached at Kewsthorough, before the Royal Kewsthorough Volunteer Company, Sunday, Oct. 12, 1794. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M.A.

IN the first of these discourses Mr. C. takes occasion to enquire how far Methodism conduces to the interest of Christianity and the welfare of doctrine; and, in the most candid and rational manner, determines the question against whole deluded sectaries. We agree with Mr. C. in wishing that the ancient practice of lecturing on expounding pas-

sionous address, to the Kewsthorough volunteers, and applicable to all their fel-

low subjects of the same rank, well calculated to warn them against the modern, innovating doctrines.

5. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of York, Aug. 21. 1796, at the Anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Society of the Sons of the Clergy, by George Henry Hausermann, A. M. Prebendary of York.* Printed by Desire of the High Sheriff at the Grand Jury.

THOSE who desired the publication of this excellent discourse on liberty and the distinction between the right use and the abuse of it, did well. We second their wishes by recommending it to general perusal, as we would also do by

6. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, at the visitation of that Diocese, in May and June 1794. By George Prettyman, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*

7. *The Trials of the Rev. William Wooley, for publishing a Libel on Sir Richard Hill, Bart. and the Rev. Rowland Hill, Clerk, entitled, A Cure for Canting, or the Grand Impostors of St. Stephen's and Surrey Chapel unmasked, in a Letter to Sir Richard Hill, Bart. with a sequel, amidst thanks to the Right Hon. William Pitt, before the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, and a Spectacle at Westminster Hall, Dec. 9, 1794.* Taken in Short-hand by Martin and Ramsey.

THE grossness of the libel carries in it its own condemnation; and has been justly considered in that light by an impartial jury, which renders it unnecessary for us to make any reflexions on the falling out of the taints.

8. *The real Cripple of Government.* By John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Llanghorne, Cornwall.

WHAT old *jura divina* revived, and all the doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer dress up after the newest fashion? Sidney's answer to the patriarchal system, which cost him his head, was extended in two good octavo volumes; but, as the present age loves brevity, though it has no objection to a multitude of books, Mr. Whitaker has compressed it into 70 pages. It is well for the rector of Llanghorne that Republicanism is the prevalent fashion; for Thomas Paine's Age of Reason did not extend beyond 30 pages: how then would the authority of the Old Testament stand and defend in double the number, have gone down? And yet what else could have been expected from an Antiquary and a

Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; for such was once John Whitaker, B. D. some twenty years, whatever induced him to desert that honourable post. It could not be want of loyalty, for not even the Royal Society could be more loyal, and both Societies have at their head men "whom the king delighteth to honour." Nor could it be the want of Religion, when so many members of the Established Church have lent their names alike to both Societies. It could not be disappointment at not seeing any communications of his in their *Archæologia*; for Mr. W. is more ready to anticipate by the early communication of his thoughts to the press, "continually writing and transcribing his rapidly composed works for publication, and printing from the very first foul copies, covered with blots and interlineations, and shewing every mark of haste both in composition and writing." But—joke aside—we intend no reflexion on the learned Societies, or their *d'aigourant* and *cr-devant* members. Mr. W. is an orthodox politician, and we profess ourselves on his side. The whole artillery of Heaven must be dismounted for his outworks can be forced, and it would be a hard matter to enter his camp by surprise. True, believers in revelation, his arguments and deductions will be gospel. To disbelievers it is a mass of arguments for none are so hardy as to venture, as those who shut their eyes against the full light of the faith.

"Man comes into the world; man has always come in the obedience of a child to a parent, in the submission of a servant to a subject, and God would not suffer even one slight *hop-hole* to escape him in the seemingly equal authority of husband and wife. He crept up this very *hop-hole* by placing the wife below the husband; and made the children do both subject relatively to both by the very necessity of their nature. He even added in his second code of revelation, expressly, that there is no power but of God; the powers that be ARE ORDAINED OF GOD. He thus directed, as with a voice from heaven, that every power, legal in its commencement, and right in its continuance, participates in the general appointment" (p. 14).

Legal in its commencement, right in its continuance, are words reasonably added, if men who claim equal rights could understand them.

These positions once established, that which found government on the will of *man* is easily done away; even Mr. Locke,

Locke, the advocates of a liberal freedom, and the independence of man, is nearly the contrary. In the universality of his property and the arbitrary power of punishment and taxation, the very essence of despotism.

As no government can be appointed in the abstract, but, all government appointed must be embodied in reality, and it must assume a form. MONARCHY is the primary, the natural, the divine, form of government. See p. 27. The idea of a king, therefore, of a kingdom, which is made up of a number of hereditary subjects, as decreed by God, is shown to mean only "the empire of a human and a visible king, to the exclusion of their king invisible and divine," p. 28. The source and effects of Republicanism in Africa are well exposed, p. 30; and Plutarch, in his life of Timoleon, has drawn a striking picture of what has happened in our own times. "The declaration that the end of their constitution was to introduce liberty and despotic monarchy; but they did so tyrannize themselves, that the reign of tyrants seemed a golden age compared with the rule of these deliverers, which made the Sicilians esteem those more happy who had expired a slavery than they who had survived them to such freedom." The manner of the was overgrown with tyrants, and the tyrants, who in Timoleon's time, kept back for dread the very name of those tyrants, in the Roman republic the tyrants of the people at last grew to the whole government, to their laws, and both Julius and Augustus, and all succeeding emperors found it expedient to annex this office to their prisons for life. We are led to take notice of the many pillars of power, property, and by four persons, the majority of the committee appointed by the Parliament, 1642. A second feature prominent in Republic is the ingratitude of the people at large to their last benefactors; and, therefore, "the faulty self-conscience of mind, that grants charitable of a Republican, has a contrary effect on their conduct of a person from what a court has." The experiment of a Republic, however, is made in vain, and with such a trial of consequence, and with such a trial of consequence, attending it as completes the

History of Republicanism, effaces all the attributes of Republican extravagance, and leaves human folly or human viciousness no scope of operation beyond France, while it continued a kingdom, was always the first of the nations in arts and in arms. The long contests that have been maintained between us and France may make us unwilling to allow this. But let us be perfectly just to a fallen foe. For fallen he now is completely. France once was the grand medium through which all the refinements of the continent were introduced to us. To her we owe our learning and civility, even our Christianity. She stood, therefore, as the conveyor of all good to us. Even now she stands unintentionally, unwittingly, as a kind friend, as a warning to our fears, as a caution to our wisdom.

Mr. W. proceeds to draw an animated picture of the miserable paucity of liberty, in a country, plunged in barbarism, perfidy, and atheism; and, after stating their origin and consequences in the hands of virtuous constitution, their effects on, and intentions toward, the rest of Europe, he thus concludes:

However they have prevailed frequently over the allocation in the contest, let us ourselves, acting by ourselves, have almost universally prevailed over them. We have indeed been blessed with singular advantages over them; and we are likely, for our misapprehension in the war, however compelled for our own safety this interposition was at first; yet, warm as we were in zeal for our constitution, church and state, for the religion of the gospel, and for the honour of our God, to be shocked by God in that pre-eminence of power and glory which France once possessed, but has now refused, more indeed than that in commerce, in the very foreground of commerce, in the very empire of arts and arms. May we so act as to be worthy of such blessings! May we survey with a salutary terror that volcano of liberty which has thus broke out in the center of France, and which, at times, threatens to shake the whole globe into alarm! May we cling the closer to our glorious constitution, to our heaven-decreed religion, to our Redeemer and our God. May we stand firm in the honourable post in which God has kindly placed us, and resist the will; persist with resolution in the work of fighting his battles against the infidel and, persevere in warring against the infidel against this Atheism. As many as who spoke the chaos of the world, to order at first to also speak the chaos of Robbom elements in France into peace, for the sake of that country, for

"the sake of our own; and for the sake of all the world!" (p. 56):

An appendix is added from two very extraordinary pamphlets lately published by the Comte de Montgallier, laying open the interior of the French republicanism, confirming the observations already made.

9. *An Answer to certain Affirmations contained in the Appendix to a Pamphlet, entitled, Minutes of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial, held at Portsmouth, Aug. 11, 1791, on ten Persons charged with Mutiny on board his Majesty's Ship the Bounty.* By Captain W. Bligh.

OUR opinion of these "Minutes" has been given in our review of them. We agree in the wish expressed by Mr. John Hallet, midshipman on-board the *Bounty*, in his letter to Captain Bligh, "that the memory of Mr. Fletcher Christian had been quickly committed to oblivion, as I am convinced that the stigma will be deeper impressed on his name; by the endeavours which his friends have excited in vindication of his character," p. 29. The Captain has contented himself with giving authentic original documents, unvarnished by any notes or narrative.

1. Orders issued on arriving at Otaheite, to regulate intercourse with the natives. O.A. 26, 1788. 2. Jan. 24, 1789. Orders respecting the confinement of three deserters (Churchill, Mulpratt, and Ward), and their letter to Captain Bligh, Jan. 26, 1789. 3. Examination respecting the loss of the ship by the High Court of Judicature at Batavia, O.A. 13, 1789. 4. Descriptive list of the mutineers. Ap. 28, 1789. 5. Orders to Mr. Byer, the master, on leaving him at Batavia, O.A. 13, 1789. 6. Letter from Mr. Peter Heywood, midshipman, to Capt. Bligh, July 14, 1792. 7. Extraist from his defence at his trial. 8. Letter from him to Mr. E. Christian, by the Camberland pack, Nov. 20, 1792, probably signed for certain purposes. 9. A Letter published in the Times, July 26, 1794, from Mr. Edward Heywood, late surgeon of the Providence (and son to the well-known Dr. H.), July 16, 1794. 10 and 11. Affidavits of seamen on-board the *Bounty*. 12. Letter from Lieut. John Hallet, Dec. 1, 1791. 13. Letter from Mr. Edward Lamb, commander of the Adventure, in the Lamea trade, O.A. 6,

10. *Reasons for quitting a Country, and for writing a Letter to a Friend.*

THESE reasons are chabrie of manners brought on by having a watering place in the vicinity of the writer's residence; the impertinence of the lawyer and the justice; the orthodoxy of the parson; the increased price of provision; infelicity of game; the disputes about politics; the dulness of cards or the severity of manners; but a change of sentiments; and the difficulty of sustaining a steady pace or independent character. But we do not think these reasons are laid down in a manner answerable to the high price set on them, 12 pages for 1s. 6d. For "a country neighbourhood" in the title, we would rather read "his native country," for so the conclusion of the letter intimates.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mémoires sur divers Antiquités de la Perse, & sur les Médailles de Roi de la Dynastie des Sassanides, saisis de l'Histoire de cette Dynastie. Traduite du Persan de Mirkhond, par A. J. Silvestre de Sacy, de l'Académie des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres. The greater part of this very learned work consists of old inscriptions which the author found before the Academy between 1762 and 1767. The first is the inscription on the monument of Narsi Ratan, a famous Persian; many observations on this monument and monuments of Ctesibius, which the opinion of Niebuhr is generally adopted; he explains the Greek, Persian inscriptions and legends in Chinese and that traveller; the figures of which he has represented them all together. The Greek one in his vol. II. p. 27, which Hyde had to much altered, is to be depicted from another, and read thus:

TOTRO TO ANTON MARJAKOT
OTOT APPELON BAKHAKOT
AMARIN 12, 1000 OERN NOT OTOT
NARIN BAKHAKOT

and relates to Anshir, son of Babek (the Hero of Agartias), founder of the dynasty of the Sassanides, and reformer of the religion of Zoroaster, which is implied in the term *Mazdeism*, *Mazdeism*, or *Mazdeism*, a worship of Ormuzd. The *Agartias* are the inhabitants of the territory between Buphrates (Tigris), Oxus, and Indus. The second inscription belongs to Sapo-

res. son of *Arakhs*, or *Sapor* (here styled *Βασιλεὺς Ἀραχίου καὶ Σαπώρα*; i. e. *Nou pe sarum*, answering to the *Turan*, or *barbarians*, of the *Orientals*, is opposed to *Iran*. The inscriptions in p. 71 are the same with the Greek, the words written from right to left, without vowels, and therefore nearer to the *Syriac* or *Palmyrene* language, and in some almost entirely *Pehlvi*, with a small portion of *Aramese*, and in others more approaching to that of *Zende*.

The second dissertation illustrates the *Coptic* and *Persic* inscriptions in *Gebelmar*, from *Neubuh*, p. 125. The first, which is more satisfactorily explained than by *Rose* or *Tychsen*, and accompanied with valuable historical elucidations, relates to the pieces of the dynasty of the *Budai*, and is of the 10th century, and the *Persic* ones of the 13th.

The third dissertation, p. 126, is an account of the coins of the dynasty of *Salandar*, from the *King of France's* cabinet. Thirteen are engraved in two plates, the legends and alphabets of the most remarkable separately, and the forms in *Hebrew* characters. They are conceived, in general, to this effect: "The worship of *Omroth*, the excel-

lent, king of the kings of *Iran*, of the heavenly race of the Gods;" and on the reverse, "We adore the divine." The first belongs to *Salandar* (probably *Salandar*), and the second to *Salandar* (probably *Salandar*). A gold coin in the *British Museum*, published by *Pellegrini*, belongs to this dynasty, and improves the account of *Pellegrini*, that no such coins were struck by the *Persian* kings.

The fourth dissertation respects the inscriptions discovered at *Kirman-shah*, or *Shirvan*, in *Kordistan*, described by *Ortelius*, and referred by *D'Anville* to *Sassanids*. Our author shows they likewise belong to the Sassanid dynasty, one of them representing *Sapor*, son of *Hormisdas*, and the other his son *Vararakes*. The account of the *Persian* kings of this dynasty, from the celebrated *Vararakes*, with the account of that author and his patron, *Ali Shih*, with notes from a writer of the 15th century, called by *Helland* the *Persian* geographer, are printed, again, in *Arabic* letters, in the appendix, which is followed by a copious index; the type and most of the late royal press used in the edition of the *Polyglot*.

After an interruption of several years, appear the three volumes of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres*, from 1780 to 1794, vols. XLIV, XLV, XLVI. The first contains only the *Table des Matières* for the last ten years. In the history of the academy, in vol. XLV, which was in great part printed in 1789; we find several instances of the late King's bounty to it, and his orders to examine into the Greek and Roman laws of war. The closes of members dead; from 1780 to 1784, are on *De Roncemagne*, *Maizey*, *roy*, *Battex*, *De la Courne de St. Palais*, *Tugot*, *Maurpion*, *D'Anville*, *Canage*, and *Guston*. The articles are, an essay, by *De Guignes*, on a manuscript universal history, including a short one of the *Franks*, by *Mafud*, who died A. C. 957. A dissertation, by *Kerallio*, on the knowledge which the ancients had of the Northern parts of Europe; another, by *Antiquil Duperron*, on the wanderings of the *Maris*, an ancient *Perisian* people, who, in the time of *Cyrus*, inhabited *Tahartian*, South of the *Caspian*. Geographical and historical observations, by *De Guignes*, on *Pliny's* account of the origin and antiquity of the *Indians*, with the geography and historical events of their country. A dissertation on the 3600000000 reckoned by *Confucius* in the *Ching Gu*, between the years before Christ 2200-495. A dissertation, by *L. Anstey*, on certain epochs of the *Assyrians*, and a learned critique on the different accounts of the fall of that empire. *Abbe Garnier* on the Greek laws of war. *Baron de St. Croix* on the legislation of *Cato*, in *Asia*, *Grecia*, and *India*, from vol. XLII; with a detail of commotions under *Pythagoras*. A dissertation, by the same, on the history and chronology of the *Mysenians*, more complete than any before published. An account of some Greek festivals omitted by *Meibomius* and *Caesellinus*. An essay, by *Abbe Garnier*, on the character of the *Greeks* of *Perseus*. A first dissertation on the laws of the *Roman* magistrates, by *Bouchard*. An essay, by *Abbe Broter*, on the tendency of the *Greeks* in the circle, considered in a political view, with notes on the answers given to the queries on an account of the state of the *Roman* empire, for these games. *L. Anstey*, by the *Baron de St. Croix*, on the first treaties between the *Roman* and *Carthaginians*. An investigation of the epoch of the ex-

pedition of the younger Cyrus, by L'Archer. A general view, by De Guignes, of the trade and intercourse which the Chinese have constantly had with the Western nations, from the earliest time. An essay, by L'Archer, on Phidon, king of Argos, inventor of weights and measures, and the first who struck silver coins at Ægina, anno 895 before Christ. A dissertation on the archonship of Creon, 644 years before Christ. A dissertation on the political knowledge and eloquence of Demosthenes, by De Rochefort, continued, from vol. XLIII. Two dissertations, on the character of Theophrastus, and on the art observed in Menander's plays; by the same. Four essays and translations of Pindar's odes, by Vaviliers, who promises a memoir on Homer's profody. A version and commentary on Aristotle's 19th chapter of problems, relating to music, by Chabarron. Dissertation, with extracts, translated from the orator Lycurgus, by Abnè Auger; and some parts of Lyllas and Iliæus restored. New remarks on the Cyropædia, by Ste Croix, who deems it a romanée. Critical observations on the hymn to Ceres ascribed to Homer, by Dupuy. An essay on Cicero's philosophy, fourth and fifth dissertations, continued from vols. XLI, XLIII, by Sibert. Enquiry into the knowledge which the Romans had of silk, by Brotier; distinguishing three kinds, from the Seres, Assyria, and Cos; in which latter place Pliny, XI. 23, reckons four species of the silk-worm, as the Chinese also have. The Assyrian worm called *Bombyx* was of a larger size. The silk of the Seres was most esteemed. Essay on the doctrine of Alhazen and Vitellio, on the refraction of the sun's rays, perfectly understood in the 14th century. Brotier's dissertation on the picture of Iajfus, by Protogenes, concerning which, Pliny, who saw it in the reign of Vespasian, says, "*hinc pictura quater colorum induxit.*" Ameilhon on the metallurgy of the antients. Keralio on the origin of the Swedes, to consist of three parts, viz. on the French nobility, the earliest times. M. de la Porte du Thau's account of his researches into the history of France, by order of government, in the Vatican, the papal archives, and other libraries, during his residence at Rome, from 1776 to 1784, a. Mr. Brequey was employed at London for the same purpose (see our vol. LIV. p. 147). Their papers were sent.

GENT. MAG. January, 1795.

from time to time, to the public, and transmitted by him to the historiographer of France, M. deau (author of *Principes morales, ou, Discours sur l'Histoire de France*, of which only 18 volumes, reaching to the time of Philip Augustus, have appeared); from which collection have been published *Diplomata, Chartæ, Epistolæ, & alia documenta ad res Francicas spectantia Notis illustrantur & ediderunt L. O. Fendrix de Biequieny, F. J. G. de la Porte du Thau, Paris. Tomus I. Diplomata, Chartæ, & Instrumenta aetatis Merovingicæ continens. Par. 1791, large folio cccxi. 216 pages. Paris altura quæ Epistolæ continent. Tomus I. Innocentii Papæ Epistolæ continens. 1790. 440 pages. Giff. Innocentii Papæ, from a MS. in the Vatican, 199 pages. Tomus II. Innocentii III. Epistolæ Anecdotas continens. 1791.*

M. Gauthier de Peyrouse, commissary of foreign affairs, has translated Professor Pallas' voyages into French, in 5 vols. 4to. with one of plates; and is now arranging for publication the MSS left by Gmelin and Galdenestadt.

A new edition of Fabricius' *Bibliotheca Græca* is publishing at HAMBURG, by Professor Gottl. Christopher Fabricius, Erlangen; to which will be added the unpublished supplements of L. A. Fabricius and Christopher Augustus Heumann.

At FLORENCE has been published the first volume, in folio, of a catalogue of books printed in the 18th century, preserved in the Magnifico library there, by Ferdinando Foss, keeper of the library. This volume goes as far as the letter H, and will soon be followed by the second.

The learned Don Francis Peter Bayer published at VALENTIA, in 1794, just before his death, which happened on the 21st of January 1795, in his 84th year, a defence of the Marquis Samanin's coin, against Professor Tychen, which was to have been followed by a work of some importance on the ancient coins of Spain, which was nearly completed.

Bandini has published three more volumes of his catalogue additional of MSS in the Medicean library at Florence, making, in all, 11 folio volumes, which has occupied him upwards of 20 years, and the last three 8 years of his old age, without any other prospect than his love of literature, and his regard to the English nation, whom he hoped to serve in their attachment to polite literature.

The

The title of these three volumes is *Bibliotheca Leopoldina Laurantiana, seu Catalogus MSor qui jussu Patri Leopoldi Arch. Austr. Magn. Etrur. Ducis nunc Augustissimi Imperatoris, &c. in Laurentianam translati sunt, in qua quæ in singulis codicibus continentur ad quodvis litteraturæ genus spectantia accuratissime describuntur, edita suppleuntur & emendantur. Aug. Mar. Gaudinius, Reginus Bibliotheca præfatus recensuit, illustravit, edidit. Tom I. Florentiæ 1792, II 1792, III. 1793; with three indexes.*

Joh. Gotfried Læpsius has published, at Dresden, a French essay on an unpublished Greek medal of Pertinax, inscribed ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΞΕΝ Α Α. or Αυτακτορας α.; i. e. the first year of the emperor Pertinax: and has collected from Ratch, with additions and improvements; whatever he could find respecting the *Providentia* of the emperors, which on coins frequently denotes the *Providence* or *Fore-sight* of the emperor. PROV. DEOR. occurs on other coins of Pertinax.

We have just received the VIIth volume of Schweighauser's Polybius (see vol. LXIII. 258), which is entirely made up of various notes on the fragments of that historian, from book XI to XXX. Ineluctively. He engages to complete his edition in one volume more, comprehending notes on the remaining ten books, and indexes in Latin and Greek. We congratulate this learned editor on his escape from the Guillotine, from which it is barely probable his Gyle of *Cicero, Gallo-Francus Argentoratensis* may be his protection amidst the ruins of his Country.

At LEIPSIG, Professor Jacobs has published *Emendations in Epigrammata Anthologica Græcæ*, preparatory to an edition of the Greek Anthoey. In the preface he informs us that Brunck, who was supposed to be dead, is languishing in prison at Belsa, and for his enthusiastic attachment to the French revolution.

C. G. Schultz has given a correct second edition of Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, at HALLE.

BERLIN. *Antiqua, oder Roms Alterthum, &c.* Antiquities of Rome, The sacred Rites of the Romans. By C. Ph. Moritz. The object of the author, too soon lost to literature, was to trace the character of the ancient Romans in the ceremonies of their public worship; an object certainly not unimportant to the history of mankind. In the execution of this task, he

was assisted less by the perusal of learned antiquarians than by a long residence at Rome. Here he studied the remains of the sacred edifices of the antients, and the character of the modern populace: for, he was soon persuaded that the latter was much less changed than was commonly supposed. Mr. M. begins with some excellent remarks on the study of the antients. Greatness and simplicity were the principal features in the character of the antients, both in public and private life. The more we feel that we have departed from Nature, the more charms must such objects have for us. The imaginations of our youth are warmed with the histories of Greece and Rome; and, were they banished from our schools, what of equal importance, what equally great, could we substitute in their stead? The ideas of Rome, of Athens, of Sparta; of the power and dignity of a Roman consul; of Cicero and Demosthenes, of Socrates and Plato; are singular in their kind. The names of antiquity are, indeed, become general terms; and when we say a Demosthenes, or a Cato, we are understood by every one. The festivals, the games of the antients, all related to the actual enjoyment of life; and to them this enjoyment was sacred, and prescribed as a religious duty. After this introduction Mr. M. proceeds to the fixed religious feasts of the Romans, in the order as they occur in the calendar; next, to their movable feasts; then to their sacrifices, prayers, and vows, in general, and lastly to the circus, and the games performed in it. The plates are taken from gems, or other pieces of antiquity.

ROSTOCK. *Olini Gerhardi Tychsen, LL. OO. in Ac. Rost. P. P. O. &c. Introductio in Rem numariam Mohammedanorum, &c.* An Introduction to Mohammedan Coins: by O. G. Tychsen, Prof. of the Oriental Languages, &c. This introduction to the coins of the Mohammedan empire, advantageously supplies a gap in our literature. It is well known that the author is a man who not only possesses the requisite knowledge of history and languages, but, for these thirty years, has had in his hands a number of Oriental coins, which he has decyphered and explained; and has surmounted difficulties of various kinds to smooth the way to the science of medals both for himself and others. Of this laudable industry the present work is among the most valuable.

ble fruits. In the first section Professor T. presents us with all the historical information necessary, as a preliminary to the investigation of the coins; of the more ancient of which an account is given in the second, as in the third is of those of more modern date. Those Arabic coins, which have on them images, the professor supposes were coined, not by the Mohammedans themselves, but by their Christian vassals. On the pieces of glass with Arabic inscriptions he does not give a decided opinion; but he imagines they were distributed amongst the people at festivals, their size and colour distinguishing those for whom they were intended, and never used as current coin.

At LEIPSIK has been published a work on Rousseau's Connexions with Women, with some essays relative to the same subject, in two volumes, 8vo.; the author of which appears to have thoroughly studied the writings and character of Rousseau. His remarks shew a knowledge of the world, and his style is pleasing. An introductory essay on the spirit and history of Rousseau's Confections is well written; in another is given every thing the writer could collect relative to Rousseau's exposing his children; and in a third, on the death of Rousseau, it is made to appear probable that his life, become a burden, was voluntarily shortened. Those who have not already seen into the poisonous arguments and system of this fashionable modern philosopher may here find a sufficient detection of them.

At the same place, in German, an octavo illustration of the reputed tomb of Homer, engraved, in five plates, from a sketch of M. Chervier, by J. D. Florillo, and illustrated by Professor Heyne. This tomb, found in the island Nio, antiently Ios, about 20 years ago, by Count Pasch von Krinen, a celebrated adventurer, who, in the naval service of Russia, assisted in plundering the islands of the Archipelago, is supposed by the professor to have contained the ashes of some person of note in the Roman times. On one side is carved, in bas-relief, the discovery of Achilles by Ulysses, in the island of Scyros; on the other, a battle between two centaurs and a lion and joness; on one end Achilles playing on a lute between two women, and on the other, Chiron teaching him archery.

At HAMBURG, by Daniel Moldenhawer, professor and principal librarian at Copenhagen, the process against the

order of knights templars, from the original acts of the papal commissioners, from the original MS. in the library of the abbey of St. Germain des Pres; at Paris, written in the old French, Limosin, and Catalan, and the same which Dupuy used for his history of the Templars.

At ROME, Raymond Deodate Caballero has published an essay on the printing in Spain: the principal towns that had presses in the 15th century are, Valencia, 1474, Seville, Saragossa, Barcelona, Toledo, Burgos, Salamanca, and Toledo, 1486; and 310 books were printed among them.

A German commentary on Hogarth, which appeared first in the Göttingen packet, must be deemed a curiosity. The plates are well copied, and the inscriptions given in English. It remains to be seen whether it is or is not of a similar kind with a French commentary on Shakspeare.

J. J. Hottinger has published at LEIPSIK a new edition of *Cicero de Divinatione*, with notes, in which he has corrected Davies' edition by the assistance of MSS and his own critical skill.

Professor Pallas has published at PETERSBURG the travels of J. A. Gmelin, descended through Russia to Mount Caucasus, from 1768 to 1775, which the author left unfinished at his death, 1781.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

SUGGESTOR will have perceived our readiness to comply with his wish; but he will allow us to suggest, that what appears to him very easy we have often ineffectually attempted.

H. D. B. says, if T. J. vol. LXIV. p. 1091, wishes farther information respecting Tacitus, he will find a wonderful account of that celebrated nasist written by Addison in the Tatler No. 222.

Plunkett's receipt for curing the cancer (vol. LXIV. p. 108), may be found in our vol. XXX. p. 112. His only daughter, Mrs. Plunkett Edgcombe, of St. James's Square, Bath, has long been successful in the curing of cancers without incision.

EXORACENSIS asks an explanation of an expression used by Gille, when writes to the Convention, after the taking of Maestricht, "the famous crocodile's head is found, and is, of the fort, one of the finest pieces of natural history in existence." This is the last sentence, after giving an account of the arms, &c. found in the arsenal and garriſon of the above place, dated Maestricht, Nov. 8, and appeared in the papers Dec. 10, 1794.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET
LAUREAT.

A GAIN the swift revolving hours
Bring January's frozen car;
Still Discord on the nations hours;
Still reigns the iron power of War.
Hush'd be awhile the tumult's storm,
Awhile let Concord's milder form
Glide gently o'er each smiling plain;
While, as they weave the myrtle wreath,
The sportive Loves and Graces breathe
The Hymeneal strain.

From parent Elbe's high trophy'd shore,
Whence our illustrious Chiefs of yore
Brought that blest code of laws her sons re-
vere,
And bade the glorious fabric flourish here,
The ROYAL VIRGIN comes—Ye gales
Auspicious, fill the swelling targe;
And, while ye gently curl the azure deep,
Let ev'ry ruder blast in silence sleep;
For not from Afric's golden sands,
Or either India's glowing lands,
Have e'er the favouring Nereids brought
A prize to us so dear, a boon so richly fraught.

Bright Maid! to thy expecting eyes
When Albion's clime congenial rise,
No foreign forms thy looks shall meet,
Thine ear no foreign accents greet;
Here shall thy breast untainted parts prove
Of kindred fondness and connubial love.
Oh that amidst the nuptial flow'rs and wine,
Our hands the Olive's sober leaves might
join!

Thy presence teach the storm of war to cease,
Disarm the battle's rage, and charm the
world to peace!

Yet, if the storm vindictive frowns
Lustling; aim the hostile blow,
Britann, in martial terror dight,
Lifts high th' avenging sword, and courts the
fight.

On ev'ry side behold her swans
Crowd eager from her fertile plains;
With breasts undaunted, lo! they stand,
Firm bulwark of the native land;
And, proud, her floating castles round,
The guardians of her happy coast,
Bid their terrific thunder sound
Dismay to Gallia's scatter'd host;
While still Britannia's navies reign
Triumphant o'er the subject main.

NEW YEAR'S ODE FOR 1795,

BY S. PYE.

FAST bound in icy chains, the stream
No longer ebb, no longer flows;
The Sun denies his radiant beams,
And one sad scene all Nature shows.

The Northern blasts tumultuous roar,
And sweep away the sky-built tow'rs,
The massy oak deep-rooted tear,
Nor ev'n the lowly cottage spare.
The bulwark castles of the main
Drive on some rock, or sandy plain,
Nor leave a wreck for wretched man
With foot to tread, or hand to span;
In vain he struggles, and in vain contends;
He to the ocean's dreadful gulph descends.

On this the Muse forbears to dwell,
Fair prospects open to her view,
Kind Heav'n the gloom will soon dispel,
And purer airs and skies renew.
Soon Spring will come with all its blooms,
Its varied drefs and sweet perfumes,
The lawn its verdant carpet spread,
The primrose raise her yellow head;
Soon will the tender Lunkins play,
The shepherd pipe his roundelay,
Harmonious music wake the grove,
Sacred to Virtue, Truth, and Love;
The nymphs and swans in happiest pattime
range,
Cull the gay flow'rs, and posies interchange.

The fleecy care will clad the looms,
Unrival'd Commerce swell the sails,
Britannia wave her crescent plumes,
And o'er the world disport her mails;
Rich Cores from her bosom pour
A golden crop, a copious store,
With loaded gifts Pomona bend,
And Bacchus choicest clutters send,
All Nature smile, with plenty crown'd,
All arts and sciences abound;
Domestic jar and foreign strife
No longer damp the joys of life;
No longer mad Ambition rend
A sunder father, child, and friend;
Nor neighbouring nations plunge in war,
But Peace her olive-branches rear.
Yes, Peace with all her pleasing train
Shall hail her with'd-for thorns ag in
Thus blest'd, whilst George shall rule the
Subdue his foes, sedition calm, [realm,
Whist law and justice bear the sway,
And freedom yield her social ray, [share,
Who then such fame as Albion's sons can
Or who like them enjoy the new-born year?

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FROM A FATHER,
JAN. 1, 1795.

LITTLE DAUGHTER.

PART of my life, fond subject of my lay
Hearken to what your anxious parents
say. [breast,
Sweet is the TALE that warms the little
And makes Benevolence a standing guest;
Sweet is the ACT, what little children give
The copper'd wealth; to bid the wretched
live; [veals,
Sweet when the MIND its op'ning sense re-
Ahl and now SWEET the happy parent

And

And still more sweet, as vigorous knowledge
grows;
To watch the tender blossom as it blows!
And when good health attends the youthful
plant, [want?
What more (heart-greeting) could a parent
Our Emma such; and may each coming day
Ripen my floweret to maturity!
Till, like a verdant trunk, [full of
years, [steers
Death gently calls, and some kind Angel
To HEAVEN'S IMMORTAL THRONE, where,
[scared high,
Millions of Angels had the DEITY,
Th'ubercle of, by the GREAT JUDGE
[approved.
While pains of Hellen's friend how she was
lov'd. A RAMBLER.

EPICRAM.

THREE Deansucceſſive, by one Sov'ign
play'd, [grac'd;
MARKHAM, BAGOT, JACKSON, have Science
The First in dignity of style surpass'd,
The Next in elegance in both the Last;
The fame of CHARL' CHURCH can no far-
ther go,
When in the Third she views the other Two.
ONCE A STUDENT.

SONG, BY THE AUTHOR OF UNIVERSAL
STENOGRAPHY.

DAMON I love, yet know not why,
But well I know I fondly love;
For me he heaves the tender sigh,
And kindred sighs my bosom move.
Yet never did his tongue express
The vows that common lovers frame,
Nor have I ventur'd to confess
Our guileless wishes are the same.
FRIENDSHIP, unheeding, pav'd the way
To mutual love's enchanting power;
The blossom of the vernal day
Thus forms the sweet and beautiful flower.
And when the flower shall fade and die,
Nor leave a single charm behind,
Our passion shall ev'n Time defy,
And bloom eternal as the mind.

A RECIPT TO MAKE PUNCH.

(See Pope's Essay on Man, Ep. II. v. 111—122.)

THESE three Ingredients, us'd, tho'
[unite:
Yet mix'd, and loſen'd, in this work
These 'tis enough to temper and employ;
And what composes man, can that destroy?
Suffice that water keep its proper part,
Subject, compound them, follow rules of Art.
Sugar, the joy of Childhood's smiling train,
Rum, from Jamaica—Oranges from Spain—
These mix'd with Art, and to due bounds
confi'd. [mind:
Make and maintain the balance of the
The sweets, and sour, whose well-ac-
corded rise [life:
Gives all the strength and comfort of our
HORTENSIVS.

ANACREON, ODE II.

Αἴνουν αἰ γυναικί, κ. τ. κ.

AT length I hear from lovely Mira's
tongue,
"Alas! Anacreon, thou'rt no longer young;
"Thy faithful mirror can no longer show
"Those graceful ringlets wanton o'er thy
"brow."
I know not, Mira, if my flowing hair
Still made my temples, or hath left them bare;
Enough for me to know, that, if I'm old,
And few the days I shall thy charms behold,
My most important business now should be
To dedicate those days to love and thee.

P. K.

IN AMPHORAM, ANUM ERROSISSIMAM,
CASU, QUUM LACU LEMANNO VENE-
RETUR, SUBMERSAM.

AMPHORA quæ meruit parto cognomi-
ne dæci,
Plena mero semper, nec fatiata mero;
Ebnia fortè parans tumidium sulcare Leman-
num,
In medus vitam lapsa reliquit aquis.
Atque illam sanè quamvis insueta tunc stem-
Pocula, quum mediis immemoretur aquis
Credibile est hilarem tamen interisse bibentem
Cui magis non placuit vivere quam bibere.
Auctore Theodoro B. Za

*** A Translation of the above is requested.

A PARALLEL BETWEEN TWO SISTERS

From the French of Jacques de Mofler.

(See Vol. LXIV. p. 113r.)

I.

YOU both possess, ye sisters fair,
Of eyes a large and beautiful pair,
How great is the resemblance!
One owns their force her brightest dow'r,
The other knows not half their pow'r,
Of likeness where's the semblance!

II.

Cupid has plac'd, to pierce our hearts,
Upon your faces all his darts,
How great is the resemblance!
One aims—and vain would give the blow,
Unhurt the other passes go,
Of likeness where's the semblance!

III.

You both the pow'r of mighty Love
By turns may in your bosoms prove,
How great is the resemblance!
Of passion thus would feel the anguish,
The other tenderly would languish,
Of likeness where's the semblance!

IV.

A heart ye surely both possess,
Form'd to enjoy love's sweet caress,
How great is the resemblance!
One yields to passion's fiercer sway,
The other tenderly gives way,
Of likeness where's the semblance!

V.

From thousand lovers that attend
You both may choose a tender friend,
How great is the resemblance!
This eagerly enlaves them all,
While one alone can that enthral,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

VI.

With either would the happy boy
A state of sweetest bliss enjoy,
How great is the resemblance!
But one is changeable as the wind,
The other constant as the land,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

VII.

Kind Nature did to both dispense
A bounteous store of wit and sense,
How great is the resemblance!
The one with mirth is still elate,
The other sober and sedate,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

VIII.

Explain again I can with ease,
You both have equal pow'r to please,
How great is the resemblance!
One trifles oft in sportive fit,
The other deals in solid wit,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

IX.

Faithful to instance—by my troth,
Whenever you speak you charm the both,
How great is the resemblance!
The one is rapid as the wind,
The other more prone to think and find,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

X.

To him who dares attempt her heart,
Each can convey a deadly smart,
How great is the resemblance!
The one lets fly her arrows keen,
Forbearing 'till her skill is seen,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

XI.

Life's fleeting pleasures as they rise
Ye seize, and both know how to prize,
How great is the resemblance!
One quaffs the draught with greedy lips,
The other the nectar sips,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

XII.

The happy pow'r ye both possess,
With joys unfeign'd your swains to bless,
How great is the resemblance!
Let this to a fond swain's arms,
That to a husband, give her charms,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

XIII.

Possess'd of either beautiful life,
Sweetly the fleeting hours would pass,
How great is the resemblance!
For one my love would last a day,
With 't'other I could live for aye,
Of likeness where's the semblance?

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XVII.

O That that old too old Incumbent would
Sicken and drop into his grave! or that
Our Monkish Founder had not fix'd his sta-
ture

'Gainst holy matrimony. O Cam! O Cim!
How wretched, stale, flat, and unprofitable,
Seem all the uses of a college life!
Fie on't, O fie! it is a school for wranglers,
And full-grown sophs, chopp'd logic, diagrams,
Algebra, cube roots, things dry and void of
nature

Possess it merely! That it would come to me!
Two hundred now, and may be made near
three;

So excellent a living, none to this;
Down in the West, whose coast the winds
of heaven

Ne'er visit rightly; provisions cheap,
As I remember—plenty of game and fish—
Nay, often venison—why I shal' live upon
them,

And my increase of appetite will grow
By what it feeds on. Short commons in the
hall! [woman!]

No more I'll think on't—my fellowship be
A lovely girl, who in her wedding shoes
Would my poor fortunes to the Land's end
follow.

Like Hebe's self all smiles; with her to keep
The term of life, hear her discourse, quick
reasoner!

Skill'd in the rhetoric of her mother-tongue,
Go through a course of lectures—curtain
one—

Study harmonies, practise oeconomies,
Science no more like academic arts
Than gawdays to a fist! Within a month,
Ere yet the wits of my best silk would pupils
Had solv'd the problems in their racking
brains,

I'd marry—and with happy speed become
A Regent Master, and then Head of House.
But it is not, nor cannot come to me—
Break off my dream! for I must still attend
The Chapel bell. HAMLET, 1. 2.

There is no quality
That tends to bless a man but I affirm
It is the woman's part; he's truth, note it
The woman's; duty hers; devoutness hers;
The purest love; the chastest thoughts, hers,
hers;

Sweet temper, gentleness, content domestic,
Wife counsels, prudence, patience, fortitude,
All virtues that be nam'd, nay, that heav'n
knows,

Why hers, in part or all, but rather all;
And even in age

They change not, but are charming still.
One soft undecor'd yields but to another
More gracious than before; the daughter seems
The Dian of that time; so doth the wife
The nonpareil of this; and the fond mother
Dearest of all. I'll write their praise, defend,
Careless

Care, adore them; and, for greater proof
Of my allegiant love, how to their will.
The very angels cannot in face and voice,
Excel them farer.

CYMBELINE, ii. 3.
MASTER SHALLOW.

O D E,

OFt as the sportive hour shall charm
With gayest wit, with fancy warm,
And oft as keen distress shall throw
The thickening mist of mortal woe
Across my path; yet still will I
From pleasure or from misery fly
To where, amidst the shady grove,
Rises the cot of her I love.

Oft when night's darkest shadows fall,
And ghosts the timid mind appall;
If restless on my couch I lie,
Repose my sleepless moment fly;
Still shall a mild beaumont glow
Of pleasure o'er my senses flow,
To think that in the shady grove,
Sweet sleeps the beauteous maid I love.

Oft as the sound of jocund horn
To echo tells th' approach of morn;
Oft as to wakeful labour's ear
Returns the note of chaunticleer;
If o'er tremendous mountains leads
My wand'ring path, on daisied meads,
Still cheers my path, where'er I rove,
The image of the maid I love.

Through the lone thicket as I go,
Where the pale primrose loves to blow;
Or as the verdant bank I tread,
With purple perfume'd violets spread;
Still in my raptur'd mind I trace
Her modest unassuming grace,
Thus blows amid the shady grove,
Unten, the beauteous maid I love.

Oft when the busy cares of life
Around me swirl in endless strife,
Where feuds and jealousies torment,
Detraction, envy, discontent;
Far from the madding group I fly,
Reflection paints the cottage nigh;
Where, deep embosom'd in the grove,
Resides the beauteous maid I love.

Not to the wearied pilgrim's eyes
Fair Mecca's gilded towers arise
In brighter prospect o'er the plain,
Where sultry sandy deserts reign,
Than beats my throbbing bosom high
When first enraptur'd I descry,
Through the sequester'd shady grove,
The humble cot of her I love.

The joys which vicious scenes bestow
No more my transient heart shall know;
The wand'ring path of guilt again
No more shall leave its crimson stain;
For lo! the beauteous maid I prize,
With heaving breast, with downcast eyes,
Consents amid the shady grove
To share the joys of wedded love.

CLERICUS.

TO THE LARK.

WHEN the morn, with n
Bathes each flow'ret's drooping head
While the beams of daylight linger,
Each upon his saffron bed;
When the sun, the heav'n's o'erflushing,
Leaves his portal's peaty fold,
Waves his locks with amber blushing,
Waves his pinions clad in gold;

Then, sweet minstrel of the morning,
Open thy eyelids to the dawn;
Earth and all her pleasures scorning,
E'en thy pillow on the lawn;
Then on russet pinion sailing,
Through the golden vault on high,
Rise thou, melodious hailing
The first blushes of the sky.

Oh! could I with equal pleasure
Spurn the growling crowds of earth,
Spurn the pomp that gilds their treasure,
Spurn the licence of their mirth!
Ere athwart the airy ocean
Floats the morning's early beam,
Could I wake to sweet devotion,
Could the Saviour be my theme!

G. ELIOT. 14.

TO MEMORY.

HAIL MEMORY! whose magic power
Can gild the present gloomy hour
With the gay colours of the past,
Can smooth the wrinkled brow of age,
The fangs of ab once can alluage,
And bid Love's fleeting

At dawn of life's tempestuous day,
Ere Reason sternly assum'd the sway,
Or Passion's mingled storm arose,
Thou reign'd'st before my infant eyes
(Nor knew they yet the both to rise)
Thy golden treasures to disclose.

But, ah! too soon I saw thee grow,
When manhood first its thicker down
Thy vot'ry's riper cheek array'd;
And now, alas! my thoughts explore,
With vain pursuit, thy varied store,
To their keen search no more display'd.

Nor longer Fancy's pictures avail
To call her airy structures fall;
Form'd of ideas gild'd by thee;
Can Art the stately palace build,
It bounteous Nature can't so yield
The marble vein and sturdy tree.

Without thee, mine the vocal lyre
Though touch'd by Pegasus's fire,
Silent as unsung'st a tongue;
On thee the *for* famerely,
Unsung with *see* patriots die,
And godlike heroes bleed in vain.

ELIOT.

EPITAPH ON THE HON. LIEUT. GENERAL
LESLIE.

LAID is the noble Leslie in this grave,
Honour'd, lamented, by the good and brave.

No angry passion e'er disturb'd his soul,
The tender parent shone in his control;
Lov'd and respected by his faithful band,
For the mild words still mix'd with his command.

In fields of danger steady and serene,
He view'd with sorrow the exsanguin'd scene;
Grieving that fellow-subjects should prefer
To prosperous ease and peace a causeless war.
To pardon ready, and to punish slow,
He with'd the sword to spurn the rebel foe,
From whom his love of mercy wretted praise,
Which crown'd his valour with the brightest rays.
His body now return'd to parent dust, says,
His soul assembles with the good and just.

To the Memory of Mr. JOHN ECERTON,
Bookseller. By H. LEMOINE.

FAREWEL delusive promises of health,
Too much thy blandishments we daily trust;

Farewel to all fair promises of health,
Or blossoms that engem and crown the just.

I.
For lo! Death haunts thro' ev'ry clasp of life,
Commission'd from that Pow'r who reigns
supreme,
Who sees with equal eye th' unequal strife,
Maintain'd by folly in this mortal dream.

II.
But, if departed merit claim a tear—
Life's earthy ingenuous virtues of the mind
Endow'd with ev'ry quality to bear
The storms that urge on life's uncertain wind;

IV.
He still could claim with generous souls to share
A portion of life's honors in her prime,
And, when to alleviate distress, would spare
To cheer up Penury's severest time.

V.
A friend to learning, and with knowledge fraught,
His worth even Time cannot deem as lost;
Examples fair to man he always taught,
That those withdrawn are gone, to living lost.

VI.
Hear this, ye tribe who rubric out the wall,
And think how few like him deserve a name,
Amongst whom I fear the lofty come, or stall,
Can't furnish to the world so fair a fame.

VII.
Yet why should I recriminate on you,
Who, like the midwife bringing life to light,
Have paid to genius all that merits due,
And live to solitude in punctual sight.

VIII.

But here forgive the verse tho' tute it flows,
He means not to upbraid, but blame the man,
Whose subtle fugues lame and meanly shews
He acts not up to *Character's* fair plan.

IX.

And, here to finish without flattery's guile,
Let us strive hard to imitate his ways,
So shall fair Peace bestow her lasting smile,
And Hope shall wing to joy our latest days.

TWO SONNETS,

By Miss LOCKE.

I.

HOW bright the purple tints of cheerful morn!
[flung]
Around what various sweets has Nature
Enjoy the beauties which the year adorns,
Enjoy them now, ye happy and ye young:

For, Spring returns to youth alone returns
With renovated charms for ever gay;
Mature Age with fond attention mourns
Her lov'd companions sinking to decay:

Yet may the calmness of the evening's close,
When scarcely heard a murmur on the ear,
Hush and forth the Mourner to repose,
Who fruitless bends o'er Friendship's hal-
low'd bier.

O jocund Youth! Life's gayest sport be thine,
Her tenderer thoughts, her serious scenes be mine.

II.

HARK how the wild winds of the Winter roar,
While Night begins her solitary reign!
How festal the billows lull the shore,
While teutoid darkness spreads across the main.

Arise, O Moon, fair Empress of the sky,
Illuminate and tranquilize the scene;
To thee shall sorrow lift her languid eye,
Her misery, she'll find, and her mind serene.

Dark like the wintry storm is lonely Age,
Repose him comforts less the prospect her,
But let meek Pity display her page,
The dawn of Hope shall hasten to arise,
And chase the dreary gloom; while calm
and even [Heaven]
The shining spirit wings her flight to

On the Death of a Lady's Canary Bird.

WHITHER, fond bird, thy quick retreat
From Gilbert's kind protecting hand?
Think'st thou of bliss the seat
In fam'd Canary's happy land?

Ah! no. In vain in purer air
They hop'd at bliss the seat to find.
In leaving Gilbert's fond'ring care,
Thou'st left a Paradise behind.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

(Continued from Vol. LXIV p. 1136.)

March 30. BARRERE announced that the Committee of Public Safety was engaged in the purification of the constituted authorities. Citizen Gateau, he next stated, had just received the appointment of National Agent of Paris, in the stead of Lullier, who had been put under arrest. In the Municipality, Chaumette, Hebert, and Réal had been succeeded by citizens Payon, Moitte, and Lubin. The Committee had apprehended four members of the Police, who had been formerly partizans of the Girondists, and had deprived several others of their functions, replacing them by members of the Commune, distinguished by their attachment to the National Representation. Barrere concluded by observing, that the Committee of the section of Marat, denounced by the public voice, had been in the same way regenerated.

Barrere next considered the actual state of Paris; and observed, that it never contained so many miscreants and traitors as at present. All the villains of Europe seemed to have made it their rendezvous; but they were every where watched: and never did the inhabitants of that city, the mother and guardian of liberty, shew themselves more devoted to the National Representation, and more inimical to traitors. Soon would it be impossible for any enemy of liberty to remain there with impunity; and the very air of Paris would be fatally infectious to all the supporters of tyranny. The Revolutionary Tribunal continued to sit on the accomplices of the conspiracy, and would, in a few days, send several new criminals to the scaffold.

This conspiracy, resumed Barrere, was connected with religious disturbances; to excite which, an effort was made to destroy every moral principle, and to inculcate atheistical doctrines, through the extravagant enterprises of Clotz, Chaumette, Hebert, &c. against the liberty of worship. The Committee is employed in an extensive plan of regeneration, the result of which will be at once to banish immorality and prejudices, superstition and atheism; and to found the Republic on good principles and morals.

This report of Barrere's was followed by a decree, approving of the measures of the Committee.

March 31. Legendre—"Four of our Collegues were arrested last night by order of your Committee. The celebrated Danton is one of them. I know not the names of the other three. If they are guilty, I will be the first to call for their punishment; but you ought to hear them. I am pure, and I believe Danton to be as pure as myself. He was interrupted by noise. A member

called to the President to keep order. The President said, he would not suffer freedom of speech to be infringed; that this day would be glorious to liberty; and that the people and posterity should judge the Representatives of this period.

Legendre resumed. He feared that private animosities were going to sacrifice men who had rendered great services to the Revolution. He spoke of his own connections with Danton, of what Danton had done in 1792, when Minister of Justice; and concluded with moving, that the deputies arrested last night should be heard at the bar. This motion was received with some applause.

Fayan thought there ought to be no exception to general rules; and that the laws ought to be the same for Danton as to other persons. Men were to be tried by the whole of their conduct, not by their conduct at particular periods. The Committees were bound to report the causes of arrest within twenty-four hours, and therefore he moved that the parties arrested should not be heard.

Rothepierre—"From these disturbances, for a long time unknown in this assembly, it is evident that a grand interest is in question,—viz Whether certain men shall be more powerful than their country? Why else is this motion, which was rejected when made by Danton in favour of Brissot and Bazire, now applauded by some individuals? I repeat it, the question is, Whether or not certain ambitious men shall be stronger than liberty? What then I shall we have made so many sacrifices, only to fall under the yoke of intriguers? Little do I regard the eulogies which people bestow on themselves and their friends. No more do we ask what a man has done at this or that period; we ask what has been his conduct during the whole of his political career. Legendre pretends not to know the names of the Deputies arrested. Knows he not that Lacroix, his friend, is of the number? He affects ignorance, because he knows that he cannot pronounce the name of Lacroix, but with shame. He chooses rather to speak of Danton, the intimate friend of Lacroix, because the name of Danton is less offensive. We shall now see, whether or not the Convention can break in pieces a idol. Could not all that is said of Danton be said of Brissot, Hebert, and Chaote? They were, at certain periods, the defence of liberty. Why then

allowed a privilege to be granted to a companion of the guillotine? Attempts are made to alarm you on the abuse of power. What have you done which you have not done freely, which has not contributed to the salvation of your country, which I

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not drawn down upon you the blessings of the people? It is feared that individuals may be sacrificed. Do you then distrust that justice which constitutes the people's hope? I declare that whosoever trembles at this crisis is guilty. Me too have they tried to intimidate. The friends of Danton have written, that, if Danton be overthrown, I must perish under the stroke of the aristocrats. They have imagined that connections might induce me to divert the course of justice. What signified to me dangers that may threaten? My life is my country's, my heart is free from reproach, and above all fear. I was also the friend of Petion, of Roland, of Brissot; they betrayed their country, and I declared against them. Danton wishes to take their place; Danton, in my eyes, is only the enemy of his country. The guilty are not so numerous as they would have us believe. The most criminal are those who would raise up idols and domineers. To propose a course with some members, not allowed in behalf of others, is an insult to liberty. The cause of the guilty can be pleaded only by their accomplices. I move the previous question on Legendre's motion."

Barrère represented the necessity of having only one measure for the punishment of traitors. If the deputies arrested were to be heard at the bar, the Convention would be only an Aristocrat senate. Such versatility of principle would be a direct censure of all their former proceedings. The previous question was carried.

St. Just, in the names of the Committees of Public and general safety, reported on all the conspiracies that have successively agitated the republic, and all had for their object to restore royalty and annihilate liberty, and proposed the following decree:—"The Convention decrees accusation against Camille-Desmoulins, Herault de Sechelles, Danton, Philippeaux, and Lacroix of Eure and Loire, charged with having been accomplices of Dumourier, d'Orléans, and Fabre d'Eglantine, and with having been concerned in the conspiracy for re-establishing monarchy, and dissolving the national representation. They shall be tried along with Fabre d'Eglantine."—The Convention adopted this decree unanimously. (To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arnheim, Dec. 12. So great has been the effluence of ice to day on the Rhine, so extraordinary were the frozen masses that floated down it, that the oldest man in Arnheim was astonished at the novelty. Since the year 1757 so severe a frost has not been felt; then the Rhine and the Waal froze almost at the same time; for, the congelation of both branches was perfect in the space of 24 hours, and heavy canoes were brought over each through the means of strewed sand, after, and in fact, last night the bridge on the Rhine was carried

away by the weight of the ice floating down the river.

Onaburg, Jan. 7. "On the morning of the 30th ult. the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Dutchess her mother, and attended by an immense retinue, left Brunswick, amidst the tears—the acclamations of the populace. On our arrival at Piena, the Dutchess was taken ill, but soon recovered so as to be able to proceed to the palace of Hellinghousen, near Hanover, where their Royal Highnesses dined. By easy stages we reached this place on the 3d, and were here met by a messenger from Lord St. Helens, announcing the return of Commodore Payne's squadron to England, and the danger of entering Holland during the present critical epoch. The bishop's palace has been fitted up for the reception of the Royal visitors, and it is supposed they will reside here for some time. The regency of Hanover are expected to invite them to Hanover, where they might, perhaps, be better accommodated; but it is not probable that the invitation will be accepted. The Dutchess is recovered. It is reported that the Princess is to embark at Embden, where the squadron is shortly expected; should the thaw prevail, and the Elbe become navigable, Stadt would be the place. At all events we hope to see London very early in February."

The peasantry in Norway and Jutland are, by an edict of the King of Denmark, to be entirely emancipated in the first year of the 19th century.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a Professor in the University of Cambridge, in New England, to his Friend in London.

"Our country still enjoys peace, plenty, and a bright prospect. We have been fearful lest the French should draw us into trouble. Washington, however, soon let them know by proclamation, that we intended to preserve the strictest neutrality. The French cause was popular here before they murdered the mild Louis XVI. The news of this atrocious execution, the scenes, and the atheistical sentiments uttered and applauded in their Convention, have lost them the esteem and good wishes of all the commonalty of North America. Those of a higher order, have long thought that their extravagant notions of liberty and equality would ruin them. I dare say, most people in England believe that Paine's writings are highly applauded among us, but they are mistaken—we know better in this country. We know that the doctrine of equality can hardly be defended in theory; we know it is not analogous to our notions of any thing in heaven above, or on earth beneath. The Americans are far from wishing a convulsion in your kingdom. They wish for an equal and lasting alliance with you; and now is the time for it."

INTREL.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Hofe-Guards, Jan. 6. By difpatches received from Gen. Walmoden and lieutenant-general Harcourt, dated Arnheim, Dec. 29, 1794, it appears that on the 27th the enemy, confifting of about 16,000 men, made a fuccefsful attack on the Bommel Waert, and the fort St. André, from which the Dutch forces were obliged to retreat to the lines between Gorcum and Guylenberg, which they now occupy; and that the enemy on the fame evening croffed the Waal, and took pofition at Thuil, Wetleren and Waterberg.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 7. Extract of a letter this day received from Captain Newcome, of his Majesty's fhip the Orpheus, to Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Madras road, July 25, 1794.

"On the 5th of May Captain Osborne, of the Centurion, made the fignal for a fail, and Captain Pakenham, of the Refiftance, for fceing two; Round Ifland bearing South-Weft by Weft, 6 or 7 leagues. I lay-to till the ftrange fails ran down fo near to us that we could lay-up for them; I then made the fignal to chace; at forty-five minutes paff eleven I got near enough to fire a fhot at the fhip; at fifty-five minutes paff eleven I brought him to action, and, by a little after twelve, I got clofe upon his ftarboard quarter, where we kept, till five minutes paff one, fo very clofe that at times we expected to be on-board, and at that time the enemy ftruck; the Centurion and Refiftance about three miles aftern, under a great prefs of fail, coming up. She proves to be a French frigate, called La Duguay-trouin, of 34 guns, and formerly the Princess Roy, an Eaft-Indiaman, fitted out at the Ifle of France, with twenty-fix, eighteen-pounders, two nine-pounders, and fix four-pounders, having four hundred and three men on-board. I cannot fay too much in praife of the fteady, cool, and brave conduct of the officers, feamen, and marines, of his Majesty's fhip Orpheus. Our lofs is very inconfiderable, confidering the fuperior force of the enemy. Mr. Singleton, mid-shipman, killed; Mr. Staines, mate, badly wounded in the left hand; and eight feamen flightly. The enemy's lofs was 21 killed and fixty wounded. I muft beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice Lieutenants Broighton and Goate; alfo Mr. Staines, who commanded the guns in the abfence of Lieut. Hodgkin, who was unfortunately on-board the Danifh fhip, with one mate, one mid-shipman, and 20 feamen. At the time the fhip ftruck we were about two leagues from the paffage between Flat Ifland and Cord-au-Mire, and one league from the fhore. The other fail, a fmall brig, made her efcape through the channel, and got fafe to Port Louis. Finding the bow-fprit fhot through and through, and three of the knees of the head entirely cut away, the diftreffed ftate of the Duguay-

trouin, from ficknefs and want of water, obliged me to feek the firft port; and on the 16th of May I anchored with his Majesty's fhips at Mahé, one of the Sechelle iflands. Finding the French had formed a fettlement, and no refrefhments to be procured, I fummoned the place to furrender, and fent Lieut. Goate, with Lieut. Matthews and a party of marines, and took poffeffion of it the next day for his Britannic Majesty. Not thinking it of fufficient confequence to leave any force, I quitted the place, having taken the republican flag and all the military and naval ftories, alfo the brig Le Olivete, leaving the implements of agriculture, for building houfes, &c. for the ufe of the poor inhabitants. From the very fickly ftate of the French prifoners, and almoft a certainty of their dying if embarked to proceed to Madras; I was induced, from motives of humanity, to leave behind feveral officers and men, having written to Mr. Halartie, governor of the Ifle of France, to request he would releafe the fame number of our prifoners, and of the fame rank, as thofe I had left at Mahé; about 140 more deferted, and got into the woods. The 28th I made the Refiftance's fignal to chace, and the brought in the Deux André, from Mofambique, loaded with 408 faves. The 1ft of June I failed with his Majesty's fhips and prizes, and on the 18th anchored at Madras."

Hofe-Guards, Jan. 16. Copies and Extracts of difpatches received from Gen. Walmoden and lieutenant-gen. Harcourt, by his Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, and tranfmitted by his Royal Highnefs to the Right Hon. H. Dundas.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Anheim, Jan. 1.*
"I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highnefs the report of the fuccefs of the attack made on the enemy on the 30th ult. by major-gen. David Dundas. The corps deftined for this expedition confifted of ten battalions of Britifh infantry, under major-gen. lord Cathcart, major-gen. Gordon, and lieutenant-col. McKenzie; fix fquadrons of light cavalry, and 500 huffars, under major-gen. Robert Lawrie; of the loyal emigrés, and of four battalions and four fquadrons of Hefliand, under major-gen. de Wurmb. It was divided into three columns; the left column to attack by the Dyke, the center to attack in fuch a manner as to keep the church of Wardenburg upon its left wing, and the right column confifting of four Britifh battalions and the Rohan Huffars, to keep their left wing oppofite to the Villet; to turn Tuyl, and to attack it in the rear. Major-gen. lord Cathcart, the road by which his column was to take, that, being obliged to retreat, he could not come up in time. Major-gen. Dundas finding, at his near Wardenburg, that the

enemy had abandoned it during the night, he thought it advisable to push on with the other two columns, and to begin the attack immediately upon Tuyt. This was executed with such gallantry and spirit by the troops, that, notwithstanding the natural strength of this post, the abatis of fruit-trees that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, it was soon carried, and the enemy driven across the river (every where passable on the ice) with considerable loss of men and of four pieces of cannon. Genl. Dundas speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the spirited conduct both of the officers and men during the execution of the several duties which fell to their lot, as likewise the patience and perseverance they shewed by undergoing imminent fatigues and hardships, increased by the cold and the severity of the season. I annex the return of our loss, which is not very great, considering the circumstances.

I have the honour, &c. WALMODEN, Genl. Killed, wounded, and missing of the British troops under the command of Maj. Genl. Dundas, December 30.

19th regiment of Foot. 1 rank and file killed; 4 ditto wounded.—33d regiment of Foot, 2 rank and file killed.—42d regiment of Foot, 1 drummer 6 rank and file, wounded.—78th regiment of Foot, 1 field officer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file, wounded.—80th regiment of Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 3 ditto wounded; 1 sergeant missing.—Loyal emigrants. 1 rank and file wounded.—Total: 1 field officer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant missing.—5th regiment. Brevet major Murray, killed, Lieutenant Lisle, wounded.

Geo. Don, Dep. Adj. Genl.

Hoffm, killed, wounded and missing. 25 rank and file.—Captain Guddains, wounded.—Lieutenant Kamp, missing.

G. De Low, Major and P. Adj.

Sir, Head Quarters, Arnhem, Jan. 1.

It is with great satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that, in consequence of the decision, which I mentioned in my last letter, of the 29th ult. Genl. David Dundas, on the 30th, attacked the enemy at day-break, who had crossed the Waal, and succeeded in driving them back across that river, with the loss of four pieces of cannon and some men. As I enclose a copy of his report, it is needless for me to enter into any particulars; but I cannot help expressing to your Royal Highness how great a praise is due to Major-genl. David Dundas, and to all the officers and men, for their conduct on this occasion, which was as exemplary in the fortitude and perseverance with which they supported every fatigue and hardship attending the sea-

son as it was spirited in the action. I am happy to observe, that, all circumstances considered, the loss of the British, of which I have the honour to inclose a return, is inconsiderable. We have, however, to lament the death of Major Murray, of the 78th regiment.

W. HARCOURT.

Report from Major-Genl. Dundas to Genl. Count Walmoden, Tuyt, Dec. 31.

Agreeable to orders I received on the 29th, about ten in the morning, I communicated with Genl. Wurmh, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under Genl. Wurmh, ten British battalions, La Chatie's Emigrés, six squadrons British light cavalry, and 150 hussars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under major-genl. Sir Robert Lawrie, major-genl. Lord Cathcart, major-genl. Gordon, and lieutenant-col. McKenzie. At Geldermalsen, lord Cathcart, with four battalions and Rohan's hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Rump and Haafden, so as to get behind Tuyt. The rest of the British column proceeded by Metteren; and exactly at daylight meeting the Hessian column near Wardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their post of Tuyt, with such resolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength, the abatis that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, who were driven across the river, (every where passable on the ice) with loss of men and cannon. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British.

Genl. Walmoden to the Duke of York, Arnhem, January 6

On the 3d instant I removed my headquarters to this place. By this disposition, which I had previously announced to your Royal Highness, I am nearer the scene of our present operations. The severity of the weather has increased; and the intense cold of the 3d and 4th induced the enemy, on the latter day, to pass the Waal near Bonmel. Having driven in our advanced posts, they again took possession of Tuyt. Genl. David Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defeat Metteren, and to check the farther progress of the enemy; but the advanced posts of the Hessians, next to Genl. Dundas's position, having also been obliged to fall back; I agreed with the other generals to send orders to generals Dalwick and Dundas to unite their forces immediately, and, at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. Genl. Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by

their *Traillieurs*. Their charge was so impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved. The violence of the frost having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the greatest facility to the enemy in their movements, Gen. Dundas thought it necessary to fall back, during the night, upon Bueren, where Gen. Dalwick was stationed. This circumstance, and the excessive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a season of the year, and in situations in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to pass the night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other generals, to take up a position behind the Leck, for which we had previously made the necessary dispositions. It extends from Cuylenberg to Wigeningen, occupied by the Austrians. A late march made by a considerable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Thiel, evidently indicate a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirm me in the opinion of the necessity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new stations. Since yesterday the weather has become much milder, and gives us reason to hope for a complete thaw; in which case we may expect a favourable change in our affairs.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Amersongen, Jan. 6.*

Notwithstanding the advantage obtained on 30th of December by his Majesty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform your Royal Highness in my letter of the 1st instant, as the frost continued increasing, it was judged necessary that major-gen. David Dundas's corps and the Hessians should fall back to a position on the Lingen, leaving out-posts on the Waal. This movement was executed on the night of the 3d. On the evening of the 4th the enemy again crossed the Waal in very considerable force; and drove in our out-posts on that river; but, upon their advancing yesterday morning against Gen. Dundas's corps at Geldermalsen, they were repulsed with loss, and did not renew the attack. Our picquets were, however, and position

for want of sufficient covering for his troops, (who have now been so long exposed to the utmost inclemency of weather, and the most severe and constant fatigue, which they have supported with the greatest fortitude) the army has this day orders to cross the Leck, and take up a position on the right bank of that river. I have as yet received no exact return of our loss, which

is trifling. Major-gen. Sir Robert Lawrie, and two officers of the 78th regiment, are wounded, but I am happy to add, very slightly.

W. HAREBURG.
Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt to the Duke of York,

Jan. 9, 1795.

A very considerable and sudden thaw having come on, on the 6th instant, which offered a prospect of preserving our position on the Waal, it was judged necessary that the troops who have not yet crossed the Leck, should remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. Lieut.-gen. Abercromby and major-gen. Hammerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and some Austrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel and towards Bommel on the 7th; and Gen. David Dundas's corps received orders in consequence to occupy Bueren, and the heights near it, on the 8th, to co-operate with generals Abercromby and Hammerstein in the proposed attack. Unfortunately the frost set in again with great severity; but as the troops were already put in motion, and counter orders might have prevented a combination, from the extent of the line, Gen. David Dundas, having assembled his corps with a zeal and exertion, which reflects the highest credit on himself and the troops, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached to advance two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack at that place. On their arrival at Bueren, they found all our posts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Bueren. As soon as more troops of Gen. Dundas's corps came up, major-gen. Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 17th, and 28th regiments, and the British Huzars, attacked the enemy, and drove them back, with loss, beyond Geldermalsen. Nothing can exceed the conduct of Lord Cathcart and those regiments on this occasion, though I am sorry to inform your Royal Highness that they suffered considerably. I have as yet received no return of their loss, which I believe amounts to 700 killed and wounded. It is with the greatest concern that I must add, that among the latter are lieutenants colonel Buller of the 27th, and Alexander Hope of the 14th, whose wounds, I fear, are very dangerous. From the very great

ted, the attack on the part of Abercromby and Hammerstein did not take place yesterday; but as, in the event of its being carried into execution, the occupying of Bueren is of the utmost consequence, Gen. David Dundas still remains there, and near it, with the greatest part of his corps, as does also major-gen. Wurzbach, three battalions and four squadrons of Hess

frans, whence, if necessary, they will advance to co-operate with gen. Abercromby. I have the honour to inclose a copy of Gen. David Dundas's report of the affair at Geldermalsen, together with a return of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

Report sent by Major Gen. David Dundas, to Lieut.-gen. Harcourt, dated Buren, Jan. 6.

Sir, I have hitherto been unable to acquaint you, that about two in the afternoon of the 4th, the enemy attacked our post at Metegen, about a mile in front, were half of the 33d regiment, with a picquet of eighty cavalry, and two carriage guns, were posted; their number and disposition to surround the post soon made it necessary to fall back on the other part of the regiment, which was supported with two howitzers. In this movement they were hard pressed by a large body of the enemy's Hussars, that galloped along the road with great vivacity. The troops having beforehand been in an alert situation, the village of Geldermalsen was soon covered by the 42d and 78th; the 33d took its place in the line of defence; and the other troops were in reserve on the opposite dyke of the Lingen, the river being completely frozen, and passable every where. The enemy still persevering in their attack, advanced on the village both in front and in flank; but after a great deal of musquetry firing for above an hour, were everywhere repulsed by the steadiness of the troops, and retired upon Metegen, through woody and enclosed ground. Every praise is due to the Infantry that was engaged, and, by the particular firm and cool behaviour of the advanced companies of the 78th, the progress of the enemy's cavalry was first checked. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded on this occasion, and remain, Sir, &c.

DAVID DUNDAS.

Killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Major-gen. Dundas, at Geldermalsen, Jan. 5.

Artillery, 11 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.—11th light dragoons, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 6 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 horse missing.—33d foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, missing.—42d foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file, wounded.—78th foot, 1 captain, 24 rank and file, wounded.—Total, 3 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 general officer, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 54 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Officers wounded.

Major-general Sir R. Lawrie.—33d foot, captain W. Elliot.—42d foot, lieutenant Colin Lamont.—78th foot, captain Duncan Munro.

N. B. All the officers and men in general

are but slightly wounded.

Geo. Don, Dep. Adj. Gen. Lieut.-gen. Harcourt to the Duke of York, dated Head quarters, Doorn, Jan 10.

I lose no time in acquainting your Royal Highness that the enemy this day, having crossed the Waal in considerable force, attacked our line at several points of it; one column passed at Panderden, and was immediately repulsed; another passed near Ghent, and, after maintaining itself for a short time, was checked; a third passed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who crossed between Thiel and Fedewaart, attacked the whole of our line on that side. They forced the Austrians to abandon Heusden, and retreat across the Leck, and obliged the Hanoverians, with general Coates's brigade, and some Austrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon the arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and in consequence retreated across the Lingen, where they maintained their ground behind that river near Elst; which position they still occupied at the close of the day. Lieut.-gen. Abercrombie, who was marching upon Echeld to dislodge the enemy from that post, upon their making these attacks upon his left and rear, immediately halted; and, finding both the Hanoverians and Austrians forced on the flanks and rear, retreated across the Leck, and now occupies the heights near Rhenen. I have the honour to inclose the reports which I have received from Generals David Dundas and Lord Cathcart, of the affair on the 8th, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that, in consequence of a direction from Lieut.-gen. Abercrombie, and as a part of the general intended forward movement indicated to me, I ordered the 27th and 14th regiments to march from Audenburg early in the morning of the 8th, and endeavour to repossess Thiel, which was then in the hands of the enemy. On the arrival of these two regiments at Bueren, Lieut.-col. Buller found all our advanced posts fallen back, and the enemy in a considerable body marching on Bueren. He immediately took possession of the town and castle, and waited the arrival of the head of the troops under my command, who had repassed the Rhine, and were on their march to arrive at the rendezvous of Bueren. Our out-posts, which were on the road to Geldermalsen, were necessarily supported, and Major-gen. Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, after an attack of several hours, drove the enemy opposed to him (800 infantry, two squadrons, and a piece of cannon) beyond the village of Geldermalsen, and there took the piece of cannon. For the particulars I beg leave to refer to Lord Cathcart's report, to whose able conduct, and

arrival of the 28th in _____ and with-
out leaving a man, though followed to the
end of the bridge by great numbers. The
28th could not be placed so as to cover this
passage effectually, without being exposed
to a very heavy fire, which they preferred
themselves to, and returned in the most sol-
dier-like manner. Their fire, and that of
their guns, again cleared the village, and
about sun-set all firing ceased, and the Bri-
gade remained in the position until eleven
o'clock, when I received your orders to
march. These regiments have all been dis-
tinguished for their gallant services, one of
them on very recent occasions; but I im-
agine they never can have shown more cheer-
fulness, more discipline, or better behavior,
than on this affair. I am sorry to add, our
loss has been considerable. No officer
slightly wounded quitted his post; but I
join with every officer and soldier in lament-
ing the severe wounds which Lieut. Col.
Butler, and Lieut. Col. Alexander Hope have
received. I am particularly indebted to
these officers, as well as to colonels Giffins
and Paget, for the manner in which the di-
rections given to them were executed; and I
have to acknowledge the most active assis-
tance given to me by my aid-de-camp, Cap-
tain Kirkman, and the other officers attach-
ed to me. I add a return of the killed,
wounded, and missing, and have the hon-
our, &c. (Signed) CAINEART, Major.

*Killed, wounded, and missing of the troops, un-
der the command of Major-General Caineart,
Jan. 3.*

(Signed)

D. DUNDAS, M. Gen.

14th foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 20 rank and file wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—27th foot, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, colonel, 1 major, 16 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—28th foot, 2 lieutenants, 65 rank and file, wounded.—Royal Artillery, 6 rank and file wounded.—Corps of British Horses, 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed.—Picquet of the 3d brigade, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.—1st brigade, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing, 3 horses killed.

Names and rank. Killed and wounded.
 Killed. Lost. Common. 27th reg.
 Lieutenant ry, ditto—Capt. Kelly
 ditto.
 Wounded, Lieutenant-colonel Foster, 9th
 reg. (since dead).—Lieutenant-colonel Gilk
 ing, ditto.—Lieutenant-colonel Hope, 14th
 ditto.—Lieutenant-colonel Perry, 27th ditto.—
 Captain Perry, 17th ditto.—Lieutenant Wain
 42d ditto.

Horse-guards, Jan. 19. Dispatches, of which the following is an extract and copy, have been received from gen. Count Walmoden and lieutenant-gen. Harcourt by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and transmitted by his Royal Highness to Mr. Dundas. *Extract of a letter from Gen. Walmoden to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Voortbuifen, Jan. 16.*

Since my last dispatch the enemy have made several movements, indicating a design of a general attack on our posts, rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Heusden. On the 14th instant they attacked all the points of our line, from Arnheim to Amersfoort. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back from the other side of the river. These posts were, however, immediately recovered and preserved by the brave and spirited conduct of the British guards, and of Salm's infantry; of the former in particular I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: Each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded. The intentions of the enemy against our position between Cuylenburg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 14th to Amersfoort and its environs; the remainder of our position, including the Grep, is still occupied by Gen. Hammerstein, who will remain there, till to-morrow, or the day after, if possible. This day we shall march to Appeldoren, whither the Army will rest one day, and on the following we shall cross the Yssel.

Sir, *Head-Quarters, Voortbuifen, Jan. 16.*

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 14th the enemy attacked all our out-posts between the Leck and the Waal in force. They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen, upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guards, and other corps, whose picquets were engaged, was as stea-

dy as it was spirited; and I am happy to add their loss was trifling. Colonel Leslie and Captain Wheatley were slightly wounded, and about twenty men wounded and missing; none killed. The posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amerongen, were afterwards drawn in, but without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Aunheim, but without farther effect than obliging the post of Elden to fall back nearer the river. In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began their march on the night of the 14th, and have continued it without the least action from the enemy. We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about 300, whose cases will not admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French general, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off; and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left.

I have the honour &c. W. HARCOURT. P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety, in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have therefore deferred sending the army letters.

Horse-Guards, Jan. 18. By a letter from lieutenant-gen. Harcourt to the Duke of York, dated Head-quarters, Doorn, Jan. 13, which has been communicated by his Royal Highness to Mr. Dundas, it appears that a thaw had set in on the Sunday preceding; and so late as Monday evening afforded reasonable grounds to hope, that in a few hours the passage of the Rhine would become sufficiently difficult to enable the army to maintain its position; but that unfortunately the frost had again returned with great severity, and that preparations were making in consequence for putting the army in motion, with a view of crossing the Yssel.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Particulars of the reception of the Hosiage Princess, by their Father, Tippoo Sultan.

These illustrious Princes arrived at Doodnally, about thirty miles from Bangalore, by easy marches, and paid a visit of ceremony at Colar, the tomb of their Grandfather, Hyder Ally, on the 28th of May. At Doodnally, Tippoo Sultan, with 10,000 men, had been encamped from the 18th of March, anxiously expecting their approach. On the 29th at noon, the Princes, with their numerous suite, accompanied by Captain Devotion proceeded on their visit to the Sultan, who received them in a very superb pavilion, inclosed within a wall of a very extraordinary extent.—The Sultan was seated at one extremity, and on each side, at suitable distances, were placed, according to their several ranks, about forty or fifty of his principal attendants. On their entrance into the pavilion, the young Princes sprang forward to the throne where their royal father sat, and prostrated themselves before it. And here the etiquette of Asiatic courts put nature completely to flight;—for, the father, instead of advancing to embrace his darling children, contented himself with coldly placing a hand on the neck of each, and on the instant the Princes arose, and respectfully

fully retired. It is a remarkable fact, that not a syllable was exchanged at this extraordinary interview. Captain. Doverton was next presented, and placed on the right hand of the sovereign, who conversed with him on European topics for more than an hour and a half. He was afterwards regaled with beetle, cloves, and a variety of Asiatic dainties on a service of gold plate. The Sultan, during the interview, did not rise from his seat, which was a square cushion, covered with crimson velvet, slightly embroidered with gold—on his side was placed a sword and some papers, and on them a gold snuff box, apparently of European manufacture. Tippoo has a very majestic deportment, and is of the middle stature, with a countenance very expressive. His eye particularly animated and scrutinizing, his nose large, with oblique dilated nostrils; his mouth small with thick lips, and an eminence towards the centre of the upper lip, which projects, but is by no means unhandsome.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Castle, Jan. 4. Earl Fitzwilliam, who embarked at Holyhead at eight o'clock yesterday evening, arrived safe in the harbour of Balbrigen about one o'clock this day. His lordship, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the City of Dublin. The Infantry in the garrison lined the streets through which his lordship attended, by a squadron of dragoon guards, proceeded to the Castle; and upon his arrival there, at seven o'clock, was introduced in form to his excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, who received him, sitting under the Canopy of State, in the Presence chamber, from whence a procession was made in the usual state to the Council chamber. The Council sitting, his lordship's Commission was read, and the oaths being administered to him, his excellency was invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, and received the sword of State from Lord Westmoreland. The great guns in his Majesty's Phoenix Park were then fired, and answered by volleys from the regiments on duty. His excellency afterwards repaired to the Presence chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the government of this Kingdom.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 17. The first wagon-load of wheat agreed to be sent to ~~the~~ market by the farmers of that neighbourhood, was taken to the poor of that place and its vicinity at 8s. 6d. per bushel of ten gallons, at which price it is to be continued during the winter.

GENT. MAG. Jan. 1795.

Dec. 23. Earl Stanhope gave a grand entertainment at his villa in Kent to his neighbours and tenants, to celebrate the honourable acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Joyce. Besides near 200 gentlemen and ladies in the neighbourhood, who received cards of invitation, a number of his Lordship's friends, from several distant parts were assembled. At eight o'clock the company were introduced into the ball-room. The upper end was illuminated by variegated lamps, fancifully arranged. In the center of a large groupe of emblematic figures, was displayed, in large characters, the RIGHTS OF JURIES. After the ball, near 200 persons, of both sexes, withdrew to partake of every delicacy that *Chevening Hall*, or the season, could afford; and, after a number of appropriate toasts and songs, retired to give place to others at the tables. The dancing was resumed, and continued till six next morning, when the company separated, enraptured with the harmony and hilarity which distinguished the banquet; and, considering it a display of old English hospitality, revived with the best characteristics of Englishmen—THE LOVE OF LIBERTY. The aquittals they assembled to celebrate, they considered as the triumph of Truth and Innocence; as an event which would give the people confidence in the justice of our laws, the integrity of our juries, and the independence of our judges; as an event which would perpetuate the rights of Englishmen, and give vigour and solidity to the Constitution in King, Lords, and Commons, as by law established.

Dec. 23. An inquisition was taken, at Leighton, Huntingdon, on the body of Katharine, wife of Henry Chapman, of that parish, labourer, who had been sometimes deranged in her mind, and left her house on Thursday, about noon, taking with her a daughter about four years of age. She set off under a pretence of going to see some relations at Sibley, but, as the evening closed, took shelter in a stable belonging to a cottager at Baham, who very humanely administered food to her and the child, the last refreshment his humble roof afforded. Before daylight the next morning the woman went off with her child, but did not appear. Strayed to Buckworth, where, after the most diligent search by several persons, employed by the magistrates of Leighton from Friday till Monday morning about two o'clock, this miserable pair were at last discovered by the flat cries of the poor infant, which the mother had stolen from her, to secure from the inclemency of weather. Every possible search was immediately taken of them both, but the woman was so nearly dead when found, that she expired about half an hour after they were home. The infant has been miraculously recovered.

recovered. How it could survive from Thursday night till Monday morning, without food, and exposed to the open air in such severe weather, seems beyond the power of human knowledge to conceive. The coroner's verdict was, that the mother died through the inclemency of the weather, and for want of food. The child is under the care of a farmer at Leighton, who sent in search of them.

Dec. 24. Both the parish churches of *Newmarket* were robbed of their communion plate.

Doer, Dec. 25. The weather has been as severe for several days past as ever was known, with snow, and several accidents have happened in consequence. On Wednesday night, no less than five persons fell over the quay, two of whom were unfortunately drowned, and found the next morning arm in arm; the other three did not receive any damage; another young man is missing, and there is too much reason to fear that he is lost.

Dec. 27. By an advertisement in the *Manchester* papers, it appears that an epidemic fever has taken to a considerable degree among the labouring poor of that town, caused, according to the report of the physicians, by want of cleanliness, deficiency of winter clothing, the exclusion of fresh air, and exposure to dampness. We rejoiced to hear that a subscription is entered into for the relief and support of the suffering objects of this calamity.

Brixham, Dorset, Dec. 20. The fleet still remains in Tait Bay, as it blows a tremendous hard storm at E. N. E. the ship rode amazingly hard, there being a most dreadful sea. The brig *Active*, from Poole to St. Michael's, hath just now driven, and in her driving got foul of the ship *Edridge*, Capt. Robert Wyham, and carried away the *Edridge's* bowsprit; the *Active* is in the utmost danger, within the length of the rocks, with her mast gone. One of our boats, in going to their assistance, was unfortunately upset, and two men drowned, the rest were saved by one man, who got on the bottom of the boat, and hauled six more to him, and saved them with himself. A brig is just now driven from out of the road, and got on shore, where it is feared all her hands will perish.

Jan. 1. About six o'clock in the morning, a shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at *Cowre*, in *Perthshire*. The noise awakened most of the inhabitants, and the evening was clear and frosty.

All flocks have formerly been fed at that place: their motion in general was horizontal, but this concussion was perfectly diagonal.

Loughborough, Jan. 6. This day the *Loughborough* Volunteer Corps of Infantry assembled in the market-place, and proceeded to the drill.

They were commanded by Capt. King, much obliged to Mr. Boulbee's to receive their colours (the gift of that gentleman,) where they were met by upwards of forty ladies, who joined in the procession to church. After the consecration of the colours, Te Deum was sung, and a most excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, from Prov. xxi. v. 24. The procession from church was conducted with the greatest regularity, to the satisfaction and admiration of a numerous concourse of people. The colours, truly elegant, where taste and execution appear in unison, do the artist the highest credit. The martial appearance of the Infantry and Cavalry does honour to the glorious cause they have so nobly stepped forward to support. And the uniform dresses of the ladies, where loyalty sat beaming on the countenance of beauty, afforded a magnificent and amazing spectacle. While *Loughborough* is proud of the honour of aiming in defence of the nest of Kings, and a happy Constitution, the sons of discord hit for treason, stratagem and spoil, retire in discontent, with the bitter reflection of their fallen state. Several public dinners were given in honour of the day, and, amongst other demonstrations of joy, the evening concluded with a supper and ball.

Jan. 8. Yesterday being appointed for the presentation of the colours to the *Stockport* Loyal Volunteers, the corps was drawn up in the market-place at nine o'clock, from thence they proceeded to the field where they are exercised: a part of the grenadier company was then detached, and went to receive an elegant set of colours (the gift of Lady Warren) from Mrs. Prescott, which being delivered to the ensigns appointed to carry them, Capt. Watson, the commanding officer, addressed the corps in the following words:

"Gentlemen, and Fellow Soldiers."

"The cause in which we have with so much pliancy engaged, and which so honourably distinguishes the loyalty of the generality of the inhabitants of this town, cannot have a more exalted testimony of the propriety of training ourselves to arms, in the defence of our king and country, than the presentation of these colours from a lady so justly distinguished sense, and amiable elegance of manners as our lady patroness."

"The soldier must want emulation, indeed who, under such an obligation, is not determined to defend them to the last drop of his blood, especially when delivered as they are, the insignia of fidelity to the best of fathers."

"As our corps we have not, it is true, a reputation established by former achievements to put us on the deeds of glory; but, should our country require our services, we ought to remember that we are Britons, associated for the noble purpose of supporting the

the imperial crown of this realm, and preferring the constitutional rights and liberties of a great nation, and of a free and happy people, objects which, I trust, it is much our inclination, as it is now become our duty, to support to the last extremity. And though in external wars degree it success has latterly attended the arms of our enemies, we ought not, on that account, to be misled by a momentary crisis like the present, when every thing dear and valuable to us as a nation and as Christians is at stake, to be overawed by our numbers and perseverance to convince the world that we are still worthy of the name and character of Britons.

"Gentlemen this is a subject on which much might be said by men of letters and eloquence, but I, who am a plain and uneducated politician, will content myself with adding, that in justice to ourselves, in the regard to the loyalty and the bravery of my countrymen, and in the protection of that divine Principle whose honour has been so openly violated by our enemies, I place my confidence and hopes of success, trusting, that neither the hostile attacks of our enemies, nor the wicked attempts of those at home, who, by the unjust discrimination of novel doctrines, have so unflinchingly endeavoured to destroy the orders of civil society and spread anarchy and confusion over the land, will in the end avail them any thing, but that we, by unanimity among ourselves, and by a vigorous prosecution on the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, shall ultimately be enabled effectually to resist all their attacks, and to transmit to posterity, unimpaired a Constitution which has long been the pride and boast of Englishmen, and an object of admiration and envy to surrounding nations."

The corps then went to church, where their worthy chaplain, the Rev. Charles Prescott, delivered a most excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, from the 133 Psalm: "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity." The horrors of a foreign invasion, and the arising from civil wars, were portrayed in the most lively colours; the blessings arising from concord were abundantly depicted, whence unanimity was ardently recommended. From the church the corps proceeded to the field, where they went through their exercises with great order and skill, and finally each a number of would have distinguished themselves by their regiment under the crown. After the parade, dine together, attended by the gentlemen of the town, and in the evening went to the theatre, which was exceedingly crowded, and where a song, written for the occasion, by Mr. Robert Cheesman, was sung by six of the officers.

Jan 10. About four o'clock in the morning a stack of straw, which stood between two stacks of corn, the property of Mr. John Denny, farmer, at Fye, in Suffolk, was discovered to be on fire, but by timely assistance, was happily extinguished before it had communicated with the corn stacks. And on Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a large barn and bullock stall, the property of Marquis Cornwallis, situated in the same town, and in the occupation of Mr. John Wythe, were likewise on fire, with a large bullock stall, containing 1200 combs of barley in the straw, 1000 bushels of lucidating feed in the stall, 100 combs of lucidating feed in the stall, 100 combs of wheat standing in the field, and the whole were consumed, and the remainder much injured. All which effects were the property of Mr. Wythe, the tenant, and the whole were uninsured.

Plymouth, Jan 10. His Majesty's Captains Clarke and Wells, of two Riga Ships, who were captured Sept 11, in the Bay, and carried off by Admiral Nicoll's division, of Six Sail of the Line and Frigates, arrived here from Bristol, last from Margate. They bring the following accounts. Dec 25, the Republic of 110 guns, and 2500 of wind drove from her anchor in Brett Water, and went on shore, and on the 26th instant was gone to the sea. The Hon. Mr. West, brother of Lord Mornington, who was at Quimper with Lady Anne Kerzoy, and several of the ladies, came to Brett, and passing for an American, with the above-named Captain, and Captain Brynne, of Margate, concerted a plan for an escape, and purchased a boat of a Swedish Captain, of 22 feet long, for the moderate sum of 80 guineas. On the 10th, in number 14, they committed themselves to the waves, and at 8 at night sailed from Brett with a favourable fair wind; when about half-chance over, three of the crew, from the infirmity and severe weather, died; and one, whose limbs were frozen, attempting to land the spiritual, fell overboard and was drowned, the ship then running very high, fortunately, about five o'clock, on Sunday the 11th, they made the Landmark, the ship broke through the ice, the appearance of the land, and returned to the shore the next morning. By this time Lord Mornington's brother and the ladies were so benumbed with cold they could scarcely move, but the sight of their native land gave them heart, and they with cheerful and gay voices, sung the "Old English" hymn, and proceeded to Margate, where, providentially at eleven o'clock at night, they arrived, and found that the people of Margate were obliged to keep them out of the house, as the neighbourhood was so full of people, and the weather was so cold, that could

he procured. The living, ten in number, were all put in warm beds, and the unfortunate victims to the severity of the weather were placed in a room till Monday morning, when they were on the evening of that day decently interred in Mavagilsey churchyard, attended by Lieut Roud, the privates of the Royal Cornwall Militia, quartered there, the clergymen of the town, and nearly all the inhabitants—A more melancholy funeral war, perhaps, never witnessed—as unfortunately the names of the deceased could not be procured, having jumped into the boat at the moment of getting under way. The kindness and attention shewn them by all ranks of people in and near Mavagilsey reflects the highest honour on their feelings as Englishmen. Six of the Masters were left at Mavagilsey to recover; two came here—Lord Mornington's brother set off for London express, with a large sealed packet for the Cabinet. Captain Clarke says, that the French Fleet did not sail till the 31st of Dec. and were 33 of the Line, 20 Frigates, and 16 Corvettes. Their destination unknown, but supposed to be for the protection of 60 sail of prizes taken in the North Sea, and laden with naval stores, coming North about. There had been for three months past an absolute embargo on all vessels of every description, and it was to continue till the French Fleet returned. Previous to their leaving Brest, a Decree of the Convention had arrived, to release and send home in Neutral Vessels all English female prisoners; in consequence of which, Lady A. Fitzroy, and nine English prisoners, were marched, at this inclement season from Quimper to Brest, where they embarked on board an American vessel, which will sail as soon as the embargo is taken off. The treatment of our prisoners at Brest is to a degree unworthy any nation. If complaints are made to the Commissary the answer is, nothing is too bad for English prisoners. And, to make it still worse, the Commissary will not allow the British prisoners to lay out their money, to purchase any little comforts or conveniences. The gallant Admiral Bligh, officers, seamen, and marines of the *Alexander*, are all confined in a prison-ship.

Jan. 10. This evening the Marquis of Dinegal was stopped by five foot-pads, on the Bromley road; two of them seized the horses of the carriage, the other three compelled his lordship's servant to dismount, and took his pistols from him.—One of the footpads begged of them not to hurt his lordship; they said they were *Gentlemen*, and would not touch him.—They then took from his lordship his gold watch, with gold chain, seals, &c. and ten guineas in cash; after which they politely bid his lordship farewell, and made off.

The very important and interesting news of the French Fleet having been seen to the

south west of Ireland, about forty leagues, received on Sunday Jan. 11, by an express from Adm. Kingmill, at the Cove of Cork, came by the *Carteret Packet*, Captain Coates, from Waterford to *Milford Haven*; and although the mail which accompanied it was one day out of course, yet it reached London 48 hours sooner than any news of the same kind from Dublin. The intelligence of the arrival of the Sugar Cane from India came by the same passage, a few days since; and we may daily look for important news from the most westerly part of these kingdoms (the west of Cork) by this useful conveyance.

It may not be unnecessary here to remark that, in the American war, an express from Government, *via Milford*, saved an immense fleet of victuallers and other ships by countermanding their sailing from falling into the hands of the combined fleets of France and Spain, then at sea; which circumstance was the original cause of the present establishment of packets at Milford Haven. The expresses for Dublin, Waterford, and Donoughadee, were dispatched on the Thursday evening from London; the fleet was to have sailed from Cork on the Monday following. When the express arrived at Milford, a small vessel, hired for passengers, was about to sail: the passage to Waterford nine hours, and the express reached Cork on the Sunday evening, and prevented the fleet from sailing next morning, the wind then strong at N. E. which would have soon conveyed them into the enemy's track. That by way of Dublin arrived at Cork 24 hours after the fleet would have sailed from thence, had not the instructions sent *via Waterford* previously arrived to avert the disaster; and that by Donoughadee much later.

From this circumstance, the Minister saw so forcibly the great advantage, in a political point of view, of having a government establishment at Milford and Waterford, where the packet-boats can always sail in and out, that he empowered the Post-master-general to contract for five vessels, as at Holyhead, to sail daily; which has been the establishment for several years past.

Jan. 14. This morning about 11, as a boat was coming from the Little Nore to *Sheriff's Yard* for stones, in which were a lieutenant, two midshipmen, and six seamen, unfortunately by a sudden gulf of wind the boat overet, when one midshipman, and the six seamen, were drowned. The midshipman drowned is the son of the Rev. Mr. Bathurst, one of the Minor Canons of Rochester, a promising youth.

Bristol, Jan. 17. Monday morning last, about two o'clock, the House of Aaron Lord, of Hyde, in the parish of Minchin-Hampton, Gloucestershire, was discovered to be on fire, which raged with such fury, that the owner and a very infirm sister, (the only persons in the house,) perished in the flames.

flames. Mr. Lard was formerly a day-labourer; but, having been left some property, had so parsimoniously used it, that it is supposed he has left behind him nearly £200 l. at interest; the securities for which, it is feared, were destroyed by the flames.

Liverpool, Jan. 18. About 5 this morning a fire was discovered in the Council-room of our Exchange; and, although every assistance was obtained as soon as possible, the flames spread so rapidly, that they soon penetrated to the roof, and in a short time the Court-room, Assembly-room, and all the interior of that elegant structure, were in flames so furious that nothing could check them. The Charter, Town Records, Papers, and Books of the Treasurers and Loan officers, and the Regalia, were all saved; and the building erecting on the North side of and adjoining to the Exchange was preserved entire. The origin of this accident is not yet certainly known, but from a smell of smoke having for four days past been perceived in the Council room, it is suspected that there was some communication between the Loan office chimney and the timber in the floor of the Council-room; and which having taken fire, had been smothering without being suspected.

19. The rapidity of the fire was occasioned by the mode practised when the Exchange of that town was built, of coating each timber with turpentine or rosin, in order to preserve it, which, when caught by the fire, proceeded with such rapidity round the interior of the edifice as to baffle every exertion to get it under until the whole was nearly gutted. There was no person lost during the fire, which was completely extinguished before noon, nor did it break out again, as erroneously stated—The whole sum insured upon the building and furniture does not exceed 1500l. Upon an inspection of the ruins, the fire clearly appears to have been occasioned by a joist being placed too near the pipe or flue of one of the chimneys under the Assembly-room.

Yarmouth, Jan. 19. The Princess of Orange, and the Hereditary Princess (Wife of the Prince) with her child, are this morn'g arrived, and landed here.

The inhabitants had but little notice of the event before they were put on shore; but they received them, however, with that generous sympathy which characterizes Englishmen, and every mark of respect was shewn to these unfortunate personages, that the time would admit of. The military were under arms in the market-place; and the populace taking the horses from the carriages, drew their Royal Highnesses twice round 3, and afterwards to the house of the Mayor, where such of the party as he could accommodate, were entertained with the greatest respect and hospitality.

Yarmouth, Jan. 22. Early yesterday morning the Hereditary Prince himself, who,

with his father, the Stadtholder, had landed at Harwich the evening before, came hither also, and proceeded on with the whole party to Colchester in a few hours afterwards. This morning the Duke of York arrived here, with a view of attending their Royal Highnesses to London; but, finding them gone, staid only to take some refreshment, and immediately pursued the same route.

Wichster, Jan. 22. On Tuesday evening about a quarter past 8, the Stadtholder arrived here from Harwich. He came from Schoeveling in an open boat, with only three men and one boy to navigate her. He has been at the White Hart Inn since his arrival here, but to-morrow he takes up his residence at the house lately prepared for the reception of the Princess of Wales, belonging to Isaac Baggis, esq. of this town. The Hereditary Prince arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lord St. Helens. The latter set off for London soon after his arrival, the former proceeded to Yarmouth, to accompany his mother, the Princess of Orange, and the Hereditary Princess his spouse, with her child, on their journey hither to join the Stadtholder. They all arrived here in safety last night at twelve.

Baron Nagel, with Mr. Elliot (Mr. Pitt's kinsman), who arrived here yesterday evening, went forward on their way to Yarmouth, for the purpose of meeting the illustrious personages, but by some accident they passed each other off the road: they are now at the Cups in this town.

At two o'clock this morning, letters were brought to the Worshipful the Mayor from the Duke of Portland's office, desiring that every accommodation might be afforded to their Serene Highnesses. The Mayor, with General Sir Robert Sloper, have in consequence waited upon the Prince, and he has appointed to-morrow at eleven o'clock, for the Corporation, to wait upon him.

The personages who have come from Holland by different vessels, and are now assembled here, are, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange; the Hereditary Prince and his spouse (sister of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York), with her infant son; Prince William George Frederick, the Stadtholder's second son; the Princess Louisa Frederica Wilhelmina, his daughter; the Prince of Darmstadt; the Counts of Wallinau; General Ryland; two Benticks; M^r Larrey, Private Secretary; Lieut. col. Bentinck, Capt. Elliott, M^r Herd, gentleman of the Chambers; besides a numerous train of attendants.

Jan. 19. On Monday last, being the day appointed to celebrate the Queen's Birthday, the Kenton Volunteers assembled in the morning, at their usual parade, to receive a new Colour, given by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay. Having, through various evolutions in a soldier-like

manner, they received the colour, and from thence proceeded to church, where it was consecrated by the Rev. W. F. Mackenzie. They then marched to a field adjoining the church, where they fired three excellent volleys in honour of the day; after which they proceeded to Powderham-Castle, and having again fired in a manner which gave universal satisfaction, and reflected much honour on themselves and their officers, his Lordship was then thanked by the Commandant, for the high honour conferred on them that day. Being regaled at the Castle, they retired to the Countenay Arms at St. Cross, where a sumptuous dinner was provided at his Lordship's expense, and concluded the evening with loyalty, harmony, and conviviality.

Plymouth, Jan. 26. Yesterday being the day on which her Majesty's birth-day was kept, was observed as usual. The Plymouth Volunteers, commanded by Major Hawker, in honour of the day, had their colours presented to them on the Parade by Mrs. Symons, the lady of our worthy chief magistrate, and the ladies of Plymouth. At ten o'clock the corps gave an elegant breakfast to all the ladies, subscribers to the colours, at the Mayoralty House. At eleven, a procession was formed of the ladies from thence to the Parade, an officer of the army and women carrying the colours: when arrived in front of the Volunteers, the Mayors presented them separately to Major Hawker, by whom they were delivered to the two Ensigns, Ellis and Tatham; on being received, the Marine Band struck up "God save the King." The Volunteers fired three excellent volleys, the drums and fife beat in, and playing the Grenadiers March and Britons strike home. The officers and men saluting; the Ensigns then advanced a few paces with the colours, which being dropped, the Rev. J. Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrew's, and Preliminary of Exeter Cathedral, solemnly consecrated them to Almighty God, the spectators standing uncovered, and pronounced the following energetic prayer of consecration: "To that Almighty Being whose providence ordereth all things both in heaven and earth; most adorable for his mercies! most awful in his judgements! I humbly dedicate these colours, in this hour of hostile menace, imploring his blessing on this patriotic corps, whose standards they are. Consecrated thus to him, who is the God of order and not of confusion, and confided to your valour, by those whom it must be the first wish of your hearts to protect, we assure ourselves, fellow-citizens, that these banners will be seen, with distinction, in the path of honour, if your military services shall be called for (which Heaven avert!) either by the incursion of the enemy, or by the still more to be deprecated calamity, of domestic tumult. Authorized guardians of all that is dear to a British people, it will be your care, we

doubt not, to secure to us, as far as you may, those blessings, in their experienced source—the established constitution of your country. And now, faithful depositaries, as we confidently deem you, of these sacred trusts, accept our benediction.—"My ye be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might; and may his picture prosper in your hands!"

After this the Volunteers marched to the Hoe, where about one o'clock Lord George Lennox, commander in chief, attended by his Artillery Camp and suite, arrived, and received them. The two companies formed in four divisions, marched by in flow and quick time, the officers saluting in a very good style; being formed, the manual succeeded. After which, the evolutions and firing began, and it is but justice to say, that a better review (especially of so young a corps) has not been seen in Plymouth these many years. Lord George Lennox expressed in the highest terms to Major Hawker his approbation of their steadiness under arms and military appearance. The review being finished, and colours lodged at the Major's, the officers and privates dined at the different messes in the town; it is needless to add, that conviviality reigned to a late hour. Several loyal songs and toasts were given, and the day ended with the utmost harmony and good-humour.

5 P. M.—An express is just arrived, to lay an embargo on all the Dutch men of war and merchantmen now here. Value near two millions.

Jan. 26. Below *Newcastle*, the roads are so full of snow that the Scotch Mail was detained on Monday last, though on many stages it attempted to force through with six or eight horses; since which time the snow is so blown and drifted into heaps in the road between Præss and Dunbar, that the mail can only proceed by horse. Other public carriages are stopped till the snow is cleared away.

Brighton, Jan. 27. We were alarmed this morning between one and two o'clock by the rushing of water—the snow melted, and came rushing down the town in torrents; the Steine was entirely covered, as was the Level; it was four feet deep on the Steine. Sir John Bridger had three fine horses drowned, as the water was so deep at the Steine that it was entirely covered. Mr. Crawford narrowly escaped being drowned, by going upon the ground near his Library, to see whether his house was safe: the ground being undermined, fell in, with Mr. Crawford upon it, who was forced into the sea. The water entirely filled the cellars of Mr. Tilt, at the Castle.

Stratford, Jan. 28. When the mail-coach arrived here last night, it could proceed no farther for the flood and floating ice. The mail was carried over the Avenue by the guard, and forwarded to London by

horse and chaise. The River Lea had so swelled its banks and overflowed the *Effix* flat, that the mail on the 25th could not come the usual route through *Hatfield*, but was forced to turn round on a piece of by *Stratford and Ben*. At six miles below *Andover*, Washbrook is washed down, so that it is with difficulty travelling is pursued on the road.

Jan. 18. This day the treasure and baggage of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange was brought to town, and conveyed to *Acow*, escorted by a party of the militia. There were 14 large waggons, fully laden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 9.

A very great mob assembled in London road, leading from the Obelisk in St. George's fields to the Elephant and Castle, at Newmarket butts, and, having information that a number of men were imprisoned by a certain description of troops, attacked the house where these persons were confined, demolished their windows, and released 18 men who were chained together by hand-cuffs and other iron ligaments. The Borough Magistrates, on hearing of this outrage, immediately sent down their officers; and the acting recruiting sergeant being taken into custody, he was, after a short examination, committed to the New Goal. The circumstances which led to the discovery of this imprisonment was that of kidnapping a pot-boy, who, before he was chained down, contrived to break a pane of glass in the drawing-room window (for the house was a private one, and elegantly furnished) from whence he cried out "murder!" This alarmed the neighbourhood, and as it had been suspected by them that persons were illegally confined there, the doors and windows were soon demolished, and the prisoners liberated. The sergeant and his crew had two women of the town genteely dressed up, for the purpose of inveigling young men into the house, which they styled their lodgings, where the deluded were instantly handcuffed; and about three or four o'clock in the morning sent off in coaches, hired for the purpose, to the country. Next day, several more youths, who were confined in other parts of the fields, were released by the Magistrates, amidst the plaudits of a numerous multitude of spectators.

Monday, Jan. 12.

This evening a peace officer, with a warrant from a Magistrate, went to apprehend a footpad in one of the little public-houses which line the quays of the river Thames, in that part of the Borough called Bankside. On entering the tap, he immediately discovered the delinquent he was in search of, dressed in a sea-man's jacket and trowsers, and suppling with several other persons in the same dress. The officer im-

mediately advanced to seize him; but the fellow pulled out a pistol, and discharged it at the Constable, who, feeling himself wounded, immediately went out of the tap, and walked about ten yards to a neighbouring house, which he entered, and sat himself down on a chair, and, without being able to utter a word, immediately expired. The desperado who committed this atrocious deed was, we are sorry to find, suffered to escape with his own weapon. The contents of the pistol had lodged in the Constable's breast.

Monday, Jan. 13.

About twelve o'clock, two vessels broke from their moorings a little below London-bridge; the tide then running up, drove them against the bridge with such force, that one of them (a West-Indiaman with three masts) making the centre arch, carried away all her masts close by the boards, knocked down two of the lamps on the top of the bridge, bent the lamp iron in an astonishing manner, and, with a crash that made the whole fabric shake, passed through the arch with incredible velocity, and drifted up the river with the tide to Blackfriars-bridge, which she also went through, but without any farther accident; and continued her course till she came above Somerset House, where she dove on shore, and with some difficulty was moored. The crew, perceiving their danger, took to the boat a few minutes before she reached London-bridge, which, in all probability, saved some of their lives. The other vessel, striking against the stairings of one of the smaller arches, was prevented from going through, but from the shock must have been considerably damaged. She remained there all the turn of the tide, when she was got off, and, with the assistance of some boats, was towed into a place of safety. The above accident is supposed to have happened from the large pieces of ice brought up the river by the tide, cutting the cables by which the ships were moored.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Two new built houses, on the hill near the Birdseye, at Newington, were burnt by the carelessness of the workmen employed in furnishing them.

Friday, Jan. 23.

This morning two watchmen, belonging to the parish of Bloomsbury, were found frozen to death on their posts. They had been seen, a few hours before, regalling themselves with liquor, to enable them to encounter the severity of the weather, which, it is supposed, caused them to fall into a sleep, from which they never awoke.

The same day a man, who it is supposed had fallen overboard, floated through London bridge with the ice. Only his head and arms could be seen, and he was frozen to death.

Circular

Saturday, Jan. 24.

This day *Mr. Fox's Birth Day* was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern by one of the most numerous companies that ever assembled on a similar occasion. Before five o'clock every room in the house was crowded and vast numbers of gentlemen, for whose accommodation could not be provided, repaired to other taverns in the neighbourhood to commemorate the day. Upwards of fifteen hundred tickets (twelve hundred of which were sold at the bar on Saturday forenoon) were disposed of to the friends of Mr. Fox, who consisted of natives of every country in Europe and America. The Duke of Bedford took the chair in the principal room, and in every other a distinguished gentleman of the opposition party presided. The whole was conducted with the utmost propriety and decorum, and the guests went merrily round till a late hour.

Monday, Jan. 26.

A petition was presented to House of Commons from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the City of London, praying that the House, disclaiming all right of interfering in the internal concerns of France, will be pleased to take such measures as they in their wisdom shall think proper, for the purpose of promoting a speedy peace between Great Britain and the power with whom we are at war.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The following is a Copy of the Address presented this day to his Majesty, on the Throne.

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty.
The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the throne with renewed professions of firm and unshaken attachment to your Majesty and Royal Family, and full determination to support our most excellent Constitution, in Church and State, against all such attempts as have lately been made to subvert it.

With the deepest concern, we have beheld; that, notwithstanding the uniform bravery manifested throughout your Majesty's fleets and armies, the objects of the just and necessary war, in which this country is engaged, have not yet been accomplished.

But at the same time, with the steadiest confidence on the God of all Victory, we rely for the final success of your Majesty's arms, to secure to these kingdoms the permanent enjoyment of social order, freedom, and every other blessing which we experience under your Majesty's mild and paternal government, and the glorious Constitution, as established at the Revolution.

Your Majesty's uniform and benevolent concern for the interests of your people will go before our wishes; that your Majesty will employ every means which shall be most proper to defend this country against its foreign and domestic enemies; and to restore to us the blessings of Peace, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour and dignity of the State; and with that permanent security which is, above all things, important to the maintenance of our Trade, Commerce, and Prosperity.

Your Majesty may be assured of the warm and uniform support of your faithful Citizens of London, in your Majesty's exertions towards this desirable end; convinced, as we are, that on this event alone depends the existence of all good government, security, law, and religion.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

The mails for the Continent, except those to Spain and Portugal, are in future to be conveyed from Yarmouth to the Elbe; they are to be carried in a frigate; and the Post-office Agent has orders to proceed with the mails of Tuesday next to Cruxhaven, on the Elbe, to render the necessary arrangements for their furtherance. The post will branch off from Cruxhaven in two directions; the one, having the letters for Holland, Frankfurt, Switzerland, and Italy, will go by the way of Bremen; the other mail, containing letters for Germany, and the north of Europe, will pass through Hamburgh. The packet which carries out the first mails will sail from Harwich, and be conveyed to the Elbe by a sloop of war; but afterwards the packets will sail from Yarmouth.

Government, with due consideration and energy, equal to the magnitude of the object we have at stake, have made arrangements for immediately manning every vessel of war in our ports, capable of putting to sea; and to that purpose a Circular Letter has been written by Mr. Dundas to the Mayor, or principal person, of every great town on the coast.

(COPY) *Horse-Guards, January—1795.*

"His Majesty's Ministers being desirous of submitting to Parliament the most speedy and effectual means of procuring an additional supply of men for his Majesty's naval service; and being desirous, for that purpose, to receive the best information on that subject from the principal ports in the kingdom; I have thought it right to apprise you of it, in order that you may communicate this intention to the merchants and traders of ———; and in hopes that they will send up some persons enabled to state whatever may occur to them, with a view to the general service, as well as to the particular interest of that port."

The plan, which is to be proposed to the House of Commons on Monday, it is believed, will meet with the general approbation of the publick.

Vol. LXIV. p. 1156. The late Rev. John Hutchinsan, M. A. (fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, not Cambridge,) was educated at St. Bee's school, of which he was afterwards head-master. He served the office of professor in the university in 1787; and was a very amiable and worthy man, and an excellent scholar.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of John Beauchamp, of Wrington, co. Somerset, her twentieth child. Before they had been married eight years, she had thirteen children. The sole dependance of the family's support is on the husband, who is a labourer, and has but a shilling a day.

Jan. 1. At Hull, the Lady of John Read, esq. colonel of the Northumberland militia, a son and heir.

4. In Powis-place, the Lady of Mr. Serjeant Watson, a son and heir, their 13th child.

5. The Lady of Richard-Joseph Sullivan, esq. a son.

6. At his house in Berner's-street, the Lady of W. Parker Hamond, esq. a son.

16. Lady of Mr. Serjeant Heywood, a daughter.

17. At his house in Stanhope-street, Mayfair, the Lady of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, a daughter.

22. At his house in Broad-street, the Lady of John Cornwall, jun. esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Bellinier, co. Meath, in Ireland, the Hon. Henry Forbes, brother of the Earl of Granard, and nephew to the Marquis of Buckingham and the Earl of Berkeley, to Miss E. Preston, sister of John P. esq. M. P. for the borough of Navan.

At Roundwood, co. Wicklow, John Ormsby, esq. of Ballygunnam, to Miss Syngé, daughter of the late Dean S. of Syngéfield, in King's county.

At Major Hamilton's, at Cook's-town, co. Tyrone, Ireland, James Galbraith, esq. of Backville-street, to Miss Rebecca-Dorothea Hamilton, one of the daughters and coheir-esses of Jn. Hamilton, esq. late of Castlefin, co. Donegal, deceased.

At Oundle, Mr. George Dobson, of Kettering-mills, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

At Eaton, co. Leicestershire, Mr. Bealey, grazier, to Miss Drewry.

T. Sampson, esq. of Benningholm-grange, co. York, to Miss E. Garencieres, youngest daughter of Mr. Ald. G. of the city of York.

Jan. 1. At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Bicknell Coney, esq. druggist and dry-salter, of Leadenhall-street, to Mrs. Boddington, relict of Benj. B. esq. of Ziffield.

At Manchester, Mr. Geo. White, attorney, of Grantham, to Miss Filkin.

Mr. Wm. Day, of Wymondham, co. Leicestershire, to Miss Boyfield, of Melton.

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At Southwell, near Newark, Mr. John Bullen, wholesale brewer at Newark, to Miss Sutton, Hodgkinson, of the former place.

Mr. Chamberlin, attorney, to Miss Martha Elzy, both of Derby.

At Oban, in Scotland, Mr. Hugh Stevenson, painter, to Miss Susan McLean, daughter of the late Capt. Hugh McLean of Langnamull.

7. Abraham-Henry Chambers, esq. banker in Bond-street, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Seymour-street, only daughter of the late Tristram R. esq. of Jamaica.

5. At Warrington, Rev. Mr. Woodrow, of Cambridge, to Miss Hantley, daughter of Rev. Mr. H. vicar of Leigh.

6. Rev. John Moore Brooke, rector of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, and son of the late celebrated authoress, to Miss Judd, of Stamford, in the same county, daughter of the late Capt. J. of the royal navy.

Mr. Davice, of East-street, Red Lion square, to Miss Frances Bree, of Solihull.

8. At Edmonton, Mr. Ward, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Miss Hennell, eldest daughter of Rob. H. esq.

12. At Bath, Capt. Blackwood, of the royal navy, to Miss Crosbie, sister to John C. esq. M. P. for the county of Kerry, Ireland.

At Langton, near Blandford, co. Dorset, Capt. Clitherow, of the Sussex militia, only son of James C. esq. of Boston-house, co. Middlesex, to Miss Snow, daughter of Geo. S. esq. of Langton.

13. At St. Mary-la Bonne church, the Rev. George-Owen Cambridge, to Miss Coraelia Microp.

Thomas Lett, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Susannah Courth, of Twickenham.

15. Jas. Lee, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Meyrick, daughter of the late James M. esq.

Charles Thelluson, esq. to Miss Sabine Roberts, of Finsbury-square.

At St. Pancras, Mr. John Joyce, jun. veterinary professor, of Camden-row, to Miss Morgan, daughter of Robert M. esq. of Anvil-hall, Kentish-town.

17. James-Alexander Wood, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington, to Miss Whitfield, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

Geo. Tarbutt, esq. of Gould-square, merchant, to Miss Farrer, of Clapham-common.

Wm. Deey, esq. of Artillery-place, to Mrs. Welch, of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

18. At Dublin, by special licence, the Hon. Simon Butler, to Miss Eliza Lynch, daughter of Edward L. esq. of Hampstead.

By special licence, Walter Lannon, esq. captain of engineers on the Madras establishment, to Miss Emily Saunders, daughter of Lady Martha S. of Gardiner's-place, Dublin.

19. At Bellevue, Francis Lord Donze, eldest son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Lucy Scott, second daughter of the late Major-general John S. of Balcomie.

20. At Nayland, Suffolk, Geo. Dowling, esq.

Ireland. John and William are yet at school in the country. It is but justice here to say, that this antient and respectable family has comforted, and continues to live in habits of friendship and intimacy, with some of the most distinguished nobility and eminent characters in the kingdom. And thus, in their descent, are they remunerated, for their long, warm, and inviolable attachment to their King and Constitution, by the grateful notice of the present Sovereign:—by a duplicate of honour, which rarely attaches singly to any but those whose family has been ennobled not merely by the virtue, but by the coronet, of their ancestors.

30. At Leeds, in his 63th year, Edward Sunderland, esq. an advocate of that borough. He served the office of mayor in 1782—9. Few people were more useful in their generation. The honesty, of his heart, and his uprightness and integrity of his character, were well known, that all taught themselves happy in prevailing upon him to undertake offices of trust. His exertions, friendships, and guardianships, were pressed upon him; all the duties of which he discharged in the most exemplary manner, for he frequently to resemble the most contented merchants. The latter of this article experienced his goodness, and knew his worth.

31. At Marton, Yorkshire, the Lady of Ralph Cleyke, esq. Lieut. Colonel of the East Riding militia. She was daughter of the late Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey.

Lately, in the West Indies, John Moline Davies, esq. of Craig, co. Carigan, lieutenant of the 31st regiment.

At Gaudaloupe, Lieutenant James Grey Dennistoun, of the 43d regiment of foot, eldest son of James D. esq. of Waltham.

At Bombay, ———— Warden, esq. in the East India Company's service.

— Pemberton, younger son of Dr. P. at Cambridge.

At Mrs Keene's, Monmouth, where he was on a visit, in the 62d year of his age, the Rev. Henry Lewis, of Hyga, near Trelleck, Monmouthshire; a very singular and well-known character. Possessing, by inheritance, a very handsome fortune, which his parsimonious mode of life considerably increased, his relatives will come to the immediate possession of a large property. As he died intestate, the heir at law by the male line, who is married to a Mr. Read, of Bristol, will inherit 6000*l.* a year, and 1400*l.* 6*s.* to Mr. Morgan, of Monmouth. Cash and notes to the amount of about 200*l.* were found in the house at Hyga.

At Bristol, aged 98 years (66 of which he lived in the marriage state with one wife, who survives him), Wm. Pitts, shoe-maker.

At Moulsey, Mrs. Dayrell, relict of Mar- shal Duke D. esq. of Camp, co. Cambridge.

Major Lovett of the 63d regiment. Aged 88, Mr. Walter Braddick, a prisoner in the Charter-house. He was, at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon, a considerable merchant there, and narrowly

escaped with his life, after seeing all his property swallowed up. Some time after his arrival in England he lost his eye-sight, when His Majesty was graciously pleased to give him a warrant for the comfortable asylum provided till his death. He was well skilled in the different languages, and was author of several detached publications; but his "*Chocoblerch, or Royal Treacher*," a poem, published in 1765, will be a lasting testimony of his abilities.

At Stamford, after a long illness, which the symptoms with great fortitude, Mrs. Mary Plampin, sixth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. P. rector of Norwich.

At Harford, in Huntingdonshire, aged 77, Mrs. Anna Maria Parker, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Wm. P. rector of Brington, in that county.

After a short illness, in his 64th year, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, M. A. master of the free grammar-school, and lecturer of the parish church at Wakefield; the former of which he had enjoyed thirty four, and the latter twenty two years.

Mr. John Blake, merchant, in Leith.

At Aged 82, Thomas Barnett, esq. of Kingsland.

Mr. Wm. Poole, of Cheapside.

Mr. Watson, wife of W. of Aynho, in the county of Northampton, esq.

At an advanced age, in her apartments at Hampton-court Palace, Mrs. Hester Greyville.

At Bath, Mrs. Walker, wife of Isaac Walker, esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex. As her life had been spent in the constant and uniform discharge of every moral and religious obligation, so she closed it with that resignation, composure, and serenity of mind, which innocence and integrity of heart can alone produce. The very excellent understanding which Nature gave, had, from early life, been industriously cultivated. Extensive reading, assisted by a memory uncommonly retentive, had furnished her mind with much useful and elegant knowledge. Natural History was her favourite pursuit; the collections she had made in several of its branches will remain a testimony of her taste and partiality for investigating the productions; and carefully examining the operations of nature. Yet it did not claim her exclusive attention; of the polite arts she was a judicious critic, and a liberal encourager of their merits. These enquiries formed a source of much rational amusement and recreation to herself, her family, and friends; but however strong her attachment to these objects, might be arising from the conviction of their use and importance, or

ther in improving the condition, or in adding to the comforts of human nature, yet she never suffered them to encroach on, or in the least degree interfere with, the indispensable duties of domestic life, to which her superintendence and care were attentively directed. The indigent and distressed have lost a kind and compassionate friend; the sympathy and benevolence of her heart ever disposed her patiently to listen to the tale of woe, and her hand was equally ready liberally to administer to its relief. To manners peculiarly attracting, were united a natural and unaffected vivacity, and sweetness of disposition, that rendered her conversation and society highly interesting to her friends and acquaintance. Farther to enlarge might have the appearance of panegyric: to say thus much is a tribute justly due to her many and amiable virtues, which never can cease to have a place in the memory of those who knew her, and were such as render her loss irreparable to an afflicted husband, son, and daughter. She was sister to Mr. Hill, whose Observations on France were reviewed vol. LXII. p. 361.

3. In his 84th year, Edward Sneyd, esq. formerly major in the horse guards, and many years one of his Majesty's gentlemen ushers.

At Edinburgh, Isaac Grant, esq. writer to the signet.

Mrs. Kitching, wife of Stephenson Kitching, esq. of West Ham, Essex.

Aged 60, Mrs. Haycock, a widow lady, of Stamford, after a severe illness of several years continuance, which she bore with great resignation.

The eldest son of Mr. Edward Gibbons, of Claverton-Down. While shooting, his companion, firing hastily close behind him, shot him directly through the head, and literally blew it to pieces, so that he died in an instant. He was a youth of good character, and about twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Burton, baker, of Glenfield.

Found dead in her bed, Miss Mellor, of Chesterfield.

At Etruria, in Staffordshire, aged 64, Josiah Wedgwood, esq. F.R. and A.S.S.; to whose indefatigable labours is owing the establishment of a manufacture that has opened a new scene of extensive commerce, before unknown to this or any other country. It is unnecessary to say that this alludes to the Pottery of Staffordshire, which, by the united efforts of Mr. Wedgwood and his late partner, Mr. Bentley, has been carried to a degree of perfection, both in the line of utility and ornament, that leaves all works, ancient or modern, far behind. But, though this improvement of the manufacture in which he was bred, and which had been the employment of his family for several generations, occupied much of Mr. W's time, he was frequently employed in planning designs that will for ever record the greatness of his mind; for, however the

practicability of uniting the Eastern and Western coasts of this kingdom, by means of inland navigation, may have been shown by Yarranton and others, yet it remained for Mr. W. to propose such measures for uniting the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal with the navigable part of the River Trent (in executing which he was happy in the assistance of the late ingenious Mr. Brindley, whom he never mentioned but with respect), as first fully carried the great plan into execution, and thus enabled the manufacturers of the inland part of that county and its neighbourhood to obtain, from the distant shores of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Kent, those materials of which the Staffordshire ware is composed; affording, at the same time, a ready conveyance of the manufacture to distant countries; and thus not only to rival, but undersell, at foreign markets, a commodity which has proved, and must continue to prove, of infinite advantage to these kingdoms; as the ware, when formed, owes its value almost wholly to the labour of the honest and industrious poor, who have, in Mr. W. lost a kind master and generous benefactor. Still farther to promote the interest and benefit of his neighbourhood, Mr. W. planned, and carried into execution, a turnpike-road, ten miles in length, through that part of Staffordshire called The Pottery; thus opening another source of traffick, if, by frost or other impediment, the carriage by water should be interrupted. Having given this imperfect sketch of his public life, let us consider him in his private capacity; wherein, whether he is regarded as a husband, a father, a master, or a friend, his conduct will be found most exemplary.

Such is the account of Mr. W. sent us by an old and valuable correspondent, who knew him long and intimately. Another correspondent adds, that "Mr. W. was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, which descended to the eldest son. He was the maker of his own fortune; and his country has been benefited in a proportion not to be calculated. His many discoveries of new species of earthen-ware and porcelains, his studied forms and chaste style of decoration, and the correctness and judgement with which all his works were executed under his own eye, and by artists, for the most part, of his own forming, have turned the current in this branch of commerce; for, before his time, England imported the finer earthen-ware; but, for more than twenty years past, she has exported them to a very great annual amount, the whole of which is drawn from the earth, and from the industry of the inhabitants; while the national taste has been improved, and its reputation raised in foreign countries. His inventions have prodigiously increased the number of

persons employed in the potteries, and in the traffick and transport of their materials from distant parts of the kingdom : and this class of manufacturers is also indebted to him for much mechanical contrivance and arrangement in their operations; his private manufactory having had, for 30 years and upwards, all the efficacy of a public work of experiment. Neither was he unknown in the walks of philosophy. His communications to the Royal Society shew a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him the esteem of scientific men at home and throughout Europe. His invention of a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts, is of the highest importance to their promotion, and will add celebrity to his name. At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufactory he was engaged in on the spot which gave him birth, without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk Canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest, which at that time stood very high, and but just before had been with great difficulty overcome in another quarter by all the powerful influence of a noble Duke, whose canal was at that time but lately finished. The Grand Trunk Canal is 90 miles in length, uniting the Rivers Trent and Mersey; and branches have since been made from it to the Severn, to Oxford, and to many other parts; and it will also have a communication with the Grand Junction Canal from Braunston to Brentford.—Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the calls of charity, and to the support of every institution for the public good. To his relations, friends, and neighbours, he was endeared by his many private virtues; and his loss will be deeply and long deplored by all who had the pleasure of knowing them intimately, and by the numerous objects to whom his benevolence was extended: and he will be regretted by his country as the able and zealous supporter of her commerce, and the steady patron of every valuable interest of society."

4. Christopher Rigby, esq. a captain in his Majesty's service.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 77th year, James Goodier, gent.; a man of great piety and integrity, and much respected.

6. In his 63d year, the Rev. Mr. Hampson, of Southborough, in Kent, master of the free-school in Southborough, pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Tunbridge Wells, and father of the Rev. Hampson of Sunderland. His piety was un-
tinted with austerity, and his religious zeal without the slightest shade of liberality or malevolence. A temper naturally good was highly improved by the spirit of the Gospel. He was compassionate, charitable,

his mind well cultivated by reading, reflection; and his manners in the highest degree amiable and conciliating. He was an example, such in the general tenor of his conduct as in his word and doctrine, of an honest and upright man. His memory will long be cherished in the neighbourhood where he spent his last years as well as in many other parts of the kingdom; and, though called from the world without a moment's warning, none thought it too sudden for him, though much too soon for those whom he so happily enlightened by precept and by example.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. George Berkeley, LL.D. prebendary of Canterbury. He was second son of the celebrated George Lord Bishop of Cloyne, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Fortescue, a Privy Counsellor and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. John Monck, brother to the Duke of Albemarle. He was born on the 28th of Sept. 1733, old style, in Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. In his infancy he was removed with the family to Ireland, where he was instructed in the Classics by his father only; the bishop taking that part of the education of his sons on himself.—Instructed in every elegant and useful accomplishment, Mr. Berkeley was, at the age of 19, sent over to Oxford; his father leaving it to his own choice to enter a gentleman commoner, either at Christ Church or St. John's College. But Bishop Conyngham, then Dean of Christ Church, on his arrival offering him a studentship in that Society, he accepted it, finding many of the students to be gentlemen of the first character for learning and rank in the kingdom. His first tutor was the present learned Archbishop of York; on whose removal to Westminster school, he put himself under the tuition of the present amiable and worthy bishop of Oxford. Having taken the degree of B. A. he served the office of collector in the University, and as he was allowed by his contemporaries to be an excellent Latin scholar, no wonder that his collector's speech was universally admired and applauded. In 1758 he took a small living from his Society, the vicarage of East Garston, Berks, from which he was removed, in 1759, by Archbishop Secker his sole patron to the famous vicarage of Bray, Berks; of which he was only the fifth Vicar since the Reformation. In 1759 also he took the degree of M. A.—The kindness Archbishop Secker (who testified the highest respect for Bishop Berkeley's memory in attention to his deserving son) did not rest here; he gave him also the Chancellorship of Brecknock, the rectory of Aston, Middlesex; and the sixth Prebendal stall in the church of Canterbury. In 1768, he had taken the degree of L.D. for which he went out Grand-Compendier. He soon af-
terwards

terwards resigned the rectory of *St. John* in a noble, unobtrusive, and unperplexed manner. Soon after he had obtained the Chancellorship of *Blackknock*, also, he put himself to very considerable expense in order to purchase permanent two tenements, and a garden, adjoining the estate, for two poor widows. The vicarage of *St. John* he afterwards exchanged for that of *St. Alban*, *Maidenhead*. He had a wide view from the church of *Canterbury* the vicarage of *Peckham*, *Kent*, which he relinquished, obtaining the rectory of *St. Michael*, *London*; which with the vicarage of *St. John*, *St. Paul*, (to which he was preferred by the church of *Canterbury* in 1722, when he vacated *Cookham*), and with the Chancellorship of *Blackknock*, he held till his death.—His duties had been long and painful, but borne with exemplary resignation; and his death was so calm and easy that no pang was observed, no groan was heard, by his attending wife and relations. Not long before his death, he expressed his warmest gratitude to *Mrs. Berkeley*, of whose affection he was truly sensible, and of whom he took a most tender farewell.—*Dr. B.*'s qualifications and attainments were such as must occasion his death to be lamented, not only by a few, but by many indeed. He was the charitable divine, the affectionate and active friend, the elegant scholar, the accomplished gentleman. He possessed an exquisite sensibility. To all

and to patronize the friends, were employments in which his heart and his hand ever co-operated: "he was a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not he searched out." His beneficence indeed was so unbounded, that it may be truly said of him, "his left hand knew not what his right hand gave." In the pulpit his manner was animated, and his matter forcible. His conversation always enlivened the social meetings where he was present; for he was equalled by few in affability of temper and address, in the happy recital of agreeable anecdote, in the ingenious discussion of literary subjects, or in the brilliant display of a lively imagination. He is gone, but has left sufficient testimony, which can never be erased from the memory of those who knew his merits and who tasted his bounty, that he was indeed the amiable son of that illustrious prelate; of whom *Pope* so truly said

"To BERKELEY every virtue under Heaven"
Dr. B. published 2 or 3 single sermons; one of which, preached on the Anniversary of *King Charles's* Martyrdom, 1785, intitled, "The Danger of violent Innovations in the State," how specious forever the Pretence, exemplified from the Reigns of the *Two First Stuarts*," has gone through six editions; the last in 1794; one on *Good Friday* 1787, (vol. LVII. 345); one at *Cookham* on the *King's* Accession, 1789, (vol. LX. 1119). He

married, in 1761, *Eliza*, eldest daughter and coheir of the *Rev. Henry Finlham, M. A.* by *Eliza*, youngest daughter and one of the coheir's of the truly pious and learned *Francis Cherry*, Esq. of *Shenbrook* house, in the county of *Berks*, by whom he had four children, two of whom lived, but are now no more; viz. *George-Monck Berkeley*, Esq. *L.L.B.* and *F.A.S.* born Feb. 8, 1703, who died at *Cheltenham*, in 1793, (vol. LXIII. 185); and *George-Robert* born in 1766, who died at *Canterbury*, in 1795. The loss of the former greatly affected *Dr. B.*'s health and spirits; for *Mr. B.* was not only a most dutiful and affectionate son, but a man of learning, taste, and genius; and an editor (vol. LX. 154. 137,) and possessed a most benevolent and amiable heart.—*Dr. B.* was buried, in the same vault where his father lies, in the cathedral of *Christ Church*, *Oxford*, on the 14th instant. His remains were attended to the grave by four of his friends, one of whom indeed was an early friend and acquaintance, the present dean of *Hereford*.—The late *Bishop Horne*, we may add, was one of *Dr. B.*'s earliest and most intimate friends, the loss of whom he severely felt, and of whom he was used to speak (and who thus knew the good *Bishop* can speak otherwise?) with the sincerest respect and the most affectionate regard.

7. At his apartments in *Fleet-str.* which he took a few months before at leaving a small house he had lately built on the borders of *Windsor Forest*, *Gillery* Esq. Esq. addition of the late *John Pigott*, Esq. of *Windsor Castle*. *Mr. Pigott* was formerly in the haberdashery line, in *Ch. apud*, and transacted for some years as much business as any other house in the trade: attached to the pleasures of retired life, and enjoying a sufficiency to gratify himself in every wish, he relinquished all the emoluments of a full trade at an early period of life, and with a well-grounded prospect of attaining the chief honour of the City. Some few years back, he was nominated to serve as Sheriff for the City, but declined the trouble of that office.

10. At *Ayr*, *Mr. Wm. Newell*, late surveyor of the customs at that port.

12. At his house in *Banbury*, aged 51, *Richard Bagnell*, Esq. broker, and a lawyer at law; as generally known as universally beloved in those parts. Very early in life he discovered talents, and improved every opportunity his situation afforded to qualify himself for the profession of the law; in which he made a rapid progress, both in practical knowledge and in theory. His practice characterizes his worth and ability, and he amassed a large fortune in a way that gratified his employers, and redounded honour to his industry and integrity; and with truth it may be added that the profession of which he was a member, has lost in him one of its brightest ornaments.

17. At his house opposite the Admiralty, of a rheumatic fever, after a week's illness, Mr. John Barton, a bookseller of great eminence. To the latter he was a useful man; he knew books well; and his criticism, uncommonly sensible, was seldom at a loss through the variety of dates, prices, and sizes. In the file room he was conspicuously clever, and put the excellence of an article very forcibly to the bidders. In private life his character and conduct were very exemplary; and his zeal and activity in business few have exceeded. He married the daughter of the late Mr. Lockyer Davis, of Holborn. (See our Poetical Department.)

18. In Cheyne Row, Chelsea, in the 64th year of her age, and 42 of her marriage, M^{rs} Denyer, wife of Mr. Denyer, who exemplified the Christian character through life in every relative duty, and at the close by patience and resignation.

22. Aged 58, Mr. Charles Rathbun. Possessed of strong mental abilities, improved by an excellent education, his conversation delighted all who knew him; and the powers of his pen were of a superior degree. He was a native of Ireland; and for some years followed the occupation of a Printer, having been bred in the old school of that profession, under Watts, Bowyer, &c. and was himself

no mean proficient in that noble art. He was a very useful assistant in the establishment of several new papers—*St. James's Chronicle*, *St. James's Review*, and at last his country was eagerly

observed by Dr. Johnson, the laureate, the best rewarder of the companions of their pleasures. He left his situation unenriched, though with a good name. Our readers occasionally been entertained by him;

his principal occupation was the superintendence of a News-paper, whose general character has ever been that of moderation and perfect decency, the *GENERAL EVENING POST*. His conduct in that situation was strictly conformable to the integrity of his principles, and the soundness of his judgement; and on employment of a man who never wrote a licentious or an ill-natured line. His death was occasioned by a fall during the late frost, which, rendering the amputation of a leg unavoidable, terminated in a mortification. The writer of this article, when himself a youth, looked up to him with respect; and had the pleasure, for thirty years, of enjoying his friendship and esteem.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. The Jew—Lodoiska.
2. The Cherokee—Who's the Dupe?
3. Ditto—The Pannel.
5. Ditto—High Life below Stairs.
6. A Trip to Scarborough—The Devil to Pay.
7. The Cherokee—The Virgin Unmask'd.
8. Love for Love—Lodoiska.
9. The Cherokee—The Pannel.
10. The Jew—Lodoiska.
11. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
13. Measure for Measure—My Grandmother.
14. The Cherokee—The Pannel.
15. The Confederacy—Lodoiska.
16. The Cherokee—The Citizen.
17. The Jew—Lodoiska.
19. The Cherokee—The Critick.
20. The Inconstant—The Prize.
21. As You Like It—Lodoiska.
22. School for Scandal—Miss in her Teens.
23. The Provok'd Husband—High Life below Stairs.
24. The Wonder—Lodoiska.
26. The Mountaineers—My Grandmother.
27. Confederacy—No Song no Supper.
28. School for Scandal—Miss in her Teens.
29. Douglas—My Grandmother.
31. The Rivals—Lodoiska.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Cymbeline—Mago and Dago.
2. The Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
3. The Beau's Stratagem—Ditto.
5. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
6. Columbus—Ditto.
7. The Castle of Andalusia—Ditto.
8. The Road to Ruin—Hercules and Omphale.
9. The Shipwrecked Merchant—Ditto.
10. The Remnant—Ditto.
12. Hamlet—Mago and Dago.
13. The Town Before You—Ditto.
14. The Maid of the Mill—Ditto.
15. The Rage—Ditto.
16. The Town Before You—Hercules and Omphale.
- The Rage—Ditto.
- King Lear—Mago and Dago.
- The Town Before You—Ditto.
- The Rage—Ditto.
- The Dramatist—Hercules and Omphale.
- Belshazzar's Feast—Ditto.
- Romeo and Juliet—Mago and Dago.
- The Town Before You—Ditto.
- The Rage—Natalie Abbey.
- Fontenelle—Lover's Quarrels.
31. The Mysteris of the Castle—Natalie Abbey.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from

Christened. Buried.
Males 9057 1787 Males 11737 2342
Females 882 Females 1169
Whereof have died under two years old 566

Peck Leaf 28. 110.

Dec. 30, 1794, to Jan. 27, 1795

	2 and 5	164	50 and 60	24
Between	5 and 10	50	60 and 70	24
	10 and 20	63	70 and 80	20
	20 and 30	179	80 and 90	20
	30 and 40	234	90 and 100	21
	40 and 50	247	100	21

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1795.

Bank Stocks.	per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confols.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9.	India Stocks.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Omni. ditto.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	India Lot. Tickets.
27 Sunday	64 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7 s. pr.		65		2 1/2 dl.	9 pr.				20 1/2	
28 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7	69 1/2	65 1/2		2 1/2	8				20 1/2	
29 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7		65		2 1/2	7				20 1/2	
30 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
31 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
1 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
2 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
3 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
4 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
5 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
6 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
7 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
8 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
9 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
10 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
11 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
12 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
13 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
14 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
15 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
16 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
17 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
18 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
19 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
20 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
21 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
22 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
23 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
24 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
25 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	
26 Sunday	65 1/2	65 1/2	80 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	180 1/2	7				2 1/2	6				20 1/2	

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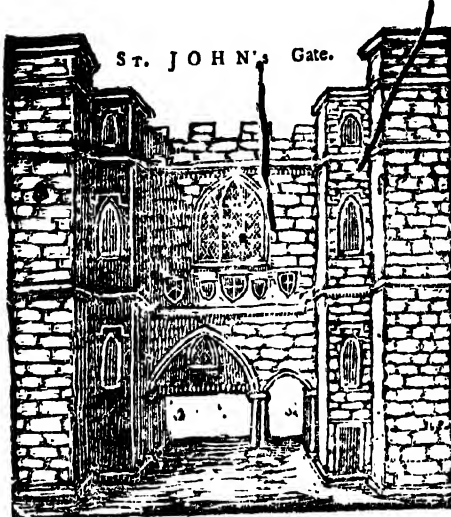
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Embellished with Picturesque Views of ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH at DEPTFORD;
STAINDROP CHURCH, in the County of DURHAM; and of DUMFRIES
BRIDGE, in SCOTLAND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

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Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
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Shrewsbury 2
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitelaven
Worcester
YORK 3

Meteorological Diaries for January and February, 1795.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1795.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1794.
Jan.	0	0	0			Feb.	0	0	0		
27	42	45	44	29.30	cloudy	12	46	45	38	29.12	cloudy
28	38	34	30	29.1	now and rain	13	31	35	32	29	snow
29	24	29	22	30.1	air	14	30	39	32	30.01	fair
30	24	27	25	16	oggy	15	27	39	35	45	fair
31	20	33	33	18	cloudy	16	34	37	31	68	cloudy
F. 1	34	34	34	29.52	rain	17	29	33	32	65	cloudy
2	34	34	32	32	now	18	29	31	29	48	windy
3	32	30	30	22	snow	19	26	29	26	18	windy & snow
4	27	36	31	2	fair	20	25	25	25	29.98	snow
5	32	37	28	17	fair	21	26	30	35	80	fair
6	26	35	32	98	cloudy	22	38	40	39	66	rain
7	31	36	36	52	fair	23	39	45	38	62	cloudy
8	40	44	41	32	cloudy	24	40	45	39	65	fair
9	44	49	51	30	rain	25	41	44	42	45	fair
10	49	52	49	16	rain and wind	26	39	43	38	23	cloudy
11	48	51	47	12	rain and wind						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Therm. Hygrom 3. feet in.	State of Weather in January, 1795.
	E calm	*39, 7	34 22 22 14 2.0	clear sky, hoar P.M.
	SE calm	10 32	19 17	clear sky, sun and pleasant
	SE calm	18 33	22	1.9 clear sky, sun and pleasant
4	SE calm	23 33	25	clear sky, fair, but dark day
5	SW calm	10 36	41	1.7 thaw, mild and fair
6	SW calm	18 40	41	.1 thaw, moist day
	SE calm		42 42	.0 melt through the day
	SE calm	29 34	41	.4 melt through the day
9	W calm	98 40	38	.4 dark sky through the day
10	SE calm	30 30	36 27	.7 clear sky, sun and pleasant
	S calm	30 36	21	.8 hoar, sun
	S gentle		32 20 18	.9 hoar, much sun
11	SE calm		36 33 31	.6 dark sky, no sun
12	E gentle		36 24 24	.7 clear sky, sun
13	N gentle	16 33	32	.7 dark sky, little fleet
16	N gentle	29 98	35 28	.9 dark sky, little snow
17	E calm		76 35 39 32	.6 snow continued
18	NNW calm	60 36	29 31	.6 little blue in the sky, thaw, then frost
19	N calm	60 33	21	.9 clear sky, sun
20	N calm	67 30	19	2.0 clear sky, sun
21	N calm		30 28	.0 clear sky, sun
	NW calm	88 8	18	1.9 clear sky, sun
23	NW calm	62 30	24 22	.8 dark sky, little sun
24	SE calm	80 28		.8 dark sky, snow
	S calm	86 32		.7 dark sky,
	SE brisk	50 23		2.0 fleet and snow most chiefly
	S brisk	28 86	36 35	1.2 thaw, little rain P.M. thick fog
28	NE moderate	29 34	39 34 3	0.9 snow till P.M. about three began to freeze
	SE calm	94 18		1.7 clear sky, much sun
30	SE calm	98 14	12	.9 clear sky, much sun
31	SE calm	90 27		.6 overcast, snow P.M.

Thermometer, No. 1. within-doors, a Northern aspect; 2. Western aspect; 3. Northern aspect: their heights taken at the same time, about nine o'clock in the morning.

5. A mild thaw, which continues several days with little frost at night—13. Thaw all day, but frost at night.—17. Measured the thickness of ice at Bootle mill-dam $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—12. The ice, during the day and night, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. A bowl, containing about a quart of water, froze into a solid mass. This, in a room with a fire, temperature from 50 to 60, took about 14 hours to melt. A piece of ice one inch thick, and the whole surface about

Gentleman's Magazine

For FEBRUARY, 1795.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. Feb. 20.*
 ***** N order to avert as
 * as possible the evil
 I * which may be dreaded
 * to arise from the present
 * inclement season, which
 * will, in all probability,
 * be much increased by

the occasional thaws filling the ground like a sponge with water, and the return of severe frost making all the surface of the earth a solid body of ice, from which great damage may be expected to the growing wheat, and the season shortened for the sowing spring-corn; it gave me pleasure to observe the attention of the commissioners of agriculture to an object, which may greatly relieve the country; that is, the culture of potatoes*. We are told, that 1000*l.* will be offered, in one or more premiums, for the culture of the greatest quantity. I have no doubt but that the commissioners will duly weigh the most proper method of disposing of it; yet I trust they will excuse a hint, that the premium of twenty shillings an acre for every acre more than five, cultivated by one person, will tend most to encourage it; and, were they to publish the proper methods of cultivation on different soils in the provincial papers, it would add much to the success. This is more necessary than may be

generally supposed, as a friend of mine lost a premium offered by the Society of Arts, from his ignorance of the necessary rules of the Society, although their list of premiums have been published regularly for more than twenty years. Yours, &c. HINT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 23.*
 I HOPE it will turn out, that Suggestor (p. 4.) is not building castles in the air, and that he may be soon preferred to some good rectory, to enable him to carry his intention into execution; though, I apprehend, he would find it a very difficult job, when put to the test. If such a great should take place, perhaps Suggestor should accept of an hint from the Parliamentary Board of Agriculture, and publish to the farmers, "that they, who produced the best ~~ten~~ acres of corn, &c." on lands *never applied for the cultivation of it before*, somewhat agreeably to their intended scheme for propagating the cultivation of potatoes. This would not only be a spur to their industry, but also be of general benefit to the country;—particularly at this serious and important, if not most alarming, crisis.

In your vol. LXV. p. 375, is a wonderful instance of the fidelity and sagacity of a dog†: that circumstance, at first sight, strikes a person as morally

about 16 square, took 10 hours to melt in the same room.—27. During the greatest part of this day, after snow and sleet during the night, which freezing as it fell, rendered the surface as slippery as glass, people skating through the streets, and upon the roads.—22. Ice measured again at Bootle, thickness 14 inches 3—8ths.—23. After thaw from 3 o'clock P.M. ice 1 inch 3—10ths.—29. Half past one o'clock P.M. wind W S W, calm and fair, the Thermometer, North, was 22; East, 32, South, 65; West, 51; within-doors 32.—30. Thickness of ice froze in the day and night 11 inch 6—10ths. The river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, almost filled with floating ice, and so as to render the passage difficult. Snow when melted, &c. in the gauge, 2 inches 6—10ths.

N.B. The evaporation vessels all broke.

Walton, near Liverpool.

* See p. 164.

J. HOLT.

† See another instance, p. 163. EDIT.

impossible; but when we reflect on the numberless events which daily occur to confirm its probability, it is very apparent that more instinctive knowledge is manifested in that domestic animal than the nature of the brutal race would lead us to conceive. My inducement to contemplate this subject was occasioned by hearing of the following occurrence, which I hope you will record with your numerous selections.

As a farmer of repute, residing at or in the neighbourhood of *Boubrink*, in the county of Norfolk, was taking an excursion a considerable distance from home during the late severe frosts, he was on the road so benumbed by the intense cold, that he was reduced to the indispensable necessity of lying down, and would have perished on the spot, had not his dog (as if sensible of his dangerous situation) got on his breast, and, extending itself over him, preserved his lungs from the cold. The dog, so situated for many hours, made a continual barking, by which means the assistance of some passers was attracted. Rome, I believe, is said to have been saved by the cackling of geese; the farmer's life may be said, in a great measure, to have been saved by the barking of a dog. I received the information from a friend in that part of the country, and it is confirmed by many newspapers.

Yours, &c. P. H.

Mr. UREAN, Feb. 10.

THE following observations on Fahrenheit's thermometer, exposed to the open air in an East aspect at South Lambeth, during the month of January, and continued to the date of this letter, you may depend upon having been made with accuracy.

A correspondent at Barton, in Norfolk, has informed me, that on Saturday night, January 24, at 11 o'clock, the mercury in his thermometer was 2 degrees below 0; and before sun-rise the next morning 5 degrees below 0.

Yours, &c. J. A.

P. S. Feb. 23. The return of the frost induces me to send you a continuation of my thermometrical remarks. The barometer on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, was unusually high, viz. 30.61, 30.75, 30.65. On the 13th and 14th the tide did not flow into the river above London Bridge, owing to the great influx of land waters.

J. A.

Jan. 1795	Morn. 4 o'cl.	Morn. 8 o'cl.	Morn. 9 o'cl.	Even. 9 o'cl.	Even. 11 o'cl.
1			16		
2			22		
3			15		
4			13		
5			22		
6			30		
7			34		
8			35		
9			31		
10			28		
11			22		
12			20		
13			31		
14			20		
15			30		
16			24		
17			24		
18			28		
19			15		
20		5	5		
21			20		
22			18		
23			18	11	13
24			19		4
25	0	0	0		
26			19	33	39
27			45		
28			37		
29			24		
30			24		
F. 1			19		
2			37		
3			33		
4			30	26	
5			30	27	
6			30		
7			25		
8			30		
9			44		
10			47		
11			52		
12			49		
13			43		
14			32		
15			32		
16			30		
17			32		
18			30		
19			30		
20			27		
21			24		
22			25		
23			35		
			40		

Memoirs of Dr. BERKELEY (see p. 85);
Written by a Friend.

GEORGE BERKELEY, LL. D.
late prebendary of Canterbury, and
chancellor of Brecknock, was the second son of George Berkeley, D. D. the celebrated bishop of Cloyne, and of Anne daughter of John Forster, esq.
Speaker

speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland. He was born in London, 1733, some months before his father's consecration. During his earlier years his constitution was feeble, and his health unstable, which probably induced the bishop to keep him constantly under his own eye, and give him a domestic, rather than a public, education. In the episcopal house at Cloyne he was instructed, not only in the rudiments of literature, but in every accomplishment becoming a man of fashion; and his parents, who were in all respects worthy of each other, directed his studies and superintended the conduct of his tutors.

The assiduous care of persons so eminently qualified

to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast,
left him no reason to regret that he had not been educated in a great school. When, in his nineteenth year, he was admitted a student of Christ-church, Oxford, he was universally acknowledged to be one of the most accomplished young men in the university. Attention had been paid to the cultivation of his body as well as of his mind; his manners were correct, easy, and in a high degree polished; his stock of Greek and Latin was not less than that of the generality of his contemporaries; and his knowledge of the world was much greater.

His father, who accompanied him to Oxford to complete the education which he had so successfully begun, died suddenly before he had resided many months in the place; but this stroke, though heavy and in some of its consequences irreparable, did not leave him destitute of parental instruction. His mother long survived her husband; and from Dr. Secker, then bishop of Oxford, he experienced the affectionate attention of a second father. It is not perhaps too much to say that in the house of this prelate, who had long admired the talents and revered the virtues of the bishop of Cloyne, he passed some of the happiest hours of his life; by him he was admitted into orders, and from him he received the highest preferment which he ever obtained in the church.

His various preferments, and the or-

der in which they took place, are not distinctly known to the writer of this abstract. After residing the usual time in College, where he had successively for his tutors two distinguished prelates, present on the bench, he was, at different periods of his life, vicar of Bray and Cockham in the diocese of Salisbury, of Peckham and Ticehurst in that of Canterbury, rector of Aston and St. Clement Danes in the diocese of London, chancellor of Brecknock in the diocese of St. David's and prebendary of Canterbury. His conduct upon being promoted to this last-mentioned dignity deserves to be noticed, as it marks the rectitude and benevolence of his character. Though his patron had for many years been archbishop, prior engagements had prevented him till a short time before his death from preferring the son of his most respected friend in the metropolitan church. Secker was too decent and too upright to prefer any man from interested motives; but Dr. Berkeley had reason to believe, that, upon making him prebendary of Canterbury, he wished him to resign the living of Aston, which he knew would be bestowed upon a deserving clergyman whom his Grace was under some obligations to serve. The Doctor was hardly installed when the Archbishop died; but, notwithstanding this change of circumstances, he immediately resigned his living, though no promise to do so had ever been asked of him, and no such promise had been given. He did it from a principle of gratitude to his benefactor, to whom, had he been alive, he knew that the resignation would have been acceptable.

In 1761 he married Miss Frinsham, eldest daughter of the Reverend Henry Frinsham, M. A. By this lady he had two sons George Monck and George Robert, both of whom died before him. The youngest did not live till he was full nine years old; the eldest died at the age of twenty-nine. Both of them had much of the genius of their grandfather, whose merits as well as name the good Doctor hoped would be transmitted down in the persons of his posterity. The loss of them both, which blasted their fond expectation, broke his spirits, and sapped the foundation of his health; and feeling himself alone, as it were, in the world, he yielded his mind a pain to grief. In this state of dreary desolation, his chief support, un-

der trials the most afflicting, arose from piety, which in him was fervent without enthusiasm and serious without gloom. Having a conscience not burdened with *guilt*, and knowing that the God whom he served is a being of perfect benevolence, he relied with confidence on his mercy procured by Christ, and looked forward to that blessed state in which the tears shall be wiped from all faces, and where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, nor pain.

But, though piety was his support, he did not refuse himself inferior consolations. With a few friends, who were well acquainted with the various sources of his affliction, and by whom he was respected and beloved, he still continued an occasional correspondence; and providence had, a short time before the death of his eldest son, sent to his relief a near relation, of a mind congenial to his own, who residing in his neighbourhood laboured assiduously to soothe his sorrows, and to extract every thorn from his breast. In the house of this relation, who with *unremitted diligence and tender affection* watched over him during a long and painful illness, he breathed his last on the 16th of January, 1795, in the 62d year of his age, dying, as he had lived, an honour to his name and character.

The person of Dr. Berkeley was of the middle size and well formed; his face had something in it peculiar, but was handsome; and his eye, which was uncommonly animated, beamed benignity on all around him. His manners and address, before his *domestic afflictions*, were those of a man of fashion in the best sense of the words; and that part of his character was, many years ago, portrayed by one who knew him well, in the following terms: "Cynthio has added to his natural sense a thorough knowledge of the world; by which he has attained that masterly ease in behaviour, and that graceful carelessness of manner, that nobody, I know, possesses in so high a degree. You may see, that his politeness flows from something superior to the little forms of custom, from a humane and benevolent heart directed by a judgement that always seizes what is just and proper, and formed into such habitual good breeding, that no forced attention ever puts you in mind, at the time, that Cynthio is taking pains to entertain you, though upon recollection you find him to be,

for that very reason, a man of the completest politeness."

In estimating his intellectual powers, and his acquirement in science and literature, his character suffers from being almost unavoidably brought into comparison with that of his father. His most partial friends will readily admit that he had not the bishop's profundity of mind, and that to mathematical and metaphysical science he was in a great degree a stranger. He possessed, however, a quickness of apprehension and a natural delicacy of taste, which, had they been diligently cultivated, would have given him a very respectable station in the republic of letters; but he had an unconquerable indolence, and has often confessed to one of his most intimate friends, that at no period of his life was he capable of long and intense application.

In one or two occasional sermons which he published, he has displayed a political sagacity which would do no discredit to the pen of a statesman; and the dangers which he apprehended from *innovations* in the State subsequent events have fully realized. His principles were those of a Tory and High-churchman; but he was a friend to universal toleration, and loved every individual of the human race. He had a very favourable opinion of the integrity of the Quakers, whom he always spoke of as a sect of worthy, though mistaken, men. His benevolence was unbounded; and the sincerity and ardour of his friendships shewed that he possessed a heart without guile. In the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties he was exemplary; and the attention which he paid to the various wants of the poorer part of his flock proved that he was actuated by the pure spirit of Christianity. In a word, he was a dutiful son, a kind husband, an affectionate father, a steady friend, a useful clergyman, and a loyal subject; and, however much he may have fallen short of his father in erudition and mental capacity, he was certainly equal in moral worth. To the one with the same propriety as to the other may be applied the well-known line,
"To Berkeley ev'ry virtue under Heaven."

MR URBAN,

Feb 2.

I DO not know when my feelings have been more awakened than with a scene which attracted my attention lately in the city of Salisbury; it was the performance-

formance of the last funeral rites to an officer of dragoons, a youth taken off in the flower of his age; and to shew attention to his memory, as well as respect to the military, the gentlemen of the corporation walked in grand funeral procession to the cathedral church, accompanied by the regiment, the band playing the dead march. the horse of the deceased, with every warlike appendage, following the remains of his master. An immense multitude flembled on the occasion, whose decent demeanour was particularly interesting, and the whole taken together formed a *coup-d'œil*, which would have done credit to the pencil of one of our first masters in painting.

This city is most agreeably situated in a fine open country; not dissimilar in many parts to the Campagna of Rome; and I should think extraordinary healthy, as in my walks I perceived both men and women, of the superior as well as inferior ranks, with hale looks and open countenances, bidding defiance to wind and weather. But, what renders Salisbury inviting to a stranger, is its agreeable society, here being a concert and assembly, alternate, every week. The late James Harris, Esq. (well known by his writings) was a great patron of music, and often a performer in public himself. His house, during the annual festival of St. Cecilia, is well known, was the resort of the first families in this kingdom. William Bentinck Earle, Esq. in conjunction with Mr. Corrie, has the direction of the concert. Mr. Earle is a descendant of the famous Auditor Bentinck, in the reign of George the First; is a gentleman of extensive reading, and has profited much by his travels through different parts of Europe. I am told he is forming a museum, which, from his liberal mind, will, no doubt, be open to the curious.

Apophis; a subterraneous passage, has lately been discovered within the limits of the ancient city of Old Sarum. The late severe frosts, and sudden inundations which succeeded, by pressing more strongly than usual on the slight surface that covered the mouth of the entrance, have opened a passage under the ramparts in the North-east quarter, near the supposed site of one of the ancient towers. By a door-way of near four feet in width, a part of the square stone columns of which remain in a

perfect state, a spacious covered way is entered, of about seven feet in breadth, and from eight to ten feet, or more, in height, with a circular or Saxon roof, evidently artificial. It has been found to descend in an angle nearly parallel to the glacis of the surrounding ditch, to the distance of one hundred and fourteen feet; but the loose chalk from above, which has rolled down and choked up the bottom, at present prevents any farther progress. It was probably designed as a passage to the fosse and outworks.

VIA TOR.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

PERHAPS some of your readers may not be aware that THIS MADE WICKHAM, the motto affixed by William of Wykeham to a wall of Windsor castle, was not a conceit that originated with him; it is not unlikely to have been a phrase adopted by other builders, or by the persons who employed them; and it was clearly used by a powerful Baron in the reign of Edward I. Collins is my voucher for what I have advanced, who in the Supplement to his Peerage, under the article, Clifford Baroness Clifford, vol. II. p. 416, relates this anecdote:

“Certain it is, that Roger de Clifford, the younger, after his marriage with the aforesaid Isabella Vipont, being possessed, as in her right, of Brouwham Castle, in the county of Westmorland, did new-build some part, and repair the other part of the said castle, causing a stone to be set in the wall thereof, over the door of the inner gate, and ingraven thereon these words, **THIS MADE ROGER**; which bearing a *double entendre*, some conjecture that he meant it, because he built that gate, and a great part of the said castle, and repaired the biggest tower, called the Pagan Tower, or for that by his marriage he became possessor of the castle, and other places in the said county.”

There is a traditional story, that Edward III. was offended with Wykeham in consequence of a supposed misinterpretation of the motto in question, a tale thought by Bishop Lowth to deserve but little regard, (Life of W. de Wykeham, p. 21. not.); and the King must have been captiously inclined, had he listened to such a suggestion, which so clearly subjected the courtier who should have started it to the imputation denounced against the person *Qui Mal y Pense*.

Poese. In the opinion of the judicious biographer of Wykeham, the monarch was so well satisfied with his services, that he heaped upon him both civil and ecclesiastical preferments, as a recompence for his works, instancing the castles of Windsor and Queenborough; and concerning the latter castle, on the authority of the continuation Chron. Radulphi, he adds, that, owing to the difficulties arising from the nature of the ground, and the lowness of the situation, this undertaking displayed more evidently the skill and abilities of the architect.

And yet the late Mr. T. Warton earnestly contended that this was an appointment beneath the dignity of William of Wykeham. For, whilst obviating the serious stricture pointed at the presentation of a "clerk wise in building castles though he kunne not read well his sauter," he thus expresses himself, (History of English Poetry, vol. I. p. 306. not. z). "Here is a manifest piece of satire on Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Wickcliffe's cotemporary, who is supposed to have recommended himself to Edward III. on re-building the castle of Windsor. This was a recent and notorious instance. But in this appointment the King probably paid a compliment to that prelate's singular talents for business, his activity, circumspection, management, rather than to any scientific and professed skill in architecture which he might have possessed. It seems to me that he was only a supervisor or comptroller on this occasion. It was common to depute churchmen to this department from an idea of their superior prudence and probity. Thus John, the Prior of St. Swithen's in Winchester, in 1280, is commissioned by brief from the King to supervise large repairs done by the sheriff in the Castle of Winchester and the Royal Manor of Wolmer. The Bishop of St. David's was master of the works at building King's College. Alcock, Bishop of Ely, was comptroller of the royal buildings under Henry VII. He, like Wykeham, was a great builder, but not therefore an architect."

Is there not, however, in this paragraph a striking trait of false delicacy? At least it shews a want of attention to the pursuits and occasional employments of churchmen, even of high rank in former times. In mathematics, and in the sciences and arts connected with

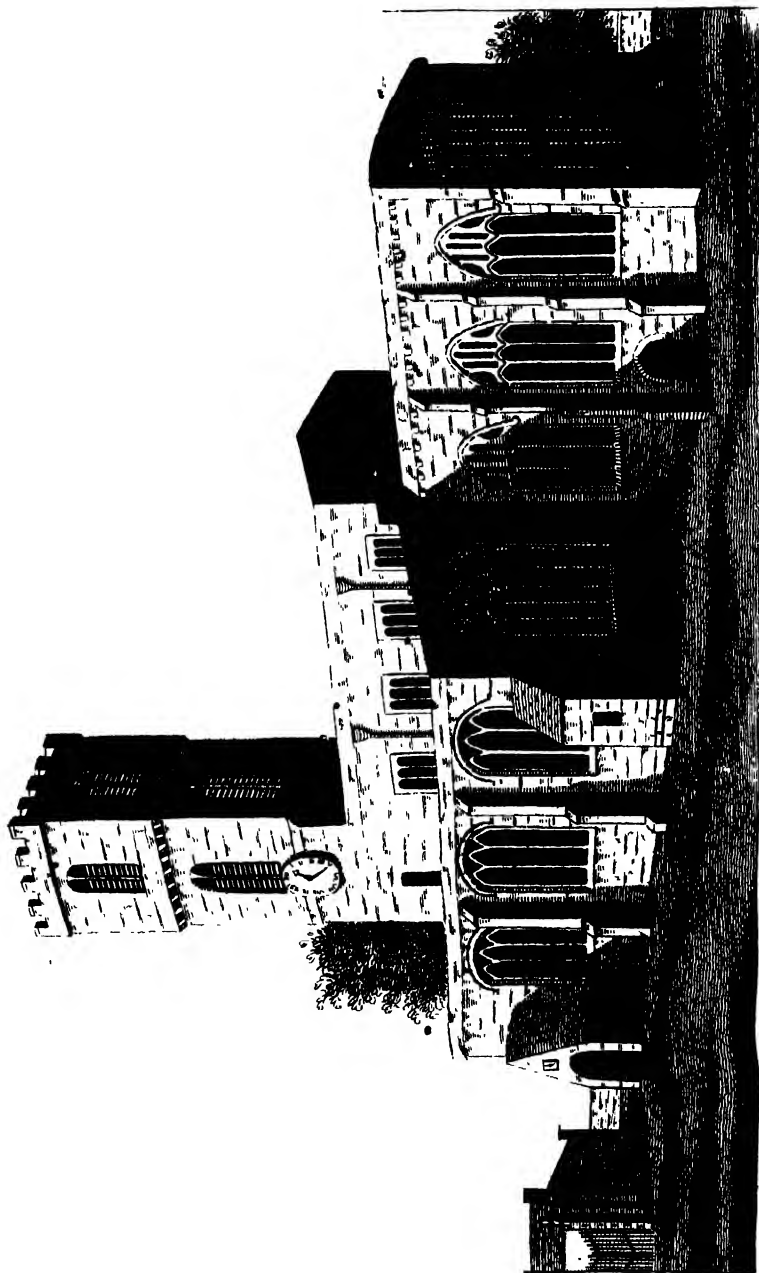
that study, as well as in other branches of learning, ecclesiastics were then superior to the laity. And though they might seldom take in hand a trowel or the chissel, and this only for finishing the lighter and more elegant pieces of sculpture, it is unquestionable that they often used the pen and the pencil, and surveyed with scientific eyes edifices that were constructing on the plans they had formed.

Very pertinent to this subject is an observation by Mr. Gottling, in his Canterbury Walk, (p. 252. note.) It seems (he writes) pretty remarkable, that within the compass of an hundred years, there should have been six priors who made architecture their study, and of whose taste and skill we have many beautiful proofs at this time; but here the monks judged perfectly right: nothing could do greater honour to the society, or so well express their zeal for the house of God, the keeping and adorning of which was subject to their care, as chusing those to preside over them, who were best qualified to direct them in the discharge of their trust.

Should it be hinted that it is erecting and decorating of sacred edifices which Mr. G. commends, and not the building of fortresses, it may be offered, in favour of William of Wykeham, that if he reared two castles, so had Gundulph before him, viz. for the first King William, the white tower, within the Tower of London; and for his son, the master keep of Rochester, many years after he became Bishop of that see, and with the concurrence of Archbishop Lanfranc. It is farther stated, as the motive for William Rufus's being advised for this purpose to employ Gundulph, that he was very intelligent and expert in masonry ("in onere camentarii plurimum sciens et efficax erat," Textus Roffensis, p. 146.)

In Mr. Carter's proposed publication on English Architecture, he will doubtless examine and appreciate the talents of Gundulph in this line; and though, by a strange omission, the name of this prelate is not to be found in any Biographical Dictionary, it may be reasonably presumed that, in the second edition of Biographia Britannica, which has nearly proceeded to G. Dr. Kippis will in this renewed Temple of Fame appropriate a niche to the illustrious Gundulph,

W. & D.



Stephen Robson del.

. St. Andrew's Church S.E.

MR. URBAN, *Staindrop, Jan. 17.*

I SEND you (*Plate I.*) a view of Staindrop church, in the county of Durham, which, from its antiquity, I doubt not but will be acceptable and found worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany. The drawing being an accurate representation of the South-East aspect, I consider it unnecessary to give a verbal description of the outward figure of this stately old building.

Mr. Hutchinson, in his *History of Durham*, vol. *iii*, p. 260, which has but lately come out, gives the following quotation from Leland's *Itinerary*, when speaking of Staindrop.

"Here is a collegiate church, having now a body and two aisles. I find that afore Rafe of Raby time, there was that alonly, that now is the South-aisle: In this South-aisle, as I hard, was buried the graunt-fisher and grandedam of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuarie there. In the waul of this isle, appeer the tumbes and imagis of three ladyes, wherof one hath a crownet, and a tumbes of a man childe, and a flat tumbes *varii marmoris*. There is a flat tumbes also, with a playn image of brasse, and a scripture where is buried Richard sun and heire to Edward Lord of Bergevenny. This Edward was the first sun of Dairaby; Johanni Beufot was his mother. This Edward had another sun called George, and was lord after; and he had George also lord, and he left Henry, now Lord Bergevenny. John, by Rafe's first wife, was Lord Neville; Richard, by Johan, his second wife, was Erie of Saelbyri; Robert was bihop of Duresme; George was Lord Latimer; Edward was Lord Bergevenny, and as I remember Rafe had Will. that was Lord Falconbridge. Rafe Neville first Erie of Westmerland of that name, is buried yn a right stately tumbes of alabafter yn the quire of Staindrop college, and Margarete his first wife, on the left hond of hym; and on the right hond lyth the image of Johan, his second wife; but she is buried at Lincoln, by her mother Catorine Swinesford, Duches of Lancaster."

Mr. Hutchinson adds.

"In the description of this church, occasions will offer to make remarks upon what is quoted from Leland; the chancel is in length 16 paces, and in width 6 paces; within the altar rails in the South wall, are three niches or stalls for the officiating priests. It is lighted to the East, with a huge window, under a circular arch; two windows to the North, and three to the South under pointed arches; the arms of Neville, with quarterings, and the arms of Begeynard, in stained glass, in the East window.

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The chancel is stilled with oak, 12 stalls on each side; and, some few years ago, was greatly crowded with two large table monuments, one of alabafter, the other of wood, highly decorated, having recumbent effigies, of excellent work.

tomb stands nearest to the altar. Leland was not informed where Margaret, the first wife of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, was interred; she was the daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, died the 6th of June, 1370, and was buried at Brancepeth: his second wife Johan, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, died the 14th of November, 1440, and was buried at Lincoln. On this tomb he three effigies in alabafter; the effigy of the Earl represents him in complete armour, except the helmet, on which the head is rested, bearing the crest, a bull's head; the scull-cap, which is much broken, has on the front, I. H. S. in the old character; the hands are elevated, in gauntlets, on the breast the cross; the legs are extended, spurs on the heels, and the feet resting on a lion. The ladies heads are rested on cushions, supported by cherubs, and at the feet of each figure is a desk with two kneeling clerks. Around the tomb are niches, ornamented with tabernacle work; but no inscription. The second tomb is of wood, and has three recumbent figures, also cut in wood. A plate of it is given in the Antiquarian Repertory, from a drawing of Mr. Bailey's. This is the monument of Henry, the fifth Earl of Westmoreland; he married, to his first wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Muners, Earl of Rutland, by whom he had issue, an only son, Charles: Jane, his second wife, was daughter of Sir Richard Chome, Knt. his third wife was called Margaret, but her family, we believe, is not noted. He died Feb. 9, 1564; and by his will, dated Aug. 15, 1561, directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Staindrop, under the tomb that was last made, near to the lady Jane his wife. An inscription is raised round the edge of the table, in these words "This tomb made in the yere of Elizabeth in the grace of God quene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, by the commandment of the Right Honourable Hen. Erie of Westmerland for himself and his three wives, that is to say, Anne, daughter to the Erie of Rutland, Jane, Margaret, daughter." No more remaining. Round the sides of the monument, within a kind of colonade, formed by small carved pillars, are awkward figures of the children, and above them, in the like character, the names of Henry, Katharine, Ralph, Charles, Edward, Shon, Auch, with a seventh whose name is detached. On the ends, are carved, the arms of the family, with a multitude of quarterings. Hierarchy is cut with a curled head, and pointed beard, a suit of armour, the

hands elevated, without gauntlets; the legs extended, and the feet rested on a greyhound. The hands of the ladies are elevated, and the dresses remarkably awkward, and without ornament. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch; an elegant seat is formed where the roodloft was for the reception of Lord Darlington's family. The nave is regular, having two side-aisles, each formed by five pillars, two to the East in each row are round, with capitals garlanded with roses; the two next are clustered pillars; the last, to the West, is clustered, but remarkably heavy, composed of various irregular parts. The arches are circular, except the last to the West, which is pointed, and supports the tower: the arches in the South row are ornamented with the zig-zag figure; those on the North row have not that ornament, which gives much colour to what Leland says, that originally there was only an aisle to the South, which was appropriated for the monument of the ancient family of the house of Rany, as appears by the tombs in the wall; where our author says they made a cantuary of chantry. There are two arches in the South wall, one of which appears to have been constructed for a superior personage; for the arch is ornamented with tabernacle work, at the summit of which is a bracket, as if designed to support a small crucifix or image; with a lamp or light; under this arch, is a recumbent effigy, but it is impossible to distinguish whether it is designed for an ecclesiastic or a female; it has a hood over the head, and the garments go down to the feet; the hands are elevated, and it has another effigy in the same habit, that does not seem to have originally belonged to that place; but, when the nave was stained, to have been put there merely to preserve it. To the East of this arch, are three niches or stalls in the wall for the officiating clergy, who performed the ceremonies and duties for the dead. In the same wall is a similar circular arch, but without ornament above it. In this place is another recumbent effigy, dressed like the former, with hands elevated, and apparently of a child by its form, not seeming to belong to the place. The nave ends with a canopy, described by Leland, as a most beautiful and unnecessary, now to be found in the church at this time. In there are no inscriptions on these monuments; they are all covered with the flints, and are to be seen at this time. Most of the bones were taken from the tombstone, which Leland has recovered the remains of Richard, son of Henry, Earl Abingdon; but most of the other remains remain.

After the dissolution, the church remained in the custody of King Charles I. and was a vestige of the petition of Sir Henry Vane, and thereby authorized Bishop Morton to institute a proper clerk, who should have capacity of taking lands and tenements; and Sir Henry was empowered to

grant lands, tenements, rents, services, and other profits, besides what King James had granted thereto; and he also thereby granted, to Sir Henry and his heirs, the perpetual advowson, presentation, and right of patronage of the church for ever."

The college which Leland speaks of stood on the North side of the church, and appears, by the licence of Bishop Hatfield, empowering Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, to erect and found the same, to have been built about the year 1378. The building is destroyed to its foundations, and the ground on which it stood planted with trees.

The church, which is said to be the largest in the county, is situated at the East end of the town, and is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a ring of six good bells, and an organ; the latter the gift of the late Honourable Elizabeth Vane, whose memory, from her benevolent principles, which were built on the firmest foundations of piety, will long be affectionately revered.

Yours, &c. STEPHEN ROBSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

IN one of my rambles round the metropolis, my curiosity led me into the Portuguese Jews burying-ground, at Mile-end; and I was struck with the sentence they have happily chosen, Eccles. xii. 7. "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it," so highly contrasting the French atheistic motto, "La mort est une éternelle sommeil." Indeed I felt a kind of reverential awe on treading on the dust of the once chosen, and still a peculiar people, reflecting on St. Paul's words, Rom. 11, "And if some of the branches be broken off, and thou being a wild olive-tree wert grafted in amongst them, and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the Olive-tree, boast not against the branches, &c. &c." Perhaps a cursory sketch of this repository for the dead may not be unacceptable to your readers, especially the country ones, who may not be acquainted with the Jewish ceremonies.

Previous to the corpse being deposited in the grave, it is carried into a hall, as they term it, in which it is placed on a bier in the midst, whilst the priests, readers, and friends, chaunt prayers round the bier, and over the boxes for the reception of charity are sentenances in Hebrew and Portuguese, with tables of the contributions to the support of the place.

The

The dead are interred in rows, without any respect to the difference of rank. He that is buried to-day lies next to him that was buried yesterday, whether poor or rich, except a few instances where a husband, wife, or some dear relative, purchases the next place to be reserved for themselves; nor is there any difference in their coffins; one plain hearse carries all; only, the more respected they are, the more numerous are the train that follow. Those who have been notoriously wicked are put into the ground without any ceremony; and I believe buried apart from the rest; else the chief and only distinction is, the richer having grave stones with Hebrew, Portuguese, (or Spanish,) and English inscriptions; some have only one of the three languages; many with emblematic devices, such as a hand coming out of the clouds with an axe, in the act of hewing down a tree, shedding the water out of a pitcher, or plucking a rose, if it is a donzella that lies beneath. On a *Mr. Ximen-s*, who died in child-bed at the age of 16, the emblem is strikingly pathetic: a rose just cropt, a bud remaining over it, "Oh, spare the bud." But I could not comprehend that on *Sir Samson Gideon's*, a building which appeared to me like a temple, divided into compartments, in one of which, a man in long robes seems walking in a melancholy manner; in another, a groupe of figures, and a dog; this surprised me, as I thought they were not permitted to carve any figures of animals (perhaps they do not esteem their cemeteries as sacred places). I know he was kept some days beyond their usual custom, before they would receive his body amongst them, as he had too much deviated from them in his life-time; but a large legacy to charitable uses, which they must else have lost, at last conquered their scruples. On another tomb-stone beside the tree, in the act of felling, a reaper is cutting down corn with his scythe, a woman holds up her apron, as if full of gleanings, and an elderly man stands beside her, with a large key hanging to his girdle; the signification of this I am at a loss for. Labels of Hebrew words wreath round the tree, and encircle the whole sculpture.

I must not forget a kind of fountain, in which they wash their hands on their return from the ground, as a purification; and I am told the friends, not relatives, of the deceased make it a point of tender attention to fill up the

grave, which, as such numbers generally attend, is soon performed. Beside the keeper of the place, who lives in a house adjoining, two men constantly sit up every night in a moveable watch-box, which wheels over the last grave; this has been done for four or five years, in consequence of their ground being robbed at a great rate by the Resurrectionists.

Can any of your correspondents tell me if a most extraordinary coat of arms, painted on a coach which now plies as a hack, ever belonged to any family. The crest is the ark, or mercy seat, with the cherubim overshadowing; in the four quarterings a lion, ox, man (robed in ermine), and eagle. Supporters, angels from the waist upward (else hairy legs and cloven feet seem demons, or at best satyrs). Motto, "Honesty to the Lord;" appendant some emblems of Free Masonry. I cannot help viewing it as a kind of impious mockery of the Scriptures, whence all the allusions are evidently taken. It may have belonged to some Jew, but I think he must have been an enthusiast. I once before saw the same arms on a coach, with a Latin motto to the same purport.

I don't know, *Mr. Urban*, what you will say to my inquisitive pen. Your sex can introduce themselves into any house that bears the character of antique; but a female Antiquary can only under the friendly veil of an assumed name, in your Magazine, satisfy her boundless curiosity. Have you, or *Mr. Male Jan*, ever taken notice of *Siddige* the gardener's house at Hackney, decorated with royal emblems, crowns, roses, fleurs de lis, &c. and has much more I am told in the inside? Was it in the sphere of the good rector of Landbeche's movements, it would not be long unexplored.

Yours, &c. LUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 6.
M*R.* Richard Paget (L. XIV. p. 1157) was a young man of admirable manners as good abilities; he will be greatly missed in the small circle of his friends, where his unassuming disposition, his easy manners, his various information, and even his little peculiarities, were sure to afford pleasure; he was a man of refined taste, of much critical knowledge in the fine arts, a lover of antiquities, and sincerely attached to the Church of England. He long laboured under the ravages of a consumption,

consumption, which cut him off in the prime of his life.

Your correspondent Mr. M—r, of Winchester, would very much gratify several of your readers by some farther extracts from those interesting letters, which were given in your last volume, concerning the religious dispositions of several in France. Amidst all the gloom which surrounds that unhappy kingdom, it is a grateful thing to observe, that there are individuals among them, who are improved by sufferings, and who, in the days of their prosperity, were thoughtless and irreligious.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 18

PERMIT me, through the channel of your useful Miscellany, to inform Mr. William Crop, and Bourtonensis, of the method used by me to destroy the brown Grub. In 1793, the hop-rows of about ten square rods in my plantation were mostly destroyed, some hills entirely, others only one or two weak buds. At this time I was ignorant of the cause; but, upon laying open the roots, I discovered the brown Grubs in abundance. In the Spring of 1794, I had the defective hills re-planted; and, in order to prevent the like depredations in future, I took two bushels of unslicked lime, mixed a little of it with water in a pail, sufficient to make and reduce it to a liquid state, equal to that in which house-painters use their lead and oil. This mixture I poured on each hill when opened, and then closed them up again with earth. This had the desired effect; for, the buds flourished, and proved better than could be expected from their age. This plan might be very well applied to cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce-plants, &c. by using a water-pot for the liquid, with the head of the spout taken off; care being taken to prevent any of it falling upon the leaves, as it would injure the respiration of the plants, the leaves of the plants being to their health analogous to the lungs of animals. The fortifying quality of the lime will alone sufficiently answer the expenses of the experiment. PHILO-BOTANICUS.

P. S. It would be prudent to earth the plants up after the liquid is poured on.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

IT has been doubted whether Xenophon was even BANISHED from Athens. The best solution of this will

be found in his own words, in his Expedition of Cyrus, V. 3: "After Xenophon's exile, he lived at Scyllus, a Lacedæmonian colony near Olympia;" and Plutarch, in his treatise on Banishment, speaks of the territory of Scyllus, in which Xenophon, after his expedition, spent an honorable old age (p. 603. ed. Xyland.); and, in p. 605, speaking of the literary works composed in exile, he enumerates Thucydides, Xenophon, &c. When the expedition was brought to a happy conclusion, Xenophon entered into the service of Scythas, king of Thrace, whose subjects were in a state of revolt. The treacherous prince not only broke his word with him, but endeavoured to plunder his troops of their justly-acquired spoils. Xenophon left many of his men to join Thimbro, the Lacedæmonian general, and with the rest continued his march through Asia, defeated a Persian governor, and came safe to Pergamus. Here his history of the expedition ends. From Asia he went, and, with his troops, joined Agæfilaus, entered into his friendship, and was with him at the battle of Coroneæ*. For this attachment to the Lacedæmonians, and to Cyrus, whose brother the Athenians favoured†, he was banished by the Athenians, and came to Ephesus, where he deposited half his wealth with Megabyzus, the priest of Diana, till his return, or, in case he should not return, to be applied to make a statue‡ to be consecrated to that goddess; or, as he says himself, to do whatever the goddess pleased; and sent the other half to Demophilus, whence he went into Greece, being invited to accompany Agæfilaus against the Thebans at the expense of the Lacedæmonians; and, leaving Agæfilaus in Elia, he returned to Scyllus, which was at no great distance; and which, Pausanias (Elia l. p. 297) says, the Lacedæmonians took from the Eleans and gave to him. Hierer Megabyzus brought his money, with which he purchased a piece of ground, which he dedicated to the goddess, and which was divided by the river Scymnus, of the same name with that at Ephesus. Here he passed his time in hunting§, entertaining his friends, and writing history.

* Plutarch, in Agæfilaus.

† Pausan. Lac. III. p. 174.

‡ Perhaps of himself.

§ This part he borrows, Anab. V. 3, calls the treasure of the Athenians.

|| To which he alludes in his Treatise on Hunting.

When the Eleans attacked Scilluns, Xenophon retired to Elis, to Lepreus, and last to Corinth. When the Athenians took up the cause of the Lacedæmonians, who had suffered so much in the battle of Leuctra, he sent his sons to the Athenian army. One of them, Gryllus, lost his life at the battle of Mantinea; and Xenophon himself died soon after at Corinth, advanced in years*. Læcius adds, that Istrus says, he was both banished and re-called by a decree of Eubulus. An epigram on him by Læcius sets forth, that, though Athens expelled him on account of his favour with Cyrus, he found a hospitable reception at Corinth; where he passed his time so agreeably, that he spent the remainder of his life in that city. Xenophon himself says, in his History of Greece, VII. that, at the time of his entering into engagements with Seurhas, sentence of banishment had not been passed against him at Athens. See also Univ. Hist. VII. 510; Hutchinson's Dissert. I. pp. 5, 6, prefixed to his edition of the Cyropædia. "On which of the two expeditions, that with Cyrus, or that with Agesilaus, sentence of banishment was pronounced against him, is not determined. But he had by both incurred the displeasure of his fellow-citizens, who looked upon him as not being well affected to the interests of his country. He had not by his actions given any marks of his enmity against it, but it is certain that he was a great admirer of the Spartan manners and constitution, and had a very indifferent opinion of the Athenian Democracy." Stanyan, Grecian Hist. II. 214.

LORD BUCHAN TO MR. NICHOLS.

Sir, *Dryburgh Abbey, Dec. 18, 1794.*

I AM glad to see your name among those gentlemen who are engaged in Pinkerton's Series, because I know that the Disciple of William Bowyer will be an host in such an undertaking, which I had long meditated, and which to aid I fortified myself at a great expence, and with much trouble, and am now cheerfully laying the fruits of it on the altar of the nation; to which I hope it may prove an acceptable offering.

Allow me to suggest, through your canal, a few hints on this subject.

Keil and David Gregory are in the picture-gallery at Oxford; and drawings or tracings from those pictures ought to be procured immediately.

* Diogenes Læcius in vitâ Xenoph.

There are few of the Scottish there that will hesitate to manage this business *quam primum*.

Sir Robert Moray is in the Royal Society's collection, and ought to be engraved, for he was the real founder of that Society.

On the blue cover, and in the monthly *numeros* of the portraits, there ought to be a note, inviting the possessors of certain enumerated portraits that are wanted to enrich the Series; and, where the *locus* of a picture is known, it ought to be stated. In this manner, if the publick encourages the work, it may be carried on to perfection.

Father—I must suggest that, although the portraits of many eminent Scots have been engraved, and published in books, this does not at all supersede the necessity of giving them again to the publick in a work similar to that in which you are engaged, more especially when access can be had to different original pictures, to statues, or medallions. Unluckily, a great deal of what I have done for Antiquities and the Arts is locked up in the decayed Society of Antiquaries in Scotland; a Society which was put down by the hand of Power because it owned me for its founder. I relinquished, indeed, all connection with it, in hopes that Power might be softened by the dereliction: but it is the characteristic of modern Power to be vindictive.

There is a fine medallion of the Glasgow Foulis, the Elzevir of Scotland, which ought to accompany a short account of his typographical history. This I recommend to the Biographer of William Bowyer.

Professors Anderson, or Wilson of Glasgow, would, on being written to, furnish the materials*.

I am, worthy Sir, with ancient regard, your obedient humble servant,

BUCHAN.

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 2.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your medical or other correspondents who can furnish me with any particulars of the history of Sir Matthew Lister, of Burwell, co. Lincoln, knight; who was some time president of the College of Physicians, and physician in ordinary to Henrietta Maria, Queen of England.

* We should be glad to see the work itself from the pen of either of the learned Professors whom his Lordship mentions. Ed. He

He was buried, it is believed, at Burwell; where there is reason to suppose there are some monumental memorials for himself and others of his family; the communication of which, if any Lincolnshire friend will take that trouble, may be of use in this enquiry. Any epitaphs of the Listers of Bucks or Westminster might tend to a farther illustration.

He was great uncle to Sir Martin Lister, the famous Conchologist; whose epitaph at Clapham Mr. Lyons has printed in the "Enviroms of London."

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Leamham, Jan. 16.*

AS through your Magazine was given the first hint for an asylum for indigent deaf and dumb children, permit me to say, that with pleasure I have seen such an institution rear its head, supported under the auspices of some of the most respectable, as well as most benevolent, men in the kingdom. With what exquisite sensations and the pleasing heart expand to know that near 20 poor objects, seemingly devoted to melancholy silence, with every idea buried as it were in the grave of sense, have been rescued from their miserable fate, and have been received where, through the blessing of the Almighty, they may be rendered useful to their lives, a comfort to their friends, and be taught whatever may be valuable to them here and hereafter! It is impossible to describe the emotions which filled the breast of a most respectable number of the subscribers at a recent meeting, where five were added to the number already received; and where they heard a child, who was admitted in January, 1793; then, as now, entirely deaf, then unable to express a single idea, or to know the use of words, to hear such an object articulately and distinctly repeat the following lines, the purport of which his feelings declared him to be perfectly acquainted with:

Permit the tongue that once was dumb

A line or two to speak;

My ears no melody can know,

My voice is low and weak.

Hence great indulgence must I crave

For words from undressed amiss,

Accents or stops misplaced, or pass'd,

Must be forgiven in this.

Your bounty has procur'd for me

What Nature had deny'd;

The utterance of my thoughts in speech

By that has been supply'd.

Born deaf, no language could I learn

But thro' the means of art;

That art enables me to tell

The feelings of my heart.

When hungry now, I ask for food;

When hurt, I can complain;

If sickness threatens, I can now

Reveal the seat of pain.

"To God, from whom all blessings flow,"

I humble thanks would give;

And, next, to you I offer thanks:

Will you my thanks receive?

The above, indeed, had its effect; and I thought it a duty to speak of it thus publicly; confident such an institution need only be known to enable the subscribers to admit those unfortunate candidates, who, from the infant funds of the establishment, remain upon their list.

Yours, &c.

M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Jan. 20.*

THERE are many men of a speculative turn of mind, and of melancholy dispositions, who consider the present times as the worst that have ever been; and men of the like temper have existed to every age. A little attention to history, however, and to the absurd consequences that might be drawn from such a representation of things, will induce us to think somewhat differently, and perhaps to conclude that, in every age, mankind (though their pursuits have been somewhat different) have, on the whole, been very much alike, and that the sum of virtue and vice in the world has, at every period, been nearly equal. It, indeed, we bring into the account the alarming depravity of a neighbouring nation, which almost exceeds every thing which history records, or which sober men can conceive; the present age will probably appear to posterity in blacker colours than most of those that have preceded it. But even then much extraordinary virtue in the many illustrious sufferers, and much extraordinary benevolence in the bystanders, may be found; if not sufficient to wipe out the stain (for that is impossible), yet sufficient to make a very considerable balance to it.

In our own nation (notwithstanding the late incessant endeavours to pervert the public mind, and to hide or deny the plainest facts) there is yet much political excellence, and much private virtue. Without private virtue and individual religion, indeed, the best schemes of politics must eventually be ineffectual,

ineffectual, and the wisest civil constitution must quickly decay. Had our modern reformers paid due attention to this, and had they, instead of attempting to raise dissensions and convulsions in the State, directed their abilities and their influence to moral reformation (where much unquestionably remains to be done), they would have done a real service to their country, and essential good to the Constitution. But, from men who possess little virtue themselves, who can neither govern their passions, nor reform their vicious habits, and who can defend the atheism and immoralities of modern Frenchmen, such attention and such efforts were not to be expected. For such violent changes, and reformations of such dubious effect as some men certainly intended, I trust the general good sense of the nation will at present preserve us; and it is to be hoped, when the turbulence of party has subsided, and we are left at liberty to judge with coolness, that we shall all, from the highest to the lowest, learn, by the horrid scenes which have for some years past deluged Europe with blood, to render our public Constitution truly permanent by the reformation of our private vices. The influence of the virtue or vice of individuals on the communities of which they are members is too obvious to be denied; and I trust Mr. Urban will, therefore, excuse the following strictures on vices, follies, or inadvertencies, which really exist in this nation, and the reformation of which would be a public benefit.

It has often been remarked, and it is certainly true, that women, though they take no active share in the government of nations, have yet a mighty influence in every civilized State. Their influence, though it is not always of such a public nature as to attract general attention, certainly leads to important consequences, as it affects the private scenes of life, and determines the virtue or vice of numerous individuals. To the ladies of Great Britain much praise is unquestionably due, for, though our streets are crowded with unfortunate, and our courts of law disgraced by numerous trials for adultery, yet much of the guilt certainly lies at the door of our own sex, who, by the vilest means, are often the infamous seducers of those whom by the laws of true honour they are bound to protect. Truth, however, requires it to be added, that

the fair sex are themselves often liable to considerable blame, and that they are often the real abettors and encouragers of vice when they are not practically vicious, and even, perhaps, when they do not mean it.

Softness, delicacy, benevolence, piety, and, I may add, timidity (the guardian of virtue), are the natural characteristics of women. Such endearing qualities touch the heart of the hero, awe the profligate, and extort respect from the most abandoned; whilst she in whom they are wanting creates only disgust; she appears to be an unnatural and monstrous being, and, instead of love and the softer passions, she excites only contempt, and meets but with neglect. No man, who sincerely respects the female character, would wish to see their amiable qualities and natural sensibility annihilated; and it is with sincere regret that their best friends observe, among the ladies of the present day, a tendency to masculine manners which is highly disgusting, and an insensibility to masculine vice which is of the worst consequence. A more unpleasant sight can scarcely be seen than that of a woman imitating the dress of our sex; and it is infinitely worse when they so far forget themselves as to imitate that of a soldier. Yet in this part of the country (and similar sights are sometimes to be seen in England) I have often seen them with their petticoats, short coats with epaulets, a Highland bonnet and feathers, and even with a sword by their side. Such infringements on the other sex, so uncongenial to their natural frame both of body and mind, deserve the severest reprehension, and the most marked contempt. But even this infringement, indecent and disgusting as it unquestionably is, is not quite so bad as that of learning the military exercise. Yet, Mr. Urban, it is a fact that, in this town, since the corps of volunteers (who are men of the highest respectability, and most of them of independent fortunes) were embodied; the military furore has actually so far seized on several young and beautiful females, as to make them submit to be drilled and exercised (privately of course) by a common sergeant. Can any thing be more unworthy, or, I may add, more indecent, than for ladies with their petticoats lured, to submit to be taught the movements of a soldier by a Highland-man with ut breeches? Their intentions may possibly be innocent,

cent, and I doubt not are so, but the consequences may be guilt. At all events, in such a course they must lose much of their natural timidity and amiable softness, and acquire many masculine, and perhaps some indelicate, notions; and, were the custom to become general, the consequences would neither be pleasant nor friendly to virtue. Let them then leave military duties, and the defence of our national dignity, to their fathers, their brothers, and their countrymen. Unsuccessful as the present war has hitherto been, it has been shewn that the courage and bravery of Britons is not yet evaporated; and we may yet perhaps be able to shew our savage and unprincipled enemies that, when united in defence of our king, our country, our religion, and our dearest interests, the same spirit pervades us which, under God, enabled us to humble their nation in former times. War is always a great evil; but its consequences would be worse than we have yet found them, if the gentle bosoms of the fair sex were reduced from the quiet scenes of domestic life to riot in scenes of blood; and if, instead of the amiable qualities and bashful air for which they are admired, they were to learn to appear in all the fierceness of a hero.

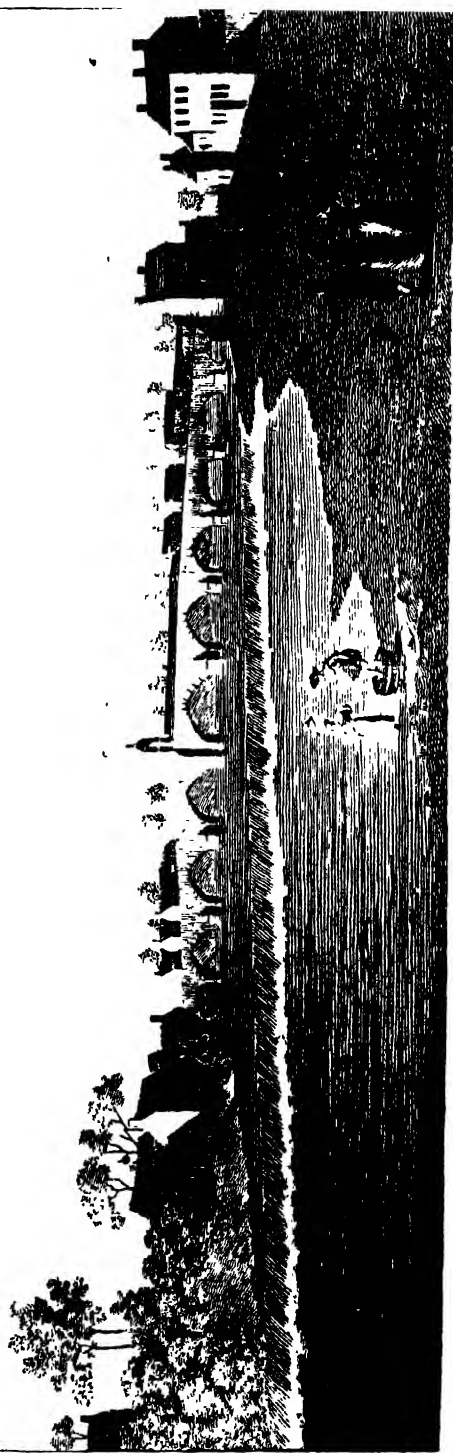
The acquiescence of the ladies in masculine vices, as it is more general than the follies I have now attempted to expose, is also of worse consequence to the State. I have asserted indeed, and it is true, that the miserable condition of the unfortunate women who crowd our streets is the immediate effect of the savage and unprincipled cruelty of our own sex; but it is equally true that, if the great body of our women would shew their indignation and contempt for the unworthy perpetrators of those horrid crimes, they would be less frequent. On the contrary, however, it is found in fact that men of this stamp are received into their company without the least hesitation, and even with equal (I fear I might have said greater) pleasure as those who abhor the thought of such crimes.

As I esteem the character of a soldier who, at the call of his sovereign, is ready to fight the battles of his injured country, I see the affliction which the ladies are pleased to lavish on that il-

lustrious order of men with regret only when it is unworthily and indiscriminately placed. The affection of an

amiable woman is an inestimable reward for their dangerous labours; and they are fully entitled to it. But it is unworthy of the sex, and disgraceful to them, to be attracted merely by a red coat and its gaudy ornaments; a conduct so absurd as to put one in mind of the foolish mackarel, which is enticed to its ruin by a piece of red cloth. Yet they who have attended public places well know that in fact a senseless puppy, who is a disgrace to the military order, and who has nothing to recommend but the tinsel of his cloaths, even if he is known to come immediately from the arms of a strumpet, or the finishing scene of seduction, is frequently better received than he who has every virtue and every mental and even personal qualification to recommend him. The effect which such insensibility of conduct has upon young men of all denominations, and on the morals of the country at large, is too glaring to be denied. Were women, on the other hand, in such cases to shew a different spirit; were they uniformly to despise and neglect all those who spend their first strength among the most abandoned of the sex; marriages would be more frequent, and incomparably more happy, than they are; the vices of the nation would be lessened, and its real dignity, security, and happiness, increased. The endearments of connubial love, and domestic oeconomy, would be magnified beyond conception; religion, which allows all the pleasures of life as far as we can possibly enjoy them with real satisfaction, and without injury to ourselves and others, would yet improve amongst us; that impatience of controul, which unhappily characterizes too many of our young men, and which afterwards grows into turbulence and sedition, would be done away, and our happiness as men and citizens would be complete.

Your fair readers, Mr. Urban, will, I trust, excuse the freedom of these strictures, which refer to follies and vices which have a real existence, and which it is certainly in their power, in some measure, at least to check. Such a reformation is neither chimerical, impracticable, nor dangerous. On the whole, though I may have expressed myself strong y, I have intended no offence, Mr. Urban, to any of your readers, and least of all to the fair part of them; the influence of women in the State I well know, and their natural goodness



CAMBRICS BRIDGE.

goodness of heart I admire and respect; and I have only attempted to persuade them to direct their influence into a proper channel. Though I am not yet so far advanced in life as to have acquired those notions of thin, or to be insensible to the charms of my fair countrywomen, I think the danger of the times requires my utmost exertions; and, as the preservation of the defence of our religion and civil liberty, and as another day is proclaimed to improve success on our arms, it cannot be improper to request attention to our morals, and to the retaining our freedom from the slavish bands of vice.

ΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 3.*
ENCLOSED is a view of a bridge over the Nith at Dumfries (*pl. II.*), which consists of nine arches, connecting the counties of Niddsdale and Galloway*, and built originally by Dervogilla, who gave the tolls of it to the convent of Franciscan friars, which she had founded here. In this convent Robert Bruce of Carrick having an interview with John Comyn, and reproaching him with betraying his confidence to King Edward I, which the other denied, he stabbed him, and hastening out of the sanctuary called to horse. His attendants Lindsay and Kirkpatrick, perceiving him pale and agitated, anxiously enquired how it was with him. "Ill," replied Bruce, "I doubt I have slain Comyn!" "You doubt!" cried Kirkpatrick, and, rushing into the church, fixed his dagger in Comyn's heart. Sir Robert Comyn generously attempted to defend his kinsman, and shared the same fate. The church, thus defiled with blood, was pulled down, and another built in a different place, and dedicated to St. Michael. Bruce also, when possessed of the crown, built a chapel, where mass was said for the soul of Sir Christopher Seton, who had married a sister of Bruce, assisted at the death of Comyn, and was afterwards, 1306, executed by order of Edward I. The town, a royal burgh, is neat, well built, with wide streets, two neat churches, a castle, an exchange, and harbour, the tide flowing up to the town. It has now little commerce; but the market is chiefly for black cattle and horses. H. S.

* See *Geogr. Camden*, III. 309.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 13.*
THE following extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Cook to the celebrated Mr. T. Baker of St. John's (preserved in a volume of that gentleman's Collections among the Haileian MSS. 7031.) may furnish some additions to the life of Dennis in the fifth volume of the *Biographica Britannica*.

"Till I had the favour of your last I was under a mistake about Mr. Dennis's age and college. The papers said he was in great want before he died. If so, poor gentleman! it was partly owing to his own extravagance; for, what I now tell you may depend on as on your own existence. After having spent his own fortune, which was left him by his uncle, who was an alderman of London (whether his father's or his mother's brother I cannot tell), the late duke of Marlborough gave him a king's-waiter's place, which he possessed many years, and sold for 600*l.* about the year 1720. The late earl of Pembroke was continually sending him presents for nine or ten years past. He sent him, about eight years ago, thirty guineas at one time by Sir Andrew Fountain; since which time he has sent him several times in a year five and ten guineas at a time by me. About two years ago he received 100*l.* by the hands of Mr. Morice just as he came from visiting his father-in-law, Dr. Atterbury, in France. Mr. Morice said, he was ordered not to tell from whence it came; nor did Mr. Dennis ever know, though he said he believed from Dr. Atterbury; but that is uncertain. The circumstances, I suppose, made him guess him: and it is not certain that Dr. Atterbury did not send it. Sir Robert Walpole, to my knowledge, has allowed him not less than 20*l.* a year for several years till he died, on no other consideration but his age and infirmities, and his having made a figure in the Republick of Letters. A few weeks before he died, he had a benefit given him by one of the Theatres, by which he got above 100*l.* These are facts, which I relate with certainty; besides all which, he got a great deal by his writings."

Concerning the benefaction from Bp. Atterbury, Mr. Dennis probably was strictly enjoined to silence. But that he knew whence it came is evident by the following letter from the Bishop to Mr. Dennis, which accompanied it, dated "Paris, 1730."

"I hear one of my adversaries* has not

* Sir Robert Walpole, whom the Bishop always considered as the principal instigator of the measures that were taken against him. It is a justice, however, due to the memory of Sir Robert, to notice that, as far as relates to any neglect of Mr. Dennis, the Bishop's supposition was unfounded.

considered duly your merit; but continues firm to the present fashion of distinguishing every kind of it by ill treatment. I am informed by the news-papers, that there is a voluntary subscription going forwards for your advantage. I send you my *note*, which I have really borrowed in order thereto; for so it happens, that some enemies of mine enjoy an affluence I am deprived of; but I have made this little effort as one instance that it is people, not denominations, I consider; and, to the best of my small power of shewing, I always shall be proud of doing it.

FR. ROFFEN."

The Bishop and Mr. Dennis had been very intimate in early life, particularly when Dr. Atterbury was Preacher at the Rolls.
M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Feb. 7.*

IN literary controversy, a *parting word*, unhappily for a writer of sensibility, is not always a termination of the contest.

Mr. Graham has obtained a letter from the Trustees of the British Museum, which is of the very first authority, but is quite superfluous. I never understood, or suspected, that Mrs. Macauley had been *officially* refused access to that learned repository: I should certainly have brought forwards to definitive authority, had I imagined it to exist. I heard, *as many others have*, that the lady had been watched, and, when accused, looked fiercely, and replied insolently. If she were wrongfully accused, Mrs. M. acted with due indignation. These are reports of thirty years standing; it is not improbable that they may not be *accurate*; but I never offered them or as *arguments* or as *proofs*. Mr. G. has taken advantage of an ambiguous expression; and this point is totally irrelevant to the agitated enquiry.

Let not the original FACT be whelmed in the torrent of Mr. G's eloquence. I state it fairly, and consign it to the public sentiment.

When I discovered the note of Dr. Merton, which may truly be said to be *singular* (because in no other MSS. similar memorandums appear), I received the account I have given. Dr. M's letter explanatory of this note, which should have been explicit and definitive, is found mysterious, and, I may be allowed to say, disingenuous. On what the Doctor chuses to say tests the authenticity of the fact. At present the *note* remains to posterity as a testimony fatal to the historical impartiality of Mrs. Macauley; and no impartial man can yet be certain whether the silence of Dr.

Merton is not an act of friendship to her memory.

Never let it be forgotten, that I have not *invented* or *disfigured* one circumstance. And, if Mr. Graham had any discernment, he might perceive, that, in giving this public occasion to disculpate Mrs. M. from the odium she at present lies under of many men of letters, I had performed for her an essential service.

It is curious to observe the Rev. W. Graham apologising for the vulgarity of his style, and still more so to hear him offering up his *prayers* and good wishes for me; I, in return, wish heaven may grant him health, and me patience.

Yours, &c. J. D'ISRAELI.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

I THANK you for inserting my proposal for an improved Telegraph. Some *errata* I will request you to take the trouble of correcting.

Ναυηος should be read in the motto with an *η*, not an *ε*.

7° 60' should be 7° 30', as it is in my draught, and as the real proportions require. 7° 60', in denoting space measured by degrees, would be a solecism of the same kind as 7^h 60' in denoting time.

"Filled" should be "fitted"—"precession" should be "succession."

If it should be found that the metallic rods would slide from their place (in case the actual construction of such an instrument ever should be made), a peg, freely hanging below the *inner* graduated arch, might be made to stop it, by means of apertures a little to the right of the figures in the inner graduated circle on the right quadrantal arch of the semicircle, and a little to the left of those on the left.

You will oblige me by inserting these corrections, and this remark:

Your correspondent L. L. B., on the question, whether *irregularity of conduct is almost invariably attached to poetic genius*, sets out very modestly by saying, that he would deny the assertion "it meant of such vicious excesses as mark a depravation of the morals; but, if it imply little more than a deviation from the rules of common prudence, he readily admits it."

If he had, in his illustration and remarks, kept within these limits, I doubt the proposition could not fairly have been disputed.

But he takes (for I will pass what he says of the amiable Cowley) the character

rafter of Milton, in proof of the assertion of irregularity attached to genius, in a manner totally inconsistent with this candid and just concession. He attacks him for the highest depravation of morals, that of "acting continually against his own conviction." And I think it is impossible to understand this charge, applied and circumstanced as it is, to be meant of weakness and indecision, or of any thing but a deliberate perversion.

Mr. Urban, it is but justice to the illustrious dead, and to the interest which mankind has in the belief that genius and energy of mind are naturally allied to virtue, to say, that this assertion is not only without, but *against*, proof.

The "disorderly behaviour in college" is a vague charge. That it does not mean "vicious excesses," in the common import of that term, we have every reason to be satisfied. If it had, the industry and violence of his adversaries would have left us in no doubt.

That it does not mean a repugnance to just academic discipline, we have similar reason to believe. And, besides, the early and constant studious habits of Milton would make him much rather the friend than the adversary of this discipline. It is probably therefore something which, if it could be ascertained, would be not disadvantageous to Milton, though it might be to the person with whose conduct he expresses himself dissatisfied.

On the great question of Divorce there is no reason to think he has written *against* conviction, but much the contrary.

Whoever will read his Tracts on that subject, and they amply merit reading, will find, I think, striking evidence of sincerity, and a rational veneration for Scripture. Henry VIII. is improperly introduced; there is no similarity of circumstances or conduct. The dissatisfaction of Milton was very just and serious; and his reconciliation worthy of that heart which was still warm with the recollection when he wrote these pathetic lines of his immortal poem:

Soon his heart relented
Toward her, so late his joy and sole delight.

That he calumniated Government is an hardy charge. He defended, with the strongest reason and eloquence, the liberty of the press, the bulwark of all our liberties; and, at the same time, the *Pharos* which extends its benign light to guide mankind to philanthropy,

peace, and freedom; that liberty which has often saved us in the midst of darkness and error, and, I trust, will yet save. He was the strenuous foe of abuses. But this is not to calumniate Government; it is to guard Government (if it will be guarded) against reproach and ruin.

To the rest of this charge nothing needs to be replied, were it not that the part he took in our civil calamities is, with all the rest of his conduct, loaded with the opprobrium of acting continually against his own conviction. His writings, his life, his magnanimous independence in age, domestic misfortune, blindness, and every suffering, gloriously refute this charge.

I shall trouble you with no more at present except barely to remark, that one would have hoped that, when

Deus abscedit

Prudens oceanus dissociabiles terras,
the departure of another great character to the distance of America would have carried him beyond the animosities which have disgraced and distracted this island; and that you would not so largely have quoted a volume of invective against him, of English fabrick, I suppose, though imputed to Philadelphia.

Yours, &c.

C. L.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 7.
YOUR Cantab. oracle, p. 22, is somewhat out as to *sizars*; in St. John's College, the most numerous of any in Britain, there are indeed *servicing sizars*; but, in general, they are so called because they have no commons*; each buys his dinner separately of the cooks according to the bill of fare provided for such sale by those cooks. But he is *totò cælo* mistaken as to the appellation of *febrician bags*; his interpretation is on the face of it improbable. It arose from the squalid figures of the students, says he! Lo! on the contrary, it is proverbial *to be as fat as a hog*. Forty years ago I was a scholar of St. John's. A clergyman, who had thirty years before that time been a fellow of that college, told me the real story; which is ludicrous. A gateway opens into a bye-road, between that college and Trinity chapel, that leads to St. John's walks; and, in the corner of the first court, facing the entrance to

* The late learned Mr. Bowyer, who became a sizar at St. John's in 1716, used frequently to observe, that, in his time, the commons there were miserably defective.

the

the chapel, is a passage leading out to that bye road. A young wag of that college saw a countryman driving a sow and young pigs to market; the youth suddenly seized a little pig, whipt it under his gown, ran down the bye-road, turned into the passage, and went up to his chamber, where his chum was then at study. The countryman pursued, and saw the youth enter the passage; but, having lost him there, went through it into the outer court of the college. The wag saw him going and gazing in great amazement, then opening his window, held up the pig, and, pinching one ear, made it squeak. Clodpate immediately made an outcry; the servants of the college assailed about him, and undertook to shew him the room; but the youth muffled up the pig, ran up to the top of the stairs, and, getting out upon the leads between the roof and parapet wall, proceeded along quite round to the bell turret, and there observed the countryman's motions. Clodpate in the interim entered the chamber, but there found only the chum at his books. "Where (says he) is the other young man with my pig?" "What pig (says the student)? there is no other person here but myself." The chamber was strictly searched, but quite in vain. Clodpate in despair returned down into the court. The wag seeing this went back to his chamber, exhibited the pig once more at the window, and then clapped as before; while hue and cry was made again, but still in vain. At length the wag, slipping Clodpate proceeding to the master's lodge, descended the bell turret, went out at the gate, dropped down the pig unperceived, and retired quite unconcerned into the Johnian coffee house in the opposite church-yard. Presently the pig was heard squeaking about the street. But the college was ever afterwards denominated the *Circæan Hye*.

Jemmy Twitcher's political writer, an extravagant fellow with a very remarkable aquiline nose, which he supposed to betoken wit, was therefore always aiming at it, but ever unsuccessfully. This genius, copying a coffee-house waiter carrying a miss to a Johnian in another box, asked if it was a dish of grains. The Johnian instantly wrote on the window, Says —, the Johns eat grains; suppose it true;

They pay for what they eat; does he so too?

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

MR. URBAN, *Cornwall, Jan. 27.*

A DISCOVERY having been accidentally made of a method of catching hawks, and as these birds make great depredations on our pigeons, partridges, hares, rabbits, and other game, gentlemen and others whose estates are infested by the various species of these birds, may take them in the following simple manner. Ten hawks were caught last autumn in a cage made upon the plan of the goldfinch trap cage, only larger. The bait that decoys them into the trap, is two or more small birds of any kind, but none better than the house sparrow, as they endure the weather better than the others. The hawk-kind are abroad most in dry fine clear weather; and the cage should be set early in the morning on a hedge, or on some other open place, and left out till late in the evening, or in fine settled weather, all night. They have been taken all times of the day, and in close as well as clear weather. In rainy weather, these birds do not stir abroad. Those few gentlemen who follow the noble amusement of lacomy, may, by this method, supply themselves with hawks of all ages, without having recourse to the tedious one of taking them from the nest. I do not see why the larger birds of prey in Scotland and the adjacent islands, as eagles, lions, &c. which are so destructive to our calves, lambs, kids, and all kinds of game, particularly in the breeding-season, when they bring a vast quantity of prey to their young, might not be taken in a trap-cage, made of oak, and plated with iron, or some other durable stuff, and of a size proportionate to such birds. The proper bait would naturally occur, and the breeding-season and autumn be the best time for taking them. The eagle, taken, might be destroyed, or avianes supplied with them. The hawk-cage was made by Mr. Pelton, Piccadilly. Yours, &c. AUCKERS.

MR. URBAN.

Feb. 2.

AMONGST the various *Parbelia* recorded by different authors, an account of the following has, I believe, been omitted, which I have in the hand-writing of the Rev. John Jemmat, a dissenting minister, who took it at the time.

"Memorandum on the 17th of Febr. 1635. was scene in these parts at Rutherford, in Sussex, a strange sight, viz. Two funnes spinning on both sydes of the true sun betweene

8 and 9 in the forenoon. And least we should slight these *παρηλίες*, there appeared also a strange rainbow. I. As high or somewhat higher than the sun at noon in summer solstice. II. It was South-east, being up on high above the sun being also South-east towards the middle of the horizon, whereas the sun is so opposite against the sun, that he that turns his face towards the rainbow turns his back upon the sun, *et contra*. III. The sun cannot have any subsistence without a dewing or distilling clouds, but then that was a very hard frost, and the cloudes appeared no where so thick as to shew either the fall of snow or rime. IIII. The sun is *in cito protenus*, passing away from place to place with the rainy clouds; but this was fixed, appearing still in the same place. V. That cannot be seen farther than the cloud on which it appeareth, which cannot be very far, at least appearing in every place where it is seen in the same distance: but this was seen many miles round about, twelve I am sure, every where appearing on high as it were in the same place. VI. Which is most remarkable, the rainbow appeareth thus (with the horns downward, but this appeared thus) with the horns upwards. VII. This was seen a whole hour, so long is the natural (rainbow) seldom seen."

This account, though not couched in astronomical terms, yet deserves some attention; and I hope may meet with the approbation of your readers. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Town-borough Street, Bedford Square, Feb. 2.*

YOUR correspondent Damaspippus, p. 41, has taken the trouble to communicate a friendly hint to me in my undertaking, and that too with so much liberality and good humour as to merit my best thanks, for having thus warned me of those shoals on which so many of my predecessors have foundered. Indeed, when I peruse monthly such a variety of strictures on similar works, how can I expect to pass the fiery ordeal unhurt! It is true I have, with your indulgence, Mr. Urban, frequently exposed myself to previous attacks, and I know some of my friends, perhaps too scrupulously cautious, have reproached the attempt as rash. But it is my maxim to be contented when the balance of good preponderates over that of evil, whose rocks and shoals no one can at all times escape; and, trusting to the interposition of that candour, which should always influence the bosom of Animadversers, I have felt sufficient reasons for pursuing the course I at first adopted, and have hitherto been successful beyond my ex-

pectation. The difficulty in making a County to believe its History to be in serious forwardness, and in inducing the opulent part of it to bear a necessary portion of the expence, first prompted me to adopt the method of making those public acknowledgements, which Damaspippus thinks ought to have been more generally expressed. So far from affecting the *egoist* in this conduct, I have placed my principal confidence in the undertaking on the labours of my predecessors, and the assistance of my present antiquarian friends, and other possessors of valuable a native.

As to the letter in question, your indulgent readers were informed of the principal object for which it was hastily penned, on my late recovery of the long-lost Chetwynd MSS. &c. in the report of which I conceived it might throw a little variety on the subject to communicate it in the form of that trifling diary; and, though I may have been guilty of shackling some of my periods with the sterilities of Gibbon (as your correspondent has honoured my name with placing it in the same page with that of so great an Historian) yet I trusted no one could seriously suppose *that* to be the appropriate language, or in any ways a specimen, of the county-history. However, I shall certainly attend to the friendly advice of Damaspippus; and, let the fate of the work or its language be what it will, which time alone can shew, I feel already rewarded, as a real lover of the subject, in having by great industry and perseverance, during the short space of three years, fortunately obtained the valuable MSS. of so many able collectors, &c.

So far am I from being the least offended, or wishing to enter into a paper-war with Damaspippus, that I shall be happy, if either he, (though his reasons in your last Supplement, p. 1172, for declining to make new acquaintances, give me but little hope) or any other gentleman will do me the honour, during my winter's residence in town, to favour the above collections with their perusal and remarks. S. SHAW.

P. S. Vol. LXIV, p. 1078, for *Zlan* read *Teau*; and p. 1079, *r. himself*.

Mr. URBAN, *Chip-Norton, Feb. 3.*

AS a proof that I with as much as possible to avoid needless contention, by coming to the point in question; I trust you will infer my desire, that M. L. do give the public a testimony of his

his authority on the following charges. First, for imputing the operation of bleeding to me; and secondly, for asserting that I acknowledge it (which I positively deny); and, for a farther refutation of his misrepresentations, I refer your candid and unprejudiced readers to my reply, in vol. LXIV.

Yours, &c. G. NORTH ROBINSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IN answer to your correspondent, I. P. who, like a man of benevolence and candour, wishes for farther information, in a matter important to the comfort of many, I must say, what I truly think founded upon observation from practice and experience, that no such disease as canine madness ever was in the human species, similar to the description now received, or the description handed down from physical writers. But errors, however sanctioned by length of time or respectable names, it is to be hoped, by liberal enquiry, and as liberal communications to the public, the present medical and experienced practitioners will expode and bring forward, and in this matter more especially. Then, Mr. Urban, will your useful and reputable Publication have rendered an invaluable service to mankind, by being the principal channel in which this matter was first stated and brought forward for investigation. What I mean to advance is, that the bite of the mad dog cannot produce, in the human species, a similar disease, attended with barking, foaming at the mouth, hydrophobia, and generally followed by the death of the patient. In a former paper, in your publication, I advanced a doctrine, approaching to what I have now brought forward; I also replied to a sort of an objectional paper against it; this is a third paper under the same signature. As I have before hinted, I have not leisure for controversy, I write under an adopted signature; but what I advance, let it be tried and examined in the mode proposed in the second paper. At a future time, and leisure, I mean to propose a plan to ascertain the matter beyond doubts and controversy.

VERAX ET BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Woolwich Barracks, Feb. 6.*

SHOULD the following account of a very whimsical custom which takes place annually on the 24th of December at the house of Sir — Holt, Bart. of Aston, juxta Birmingham, appear new

to you, and worth inserting, I shall beg the favour of you to give it a corner in your valuable Miscellany.

On this day, as soon as supper is over, a table is set in the hall; on it is placed a brown loaf, with twenty silver threepences stuck on the top of it, a tankard of ale, with pipes and tobacco; and the two oldest servants have chairs behind it, to sit in as judges, if they please. The steward brings the servants, both men and women, by one at a time, covered with a winnow-sheet, and lays their right hand on the loaf, exposing no other part of the body. The oldest of the two judges guesses at the person by naming a name, then the younger judge, and, lastly, the oldest again. If they hit upon the right name, the steward leads the person back again; but, if they do not, he takes off the winnow-sheet, and the person receives a threepence, makes low obeisance to the judges, but speaks not a word. When the second servant was brought, the younger judge guessed first and third; and this they did alternately, till all the money was given away. Whatever servant had not slept in the house the preceding night forfeited his right to the money. No account is given of the origin of this strange custom, but it has been practised ever since the family lived there. When the money is gone, the servants have full liberty to drink, dance, sing, and go to bed when they please.

Your correspondent P. H. (p. 12) complains of a frequent bleeding at the nose. A piece of paper rolled up, and held between the upper lip and the gum, (which P. H. calls superstitious,) has been known to stop the bleeding immediately three or four times in a day.

Yours, &c. R. W. UNETT.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

YOUR correspondent Nugator (vol. LXIV. p. 1183.) may find abundant information about the portrait of Shakespeare, which he inquires after, in the European Magazine for October last, p. 277.

I am neither a physician nor a surgeon, Mr. Urban; and therefore cannot ask your correspondent P. H. for a fee for putting him into a method of stopping the bleeding of his nose; but, if he will apply to any of the faculty, I fancy the first prescription they will give him will be, to have some blood taken from his left arm.

Yours, &c.

E.
Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Cowbit, Feb. 10.*

IN order to render the seventh chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians (where the Apostle is speaking of marriage) more easy to be understood by Christians in general, it is necessary to observe, that some commentators have mistaken the meaning of St. Paul in this chapter; for, he is not speaking in respect to parents disposing of their daughters; but, where he uses the word "virgin," he means both sexes, chaste persons, whether man or woman, those who have kept their virgin or virginity undefiled, as the apostle's argument, and the 37th verse, shew; and we may read the 38th verse, not "giveth her in marriage," but * "marries," according to some of the best copies in the Greek, as Dr. Mill observes upon the place. I would beg leave to admire the excellent spirit of candour and forbearance, which is shewn by your correspondent ΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ, p. 1099, agreeable to what Mr. Nelson says in his Festivals and Fasts, &c. p. 416.

"For the Gospel of our Saviour engages us to shew meekness to all men, and universal love and good-will even to our enemies; whence it must follow, that no difference of religion, no pretence of zeal for God, can justify a fierce, vindictive, and exterminating spirit.

Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 17.*

THOUGH the account of the late Sir William Jones, in your Supplement for 1794, is professedly imperfect, and refers to your next volume for farther particulars, yet I cannot, in justice to his memory, help taking notice of an expression, which, if unexplained, casts a reflection on his character, and is, I think, not founded in fact. The expression is this.

"That Sir W. Jones, amidst his attachment to the Muses, did not wholly disregard the god of riches, and is supposed to have left a very considerable fortune to his family, for, contrary to the usual turn of poets, he was severely economical."

Now, though I think it very likely that the writer did not mean to convey a charge of penuriousness or avarice, yet

* Might not our common reading *επιγαμίζω*, in that place, be translated "giveth in marriage;" i. e. his virgin, virginity, or virgin-state? and I should suppose there would be no solecism in it, as the person, in that case, gives or exchanges one condition for another."

it must be admitted that the above paragraph does contain that implication. It is, Sir, to do away that impression that I address myself to you, to state, that, having been acquainted with Sir William Jones for near thirty years, Liberality, in the most enlarged sense of the word, was one of the many shining parts of his character. Of this I could produce many instances of a private nature, and believe there is not one of his friends or acquaintances that could not add to the number; but I shall relate only two, because they can be proved by other witnesses than myself. The first instance I shall mention was on occasion of his undertaking the translation of the history of Nadir Shaw in Persian, whilst he was an under-graduate at Oxford; this he did by the desire of the King of Denmark, expressed through the medium of the secretary of state; and when he offered to do it in Latin, Italian, or French, and the latter was preferred, the work was accordingly translated and published by him in that language. On the work being completed, and an enquiry made what compensation Mr. Jones wished for his trouble, he expressly declined a pecuniary one, and only requested to be admitted as a member of a literary society at Copenhagen, and that, if his Danish Majesty should think that his services deserved any farther notice, he would be pleased to make favourable mention of him to his own Sovereign, and which his Danish majesty afterwards did in the handsomest manner under his own hand.

Another act of Liberality I have to mention is, that, when Sir W. Jones was appointed one of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature in India, he waited on the gentleman who had transacted the official business of his appointment, and, after paying for the fees of office, and every usual charge, offered him a bank note as a compliment to himself, which indeed, I must say, was as liberally refused.

Surely, Sir, these two facts prove that Sir W. Jones had no improper attachment to the amassing of riches, which the expression, above alluded to, strongly implies; though I admit that the writer might not have so intended it. Indeed, I think that the above anecdotes not only prove that he was not of a mercenary and penurious disposition, but, on the contrary, that he possessed true Liberality, and which is a way more strongly evinced in those instances where

where a person might have acted otherwise without any imputation, either of avarice or penuriousness.

The fact likewise mentioned of his having left a considerable fortune to his family is, I understand, not true; though I believe and hope that, by a judicious and laudable œconomy, he may have left a genteel provision to his accomplished and afflicted widow. But, though his income was liberal, his expenses were suitable to his station. His personal expenses indeed were few, and this gave him an opportunity of prosecuting and patronising many philosophical and literary researches at no small expense; for, however, as your correspondent says, he might occasionally sacrifice to the Muses, it is not as a Poet alone, but as an eminent Scholar and Philosopher, as well as an up right Lawyer, and strictly virtuous man, that Sir W. Jones will be known to posterity.

I shall close this account with an extract of a letter from him some time ago now living before me; in which he says,

"I have been, ever since my Seafaring, as they call it, perfectly well, notwithstanding incessant business seven hours a day, for 4 or 5 months in the year, and uninterrupted application during the vacation to a vast and interesting study, a complete knowledge of India, which I can only attain in the country itself, and which I mean to leave with the 18th century."

Owing however to the ill health of his lady, and her being obliged to leave India last year, Sir Wm. Jones was preparing to return to England, when he was cut off, to the great regret of his friends and the public. It is hoped that an account of his life and of his works will be given to the world. In the meantime, accept this faint attempt to do justice to this part of his character.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, Rugby, Feb. 14.

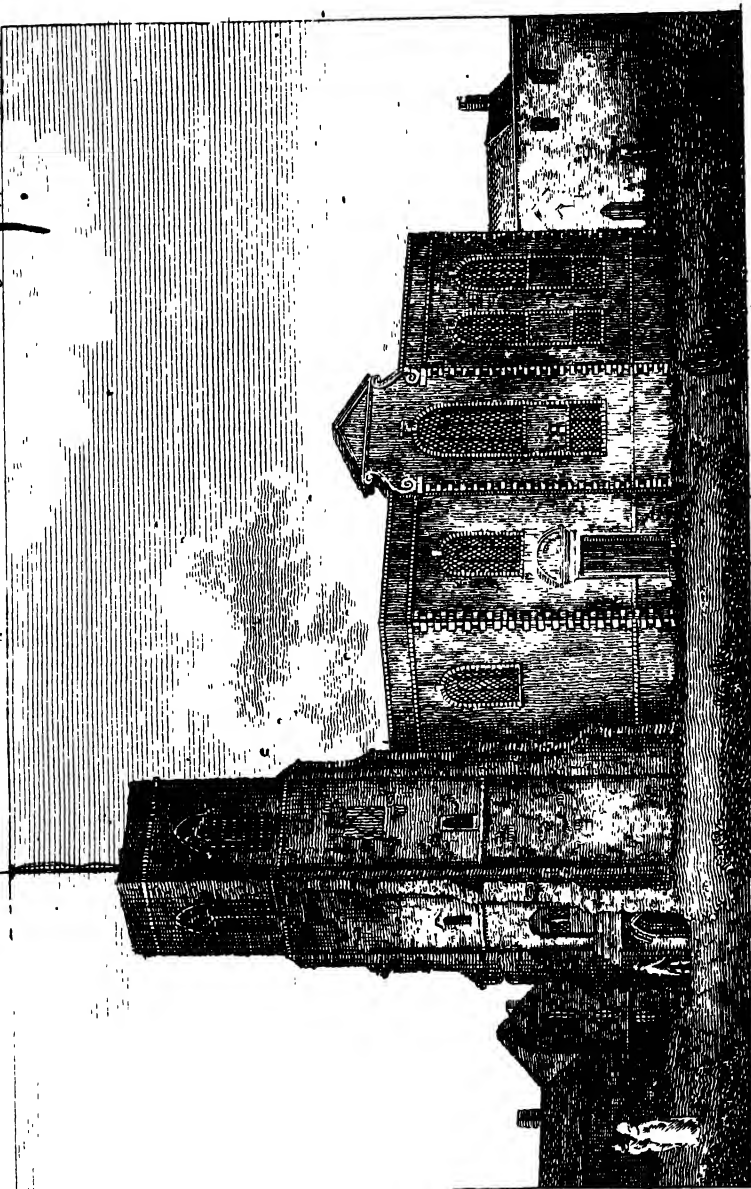
THE passage in Tacitus, of which I mean to offer an interpretation very materially differing from any which has yet appeared, is this—"Igitur primo correpti qui fatebantur, deinde indicio eorum multitudo ingens, haud perinde in crimine incendi, quam odio humani generis convicti sunt." Annals, l. b. 15. l. 44. I shall first subjoin Mr. Murphy's translation of this sentence, distinguishing, by *italicks*, those words, the meaning of which is neither actually, or virtually, to be discovered in the language of the author. "*Nero proceeded*

with his usual artifice. He found a set of profligate and abandoned wretches, who were induced to confess themselves guilty; and on the evidence of such men, a number of Christians were convicted, not, indeed, upon clear evidence of their having set the city on fire, but rather on account of their *fullen* hatred of the whole human race." Before I proceed to give my own interpretation, I beg leave to confront this version with one which occurs in p. 152 of "A Treatise upon the Authenticity of the Scriptures," &c. by that distinguished character, and most excellent Christian, Mr. Jacob Bryant. "At first only those were seized who confessed themselves Christians; afterwards others, whom they discovered, to a vast amount; and who were condemned, not to much for setting fire to the city as for their uniform hatred of all mankind." These very learned translators appear to have overlooked the true meaning of the concluding words of this sentence of the Roman Historian, misled, in all probability, by the respectable authorities of Muretus, Accursius, Lysius &c. &c. It is proposed to render the words, *odio humani generis convicti sunt*, thus—"were convicted of being the objects of the hatred of all mankind." This interpretation seems capable of being supported from the author's own expression respecting the Christians in the preceding part of this chapter—"quos per flagitia *infectos*, vulgus Christianos appellabat." Here he evidently describes the Christians as being the objects of hatred. On the other hand, when he speaks of the Jews as *bating mankind*, his mode of expression is very different—"apud ipsos fides obliuata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium." Hist. lib. V. c. 5. "In odio est," (Cicero) expresses the object of hatred, not the person hating. In like manner, "*deliciae humani generis*" signifies the object of the affections of mankind, not the person bearing affection for mankind. This interpretation receives farther confirmation from the truth of the fact. The primitive Christians, as we well know, were enjoined, and also practised, universal love, instead of hatred, towards mankind.

These observations, Mr. Urban, would probably not have reached your Magazine, had it not been for the sake of communicating the following deduction: that this passage, thus translated, becomes

DEPTFORD, S.W.

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1795. Pl. III. p. 113.



becomes a testimony of the completion of a prophecy spoken by our Saviour, and delivered to us by St. Matthew in ch. x. 22, and repeated in ch. xxiv. 9, of his Gospel; by St. Mark, ch. xiii. 13; and by St. Luke, ch. xxi. 17: "And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake." Which prediction, we say, was fulfilled, within forty years after it had been uttered, by the solemn adjudication of the highest tribunal then on earth, and recorded by the most dignified Historians of the Roman empire.

Yours, &c.

C.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

THE church of St. Nicholas, at Deptford, (*plate III.*) has, in its present state, a strange disjointed exterior. The tower is evidently of very great age, and most probably will not long remain a testimony of the antiquity of Deptford, as it seems in a situation that will in a few years render rebuilding or considerable repair necessary. The earth round it appears to have been raised, as there is a descent of several steps contrary to the usual manner of entrance into such places. Nothing, surely, can exceed the monstrous incongruity of the church and its tower, stone and brick, Gothic, and a defiance of every order, jumbled together; yet the person employed in rebuilding the church must have been a man of taste, as the inside plainly demonstrates; for, that is elegant. On the South side, between the windows under the pediment, are two inscriptions: "Rebuilt, and the organ erected, 1697,—below—and obliged to be supported—." The weather has taken so much effect on the letters which follow, that, without a ladder, I could not with certainty read the rest.

In 1780, the steeple was repaired, and the great bell recast.

It appears, that Isaac Loader, esq. must have contributed very largely, and exerted himself greatly, in erecting the church, from the following handsome memorial on a pillar in the church:

Intimates to so
generous a benefactor and
for the encouragement of others to
imitate good works of Piety and Charity
this Parish

have thought fit at their own charge
to perpetuate the memory of the voluntary
contributions of Isaac Loader esq.
pleasant high sheriff of this county towards
the rebuilding and beautifying this church.

GENT. MAG. February, 1795.

Given by subscription for	£. S. D.
building the church,	125 0 0
For paving the aisles with	
marble,	161 0 0
For the altar,	293 0 0
For vestry and portals,	50 0 0
For the bells,	38 0 0
For the chancel house,	194 0 0
For recasting the tenor, with	
addition of metal,	40 0 0

Total 901 0 0

• If any of your correspondents should have it in their power to give a sketch of the life of Mr. Loader, it would no doubt be acceptable to the readers of this article.

The chancel is small, and railed off from the church; it is richly ornamented with carving of foliage figures, &c. and two paintings of Moses and Aaron; over the commandments there is an oval of painted glass, representing the adoration of the infant Jesus, that has considerable merit. A whole length, sitting, of Queen Anne hangs on the right side of the altar; below it on a tablet the following:

"Th re lieth buried nere this place the
body of

• Jane Edisbury widow mother of
Kenrick Edisbury gent. (pay-master of
the Kings Majesties Navie under Sir
William Ruffel Knight Treasurer) she
died on the 16 day of March, 1618."

On the North side of the chancel, there is a small monument, the inscription too distant to read with certainty. A man at prayer before the desk seems to have left his bed to the possession of a figure, representing the angel of Death as a skull lies by him; or possibly an administering angel. The above tablet and monument were certainly removed from the old church, as well as some others in different parts of the building.

Nearer the altar is the following long inscription:

Sacred to the memory of
George Shelvocke esq.

late Secretary of the General Post Office
and F. R. S.

who

at a very early period of life attended his
father

Captain George Shelvocke in a voyage round
the world;

during the course of which he remarkably
experienced the wonderful protection
of divine providence,

and ever retained a grateful remembrance
thereof.

In his life he was most amiable;
in his death he is most lamented:
in him his kindred regret the greatest
ornament,
his acquaintance their best companion,
his intimates their dearest friend.

Learned
without pride,
pious
without ostentation,
he fulfilled the duties of his office with
the utmost integrity,
and showed the goodness of his heart in
repeated acts of benevolence.

He died the 12th of March, 1760
aged 58 years; and is buried with his father.
This monument is erected at the
particular desire
of his widow, who did not long
survive him.

There are many tablets round the church; I have copied such as appeared to me most worthy of attention. The inside of this structure is well proportioned, and the general effect highly pleasing; the pillars that support the roof are not too massy, thought sufficiently so to remove the idea of weakness. If one were inclined to look for imperfections, the chancel is almost the only one that occurs; it has more the appearance of a recess than, I think, so dignified a part of the church should have.

A handsome organ is a noble ornament, and that which decorates a church contributes much to the beauty of it. The pulpit, too, claims some share of praise.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

REMARKS on the RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY. from p. 36.
VOL. III.

P. xxi.

"Kynge Rycharde—

"In at the throte his honde he gerte"—&c.

So in the *Lyfimaque* of Montaigne.

"J'avois plié mon manteau autour de mon bras: je lui (au lion) présentai ce bras: il voulut le dévorer: je lui saisis la langue, la lui arrachai, et le jettai à mes pieds." The "manteau" of Montaigne is exactly

"The kever-chefs he toke in honde,
"And aboute his arme he woude,"
of our old romancer: but our Richard was not content with the lion's tongue; he

"—hente out the herte with his honde;
"Lounge, and all that he there fonde."

P. xxiii. The romance of *Libius Disconus* seems to have continued a favour-

ite book to a late period: as Dugdale mentions a Sir *Lybeus* Digby in the time of Henry VII, whose parents must have so named him in allusion to this romance. Other examples might be adduced from old pedigrees of names assumed from popular romances. The present instance is rather singular, as it shews the corruption from *Le beau desconus*, the *fair unknown*, was not then detected.

P. 3. We have "King Arture holding his royall fest at *Caerleon*," in *Leland*, Collect. vol. iii. p. 3. Our ballad-maker places him at "Caerlele." Froissart agrees with both; for he fixes Arthur's residence in the North, and in Wales, at the same time. "Sur cette riviere (sc. *Thin*.) sied la ville et le chassel, qu'on nomme *Carduel en Gales*: qui fut jadis au Roy Artus." cap. xviii. vol. I. p. 14. edit. Paris, 1574.

The trials of conjugal fidelity, recorded in this ballad of the boy and mantle, remind one of that story, related with such naïve sang-froid by the father of history, (*Euterpe* c. 3) to whom a modern dares only refer. It is of Pheron (in whose name one finds Pharaoh), king of Egypt, who, having lost his sight, was to recover it by an application, which none but a faithful wife could make: in the style of the ballad, he tries the unsuccessful experiment, first upon his own wife, &c.

P. 26.

"For his robe of state is a rich scarlet
"mantle,
"With eleven kings beards bordered about."

Hence, I suppose, Burton borrowed his odd idea; where, speaking of the happiness of mediocrity, he says, "Dath a man that is a-dry desire to drink in gold? Doth not a cloath sute become him as well, and keep him as warm, as all their silkes, sattins, damasks, taffaties, and tissues? Is not home-spun cloath as great a preservative against cold, as a coat of Tartar lambs' * wooll died in praing,

* This is the Barometz, or Tartarian lamb, a Chinese fawn figured by Sloane, (*Phil. Trans.* abr. vol. II. p. 646.) and Hunter (on Evelyn's Terra); and of which take these lines of an elegant poet:
E'en round the pole the flames of love aspire,
And icy bosoms feel the secret fire.
Cradled in snow, and fann'd by arctic air,
Shines, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair.
Rooted in earth each cloven hoof descends,
And round and round her flexile neck she bends;

Croft

graine, or a *gowne of giants' beards*. Anat. of Melanch. pt. 2. f. 3. Memb. 3. p. 319." A similar idea is given to a Gaiçon, in the Contes à rire, v. 2. p. 76. "Les Matelats, sur les quels je repose mes membres, *ne sont garnis que des mouffaches dont mon épée a été victorieuse*." A *trimming* of the same singular kind is mentioned by Brantome, who tells us of an Angevin gentleman, who had a belt, "baudrier," made of the *ears of priests*. Menage (Menagiana, vol. 4. p. 346. edit. 1789) says he was an Hugonot, Rouvraige de Bressaut by name; and that he is represented in this extraordinary dress at page 53 of the "Théâtre des cruautés des hérétiques de nostre tems," Antwerp. 1588. It is of this person that de Thou speaks: "necnon Renatus Roborelus Bressaldus, sacerdotibus infestus, quorum multos *indigne mutilaverat*, postea (1572. Nov. 10.) capitali supplicio affectus." Where, as La Moignoné (who, for farther particulars of this worthy person, refers to Verville, Moyen de parvenir, chap. 90.) remarks, the Historian by his "indigne mutilaverat" alludes to "quelque chose bien pis que de couper les oreilles. Car il en uloit comme ces Reîtres, et ces Lanquenets, desquels Remi Belleau, dans son *Dictionnaire metrique*, a dit."

"Testiculos sacros pretritis monachisque reuellant, [ditos,

"Deque illis faciunt andonillas atque bo-

"Aut cervellatos pratico de more Milani."

P. 27.

"And therewith he shook his good sword
Excalabor."

In an age when war was the sole business and amusement, arms were regarded with an attachment of which we have little idea. Hence the many names for swords, horses, &c. which occur in our old romances. And, as *swords* had names; so it appears from Madox's Hist. Excheq. pref. p. xix. that *saddles* had also; where a Spanish knight, in 1056, devotes, "mea sella Morzerzal cum suo freno." We shall not wonder

Crops the grey coral moss, and hoary thyme,
Or laps, with rosy tongue, the melting rime;
Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
Or seems to bleat, a vegetable lamb.

Loves of the Plants, canto I. ver. 247. a poem, the title of which seems to be borrowed from professor Van Royen's Latin poem, De plantarum amoribus, 1732: as that is taken from Maximus Tyrius, who says that Hesiod sang "ἠδόμεν ἐφ' ὅταν, καὶ αἰθέρας, καὶ οὐρανόν." Dissert. xxiv. p. 297.

to find that the same cause should produce the same effect in a very distant country, and very distant period. We learn from the Baghvat-Geeza, translated by Mr. Wilkins, from the Sanskreet, that Arjoon, one of the heroes of that poem, had a *bow* called Gaudew. It is not always very easy to investigate the origin of these names. In the present case, I imagine that the sword was denominated from the materials of which it was composed: being made *ex chalybe, of steel*.

P. 36. "From that sad and difficult day,
"Hee never more was seene on mould."

Of this præternatural disappearance, of King Arthur we have this farther account in Leland's Collect. vol. iii. p. 11. "Arthurii corpus, quod, quasi fantasticum in fine, et tanquam per spiritus ad longinqua translatus, neque morti obnoxium, fabulæ confinxerunt." It is in allusion to the common belief of the Welsh, that Arthur was still alive in Fairy-land, and should return again to reign over Britain, that Mr. Gray makes his hard say,

"No more our long-lost Arthur we bewail,"
and, from the Bretons retaining the same notion, the Provençal poets called any vain expectation "une espérance Bretonne."

A like legend we find in many unconnected and barbarous nations. Thus, it was believed, that one of the Mexican kings was not dead, but returned to the country of his ancestors. Clavigero's hist. of Mexico, Engl. transl. v. 1. p. 233. So, in the year 1202, a Syrian prophet disappeared. Volney's trav. in Egypt and Syria, Engl. transl. v. 2. p. 4. In like manner, "Les Persans croyent que leur douzième Iran n'est point mort, mais que Dieu l'a enlevé, et qu'il en reviendra pour tuer l'Anti-Mahomet, et amener tous les hommes à la vraie foi mahometane." De convertes dans la Russie et la Perse. Lausanne, 1784, vol. 2, p. 330.

Nor are the historians of Greece and Rome free from such tales. Herodotus relates, that Hamilcar, king of Carthage, being conquered by Theron and Gelon of Sicily, disappeared, καὶ ὡς εἰσέσθαι τῇ μάχῃ, ἀφανίσθητι συνθανοῦσαι αἱ γὰρ ῥοιὰ, ὅτι ἀποβύη δ' αὖ, φανταστέον γάρ. Z. 95r. We learn from Dionysius Halicarnassensis, that the æcuser of the vestal Tucia disappeared in the same manner. I remember also to have

have read in Zosimus of a dead body vanishing in the middle of an army. But the most memorable instance of all, was the disappearance of Romulus: τοι δὲ Ῥωμύλον ἀφαίη γινεσθαι, καὶ μὴτε αὐτὸν, μὴτε σῶμα τι θνητὸς, εὐρεθῆναι. Plutarch. in Numa. Of which, M. de Florian has made a fine use in his epic poem of Numa Pompilius, livre 10me. A pestilence had depopulated Rome, in revenge for the murder of Tatius, whom Romulus had caused to be assassinated. The people assemble to supplicate the Gods. The chief priest declares, "tant que ce forfait ne sera pas expié, tant que les coupables verront le jour, n'espérez pas que les dieux s'apaisent. La peste ravagera nos murs, tant que le sang de—Il alloit poursuivre, Romulus lui jeta un coup d'œil terrible, et la frayeur éteint sa voix.

"Mais à l'instant même le ciel s'obscurcit, le soleil perd sa lumière, des ténèbres épaisses couvrent la terre, mille tonnerres se font entendre; il semble que les éléments confondus se font la guerre, et que toute la nature se replonge dans le chaos.

"Le peuple tremblant tombe à genoux, prie les dieux, et attend la mort; Mais, au bout de quelques instans, les vents s'appaisent, la nuit se dissipe, le soleil brille sans nuages; on revoit l'azur des cieux, le calme revient dans les ans, bientôt il venait dans les cœurs. Tous les Romains se regardent et se retiennent.

"Romulus seul a disparu.—Ses gardes, ses courtisans le cherchent en vain, &c." But see the whole passage, which, if I am not mistaken, is highly poetical, and very well managed.

These instances, you will observe, are all of barbarous times; and of such an age is an anecdote, which I recollect to have read in (I think) Menage's Histoire du Sablé. The lord Damale being in love with his cousin the lady Dangerose, (who, for her beauty, was called *la belle nymphe*), married her, though within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. Being, for this impiety, excommunicated, and, as the form is, interdicted "ab aqua et igni," by Hugues, bishop of Mâcon, the haughty baron declared, that he should not the less use *fire and water* for all the anathemas of the bishop. When this blasphemous declaration reached the prelate's ears, he declared, that, within a year, Damale should perish by *fire and water*, if he not submit to the sentence of holy

church. Accordingly, soon after, the lord being out a-hawking, was caught in a violent shower, to avoid which, he got into a boat, on which he had no sooner set foot, than a thunderbolt consumed it, and the baron's body was never more heard of, though those of his attendants were soon found*.

P. 54. "Child Waters." Child seems to have been a title of honour.

"The gode trywemen of the londe wolde aabbe ymade king,

The kind eir, the young child Edgar Atheling." Robert of Gloucester.

The Saxon *enebi*, whence our knight, signifies *child*, or *young*. See Selden, Tit. Honor. pt. II. chap. V. § 33. Froissart, speaking of *le confrarie de Saint George à Windesore*, says, "et feroit le dit roy [sc. Edward III.] une ordonnance des chevaliers, et luy et de ses enfans." Cap. X. vol. I.

P. 83. "Cupid and my Campaspe play'd At cardes for kisses."

Meleager makes Cupid a gamester:

Μάγρος εἶ' ἐν κολλοισίῳ ὁ ῥηπιὸς ἀρβύνας παίζειν

Ἀγγραγχοῖς τὸ μὲν πνευμ' ἐκευθεύσει Εὐρώς. Bruckn. *Analecta*, vol. I. p. 22.

So Asclepiades:

Οὐκ εἰμ' ἐδ' εἰσὼν δυοὶ κ' ἡκοσι, καὶ κοπιὸς ζῆν. Ὡ' ῥῶτες, τί κακὸν τὸ τοῦ; τί με φλεγοῖτε; Ἢ γὰρ ἐγὼ τί παθῶ, τί ποιήσῃτε; δηλοῦν, κῶλεις,

Ὡς τοπαρὸς παίζεισθ' ἀφρονες ἀγγραγχοῖς. Bruckn. l. 212.

P. 100. It appears from Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, p. 325, that the Arabians had songs in their language concerning Guy Earl of Warwick. Are any such in our Oriental collections? Whether this famous champion ever had an existence seems uncertain; but, if he is mentioned in Arabian poems, this would ascertain the point. In the mean time, his legend was regarded as authentic history in the middle ages; and, in the pedigree of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, the names of Guy and his son Reignbarn occur as applied to divers cadets of that noble house.

P. 181. The passage cited by Dr. Percy, from the President Henault's Chronological Abridgement of the History of France, concerning Judith,

* I fear I have related this but imperfectly, and wish some of your correspondents would send you the original passage.
daughter

daughter of Charles the Bald, and Baldwin, the forester of Flanders, is in tom. I. p. 88. She married Ethelwulf, the father of the great Alfred, about 857. "Eodem anno (MCCCLV.) cum magno honore Romam perrexit, præfatumque filium suum Aelfredum iterum in eandem viam secum ducens, eo quod illum plus cæteris filius suis diligebat, ibique anno integro remoratus est: quo peractò, ad patriam suam remeavit, adferens secum Juthittam Karoli Francorum regis filiam." *Affer*, de Rebus gestis Aelfredi, edit. Wile. p. 8. This contemporary historian differs much from the French historians on this subject. They say that Judith was only betrothed to Ethelwulf, who died before the consummation; and that upon his death she returned home. Whether this aged monarch ever consummated the marriage, *ego scio juxta cum illis qui nesciunt*; but, according to *Affer*, he lived *twelve* years after his return from Rome with her, and caused her to be treated with unusual honour; for, whereas the West Saxons "ultra (i. e. contra) morem gentium Theotiscarum, reginam juxta regem federe non patiuntur, nec etiam reginam appellare, sed regis conjugem permittit (p. 10), refused the title of queen to the wives of their kings on account of the wickedness of Eadburgh, daughter of Offa, king of Mercia, who, in 800, poisoned her husband Beorhtic, king of the West Saxons: Aethelwulf, on the contrary, Juthittam juxta se in regali suntu suo, sine aliqua suorum nobilitum controversia & odio, usque ad obitum vitæ suæ, contra perverfam illius gentis consuetudinem federe imperavit (ib.). See farther Leland Collect. vol. III. p. 214; & Hearne ad Spelman, in Vita Aelfredi, p. 24, on this peculiar usage of the West Saxons; which the authors of the "Nouvelle Traité de Diplométique" are willing to extend to all England. Speaking of France, they say, "sous la première race, et quelquefois sous la seconde et la troisième, les fils et les filles des rois portoient le titre des rois et des reines. Les princesses mariées à des comtes, ou devenues religieuses, conservoient encore le titre des reines. On disoit en Angleterre, au même sens, la reine d'un tel roi. Cet usage cessa néanmoins vers le milieu du huitième siècle. Les reines d'Angleterre ne portèrent plus ce nom, mais celui d'épouses des rois." Tom. IV. p. 535, ap. Barrington, Obs. anc. Stat. p. 245, 3d edit.; who also cites Hickes's

Gramm. Anglo-Sax. p. 148. Indeed, in its primitive signification, the word *queen* has no farther import. *Kenē* signifies a *woman*, in Gough's Camden, vol. I. p. xii.; and the word for a woman in Ulphilas is *quens*; Anglo-Sax. *kwen*; German, *quena*; whence our *wench*. It is certainly connected (as is almost every Gothic word*) with the Greek *gynē*; and seems to be a word of very extensive circulation (as might be expected in one of so prime necessity), since *keniz* is Arabick for a girl (Richardson's Dissertation, p. 251). Selden informs us (Tit. Hon. pt. I. cap. 6, § 7), that, in the old Saxon, or Dutch, *quen* or *queen* signified a *wife*; and that it occurs in the old French for *comes*, *compagnon*, or *consors*; and thus, says he, we find *consors Augusti*, and *consors nostra*, for the emperors, and *la compagne de nostre seigneur le roy*, in our laws, for the *queen*. This phrase, the king's *companion*, for his wife, had occurred to Diogenes the cynick; who gives a reason for it which I do not very well comprehend: *Διογενὴς ὁ Κυνικὸς, τὰς βασιλῆας, ἑστῶς, βασιλῆων ἐνταῖς βουλευσέας αὐτῶν γὰρ οὐ, τι αὐτοῦ δόξῃ αὐτοῦ.* Diogenes Laert. p. 153. We find it in our Statute of Treasons, 25 Edw. III. c. 5, where it is declared to be high treason to compass or imagine the death of the king, or of *madame sa compagne*. Mr. Barrington (*ubi supra*) finds a similar phrase in the *Euero Jusso* of Spain, which orders that the sons and *companions* of the king shall be well treated; "los hijos y *compañna* del rey han de ser bien tratados;" as I do in "The Honours of the Court," i. e. the ceremonial of the court of Burgundy in the fifteenth century, printed in the "Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie, tom. II. p. 183; the authorels of which informs her readers, that she was the daughter of Mous. Jean de Poitiers and de madame sa *compagne*.

Here is, therefore, some difficulty in this case. *Affer* asserts that the West Saxons alone refused the title of royalty to the wives of their kings; yet it appears above, that the word *queen* has no other than this last sense. Is there, then, any Saxon word to which the idea of female royalty is attached? If not, are we to suppose that such a word did

* I have sometimes thought that the Gothic was nothing more than the Pelasgic Greek before it became declinable and conjugable.

formerly exist, and that it has been supplanted by the *queen* of the West Saxons; who, in the end, swallowed up all the other kingdoms of the Hephtharchy?

To return to queen Judith. The French historians are certainly wrong in supposing that she returned to France immediately upon the death of Ethelwulf, since (which seems to confirm the conjecture that their marriage was not consummated) she afterwards married his son. "Defuncto autem Æthelwulfo rege, Æthelbald filius ejus thorum patris sui ascendens, Juditham Karoli Francorum regis filiam, cum magna ab omnibus audientibus infamia in matrimonium fluxit. Effrenisque, duobus et dimidio annis, occidentalium Saxonum, post patrem regni gubernacula rexit." Asser, p. 13.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

I ESTEEM myself under peculiar obligations to your polite correspondent, who signs himself *A Cantab*; for the promptitude with which he has noticed my Address, and for the accuracy which he has employed in solving part of my queries relative to the ambiguous expressions of his university. He appears convinced, in common with others, that, although such and similar terms may be *φωρὰ ἀνυπόστατον*, yet, by the generality of mankind they must ever be received as the illiberal and unmeaning jargon of former days. I trust he will not neglect to favour us with the continuation of his remarks, in your Magazine, as soon as he conveniently can. Since my former letter, some other particularities have occurred to my recollection; and I shall now briefly present them to your readers; in hopes that they also may as satisfactorily be attended to in their turn.

In the way to my friend's, having quite forgotten the direction to his chambers in the college, I asked a bed-maker, who was perambulating one of the courts, where Mr. —'s chambers were; as I understood he lived in that court. The fellow stared me in the face with an insipid vacant look, gradually improving into a grin. I repeated my demand in a more impatient tone of voice, and added, "I came to dine with Mr. —." The man scientifically shrugged up his shoulders, and walked away, protesting he could not tell. I luckily espied my friend at the other end of the quadrangle, and went

to him. Upon my mentioning the recent embarrassing circumstance, he said, with a smile, I ought to have asked for his *rooms*, or enquired where he *kept*.

In the course of the afternoon's conversation, I perceived that the young gentlemen dined much upon *a caution-money*, upon the *different comes of their rooms*, upon the approaching *audit day*, and upon the superior excellence of the *Trinity audit-ale* on that festival.

A young man, who entertained the company with facetious caricatures of his *ibres opponents*, mentioned one who, in his opinion, *proved* very much in explaining the *arguments*; all which, however, he [the speaker] *took off*, and *completely disbed* at last. "Yet," added he, "although the *Moderator* gave me an *optime quidem*, an *all* is but a very *dry lounge* after all."

Another complained of a *bachelor* who *spunged* upon him. But, what surprised me most, and, I am free to confess, nettled me a little, was the following incident. A pert jack-anapes at my elbow, who had just helped himself to half a glass of wine, briskly pushed towards me the decanter containing a tolerable *bumper*, and exclaimed, "Sir, I'll *buzz* you: come, no *beel taps*!" Not understanding the phrase, I required an explanation of his extraordinary conduct; when my friend, the *president*, replied, that I must drink up the whole, for such was the custom. I own I like a cheering glass, Mr. Urban; but, having previously drunk several brimmers, I thought it rather hard to be thus unnecessarily, and in so peremptory a manner, pressed to take off another. Nevertheless, the law being fully laid down, and, as it should seem, irrefragable, I quickly desisted from remonstrance, and obeyed.

By his interesting observations upon the *tripodes*, *A Cantab* has excited my curiosity, and awakened in me a desire to perute them. Can he, or any of your numerous correspondents, acquaint me whether they are purchasable; and, if so, where they may be procured? A complete collection of these temporary classical effusions must undoubtedly prove extremely amusing.

Although I can see no adequate cause for his indignant and opprobrious language, I am yet really sorry my innocent quotation of the speech concerning the *Magdalenites* should have so bitterly exasperated An Occasional Correspond-

ent,

ent, p. 18; but, Sir, I here take the liberty of reminding him, that *I did not* cast any reflexions whatsoever upon his college; nay, that, on the contrary, I termed the person who did so "a most ferocious spirit." However, An Occasional Correspondent confidently intimates, that Magdalen college was *once* in disrepute. He will greatly oblige me by accurately explaining this confession, and by stating precisely *when* and *wherefore* it incurred censure, and *why* its inhabitants *continue* to be styled *Stemmatites*. I am no enemy to his society; and I revere my assertion, Mr. Urban I am a sincere friend to *Alma-mater*, but

AN ENEMY TO ALL AMBIGUITY

Mr. URBAN, Feb 10.

Among the objects of taxation that have been suggested to Government, Dogs have often been mentioned as a resource that would prove extremely productive to the revenue, and which would, at the same time, operate to the general relief and satisfaction of the community. That these animals, from their numbers, are at present become nuisance to society, cannot, I think, be denied. The keeping of so many voracious creatures (for, besides depriving the poor of many a mess of milk, and many a plaiceful of broken meat, the have bought up for them a great deal of meal, and of the inferior and offal meat which would yield no unwholesome food to the cottager) must in some measure contribute to the general dearth of provision, and that dreadful disorder the hydrophobia, is an evil that calls for every precaution to remedy the alarm of it. A tax, therefore, which would tend to the diminution of these grievances, and which would likewise contribute towards the payment of our heavy public expences, would seem not unworthy the attention of our rulers. But as it has never yet been adopted, there are probably objections which do not strike at first sight, and which have only presented themselves to the experienced financier. Yet, as these do not seem insuperable, and as the present enormous loan must of course bring up on us new burthens, it would surely be worth while to give it a trial, and I see, by some slight impost, whether tax upon dogs could ever be made permanent source of public revenue.

Meditating on this subject, I amuse myself the other evening in calculating the probable amount of such a tax; and

if you think the remarks and calculation worthy of a place in your truly valuable Miscellany, they are much at your service.

I calculate then, that the present number of dogs in England amounts to a million and a half, if not near two millions, but that, in consequence of the tax, half of them would be destroyed. The remainder I would tax in the following manner.

Every pack of fox-hounds should pay 30*l.* per annum; the pack of harriers 15*l.*; other sporting dogs, including pointers, setters, spaniels, grey-hounds, terriers, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; lap-dogs, 1*l.* 1*s.*; mastiffs, bull-dogs, &c. 5*s.*; all others, such as curs, &c. &c. 2*s.* 6*d.* According to my calculation then the product would run thus:

	Packs	£.	s.	d.	£.
Fox-hounds	50	30	0	0	1,500
Harriers	150	15	0	0	2,250
Pointers, &c.	300,000	0	10	6	157,000
Lap-dogs	40,000	1	1	0	42,000
Mastiff, &c.	60,000	0	5	0	15,000
Curs, &c. &c.	200,000	0	2	6	24,000

£. 242,250

This, Mr. Urban, seems a fair round sum, but I do not think it an exaggerated statement. For the accuracy of numbers I cannot vouch; but enquiry would soon produce a tolerably clear account of them. The tax cannot be esteemed immoderate; for, I by no means wish to extinguish this breed of animals, which, in many instances, is useful, and from its fidelity and attachment, and from contributing so much to our health and recreation in field sports, certainly entitled to our protection and regard. From the slight tax upon that kind of animal which is generally kept by the poor, it is evidently my wish not to deprive the labourer of his constant and faithful companion; yet, these are the dogs which, from vice and bad food, are most apt to run mad or mischievous, and are frequently kept to the annoyance and disturbance of his neighbours. Whether, however, such a sum could regularly be raised by a tax upon dogs, I must own I have my doubts; but, I by no means see such difficulties in the way as to preclude every idea of a trial.

I have likewise often wondered that a tax has never been laid upon Guns. These seem to offer a new and very fair subject of taxation. By putting a gun-tax upon every gun and pistol that is

told,

sold, a sum, I should think not much less than 60,000l. or 70,000l. a year, might be raised without trouble or difficulty; and it is, moreover, that kind of impost which, by falling on the wealthier ranks of society, has always been looked upon as the fairest source of government revenue. S. E. K.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

AS it is desirable that the notices annexed to the following *Prospectus* (which are in some measure a matter of public concern) should have as wide a circulation as possible, I request you will give it a place in your valuable miscellany. We have lately heard a great deal of newly-discovered manuscripts in Shakspeare's handwriting: your readers will here see what are the sources from which such discoveries may be expected. E. M.

MR. MALONE'S NEW EDITION OF
SHAKSPEARE.

PROPOSALS for an edition of Shakspeare, in quarto, decorated with engravings, having been some time ago issued out by Mr. Malone, and the bookseller who undertook the said work having relinquished it on account of the present season being unfavourable to such expensive undertakings; Mr. Malone thinks it proper to give this public notice, that the proposals above-mentioned are to be considered as annulled.—Reverting, however, to his original idea, (from which he was very reluctantly induced to depart,) that of giving a new and splendid edition of the Plays and Poems of this author without engravings, he intends to present the publick with a second edition of his former work, in twenty volumes, royal octavo, on a larger paper and type, both for the text and commentaries, than have ever been employed in any edition of Shakspeare with notes: the first six of which will be ready for publication in the year 1796; and the remainder of the work, in two deliveries of seven volumes each, will be published with all convenient speed. The first volume will be appropriated to an entirely new life of Shakspeare, (compiled from original and authentick documents,) which is now nearly ready for the press; the second and third to Mr. Malone's history of the stage, considerably enlarged, and his other dissertations illustrative of this poet's works; together with the prefaces of former editors, to which some new elucidations will be added. The twentieth volume will comprize Shakspeare's Poems, and the remaining sixteen his Plays; (which will be arranged in the order in which they are supposed by Mr. Malone to have been written;) with the Editor's commentaries, as well as

those of his predecessors, and several new annotations. To the plays it is not proposed to annex any engravings; but the life of Shakspeare will be ornamented with a delineation of his bust at Stratford; (of the head of which Mr. Malone is possessed of a fac-simile;) the engraved portraits of Sir Thomas Lucy and Mr. John Coombe, from drawings made on purpose for this work, in 1793, by Mr. Sylvester Harding; and also with an engraving of Shakspeare, not from any fictitious or fictitious representation of that poet, but from a drawing, of the same size with the original, made in 1786 by Mr. Humphry, from the only authentick portrait now known, that which was formerly in the possession of Sir William D'Avenant, and now belongs to the heir of the late Duke of Chandos.

Though Mr. Malone has already obtained several very curious and original materials for the life of Shakspeare, he will be extremely obliged by any further communications on that subject. He has always thought that much information might be procured, illustrative of the history of this extraordinary man, if persons possessed of ancient papers would take the trouble to examine them, or permit others to peruse them; and he has already pointed out the sources from which such information may probably be derived. Shakspeare's grand-daughter, lady Barnard, (the only child of Susanna Hall,) died in January, 1669-70; and by her last will appointed her kinsman Mr. Edward Bagley, citizen of London, her executor, and residuary legatee. This person, (who, it is believed, was not related to Shakspeare, but kinsman either to Sir John Barnard of Abingdon near Northampton, or to the family of Hall or Nash,) must have become possessed of all her coffers and cabinets, in which undoubtedly were several of her grandfather's papers. When or where Mr. Bagley died is uncertain, no will of his having been discovered in the Prerogative office, though search has been made there for fifty years subsequent to 1670, to ascertain those facts, as well as the name of the person to whom his effects descended. But, if any person be now living who derives any property from the said Mr. Bagley, he is requested to examine all such papers as have descended to him, with the view already mentioned.

On the death of Sir John Barnard in 1674, administration of his effects having been granted to his daughters (by a former wife) and their husbands, and they being entitled under Lady Barnard's will to keep possession of the New-Place (Shakspeare's house in Stratford) for six months after the death of Sir John, some of the Poet's papers might have fallen into their hands. They were, Elizabeth, married to Henry Gilbert, of Locko, in the county of Derby, esq.; Mary, married

married to Thomas Higgs, of Coleborne, esq.; and Eleanor, the wife of Samuel Cotton, esq.

Shakespeare having purchased some property from Ralph Hubaud, esq. (brother of Sir John Hubaud, of Ipsley, in Warwickshire, knt., some instrument executed by the Poet, on that occasion, may perhaps be found among the title-deeds of that gentleman's estates, in whatever hands they may now be: and, if any descendant of Mr. John Heminge be now living, he probably has, among the deeds and papers of his ancestor, Mr. Heminge's account-books and theatrical contracts, which would throw much light on the history of the stage at the period when Shakespeare lived. Mr. John Heminge died in October 1630, leaving at least one son, William, who died about the year 1650; and four married daughters; Alice, the wife of John Atkins; Rebecca, married to Captain William Smith; Margaret, married to Thomas Sheppard; and another daughter, the wife of a person of the name of Merefield; from which families also some information may possibly be derived.—*Jan. 1, 1795.*

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 20.*
YOUR liberal correspondent, pp. 39, 40, may not perhaps know, that "Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, a *Greek and English Lexicon*, in Two Volumes, Quarto," appeared at Oxford in April 1783, in four quarto pages; to which is subjoined the name of the author, S. Seyer, who dates them from Corpus Christi college. The usual alphabetical order is adhered to. A specimen of the work was then to be had at Messrs. White's and Faulder's in London; Cooke's in Oxford; Merrill's in Cambridge; and Becker's in Bristol. Of the event of these Proposals, or of the present situation of the author of them, your correspondents Magdalenensis and *Olim Petrensis* cannot receive any intelligence from your occasional correspondent
ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*
THOUGH I cannot give direct answers to all the questions of your correspondent N. L. p. 41. respecting the family of John Eyre, Lord Eyre, of Eyre Court, in Ireland, yet what I have subjoined perhaps may not be unacceptable to him; and, should you think it worthy of insertion in your Magazine, it is much at his service.

I have frequently heard it said by a gentleman of the Eyre family, who could not be flattering his own vanity by the as-

sertion, and who had no inducement which I could discover, to impose upon me, "that he had it, *from tradition*, that the family of Eyre, of *Wiltshire*, was descended from a younger branch of the family of Eyre, of *Derbyshire*," in which latter county the Eyres have resided from the time of King Henry III. Hope in the Peak (co. Derby) was the place at which the eldest line continued until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the ancient patrimony of that branch was sold by Thomas Eyre, gent. its then Representative. But Nicholas Eyre, or Hope, who was living in the time of Henry V. had a younger son, Robert Eyre, esq. who marrying Joan, the daughter and heiress of Padley, of Padley, in the parish of Hathersedge, in Derbyshire, acquired, by that marriage, a considerable estate. This Robert Eyre, died March 21, 1459, and his wife, March 9, 1463, and were buried in the church of Hathersedge, where their tomb still remains, upon which are the effigies of themselves, and their children, in brass inlaid.

From the eldest son of Robert Eyre, and Joan de Padley, descended Sir Arthur Eyre, of Padley, knt. whose last surviving daughter, and heir, married Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, knt. of Norbury, and Padley, who died *without issue*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: concerning whom see Lodge's Illustrations of British Topography. The Padley estate, however, was settled on the Fitzherberts of Norbury, descended from John, a younger brother of Sir Thomas, and it afterwards passed, on failure of the male line of the Fitzherberts, at Norbury, to the Fitzherberts of Swinerton, in Staffordshire, by whom it was sold during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell.

After the death of Sir Arthur Eyre, the family of Eyre of Highlow, in Derbyshire, also descended from the eldest son of Robert Eyre and Joan de Padley, became the principal branch of the family of Eyre, and it still so continues. William Eyre, esq. of Highlow, and of Holme, *juxta Bakewell*, co. Derby, died in 1706, and, by Katharine, his wife, daughter of Sir John Gell, of Hop-ton, co. Derby, bart. and sister and heir of Sir Philip Gell, bart. had issue (amongst other children) William Esq. his eldest surviving son, who (succeeding to the estates of the family of Archer, at Theydon Gernon, in Cooper-

sale, in Essex, and at Welford, in Berkshire), took the surname of *Archer*, and left issue (by Susan, his wife, daughter of Sir John Newton, and sister, and heir, of Sir Michael Newton, barts), John Archer, esq. (his eldest son), of Welford, in Berkshire, (who is still in possession of the estate at Highlow, and other property, in the neighbourhood, the old patrimony of his family, amounting to 2000l. a year); and Michael Archer, esq. (younger son), who (succeeding to the estates of the Newtons through his mother) took the surname of Newton, and resides at Thorpe, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

John Eyre, esq. (younger son of William Eyre, by Katharine Gell), succeeded to the estates of the Gells, at Hopton, &c. in Derbyshire, and took the surname of Gell, and had issue (amongst other children) Philip Gell, esq. now of Hopton, and one younger son, Vice-Admiral John Gell, who distinguished himself greatly by his gallant behaviour, in the East Indies during the last war, being then captain of the *Monarque*, under Sir Edward Hughes, to whom much of the praise due to this excellent officer hath been given, by many writers who have spoken of our sea-engagements in the East, as is well known by all who served with him.

I have been the more particular in noticing this branch of the family of Eyre (which descended from the eldest son of Robert and Joan de Padley), because the three persons; who are most immediately its representatives, and who are its descendants in the direct male line, have lost their old family surname of *Eyre*, and use the different surnames of *Archer*, *Newton*, and *Gell*.

In Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, vol. III. p. 330, it is said, that Sir Philip Monckton married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Eyre, of Highlow, esq. which is not correct, this Anne being sister of the before named William Eyre, who married Katharine Gell.

From the second son of Robert Eyre, and Joan de Padley, descended the Eyres of Normanton on Soar, co. Nottingham, who several times married with Leicestershire families.

And from the third son of Robert and Joan descended the Eyres, of Holme Hall, *juxta Chelsterfield*, in Derbyshire, and Kiveton, in Yorkshire; which latter place was sold by the Eyres to the ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. Of this branch of the Eyre family, Anthony

Hardolph Eyre, esq. of Grove, in Nottinghamshire; is now the representative.

From Stephen Eyre, tenth son of Robert and Joan de Padley, descended the Eyres, of Haslop in Derbyshire; of whom Rowland Eyre, esq. of Warkworth, in Northamptonshire, and owner of Haslop, is now the representative. The Eyres of Rowter, in Derbyshire (whose heir general married to Clotworthy Skeffington, first earl of Massareene, in Ireland), were a younger branch of the Eyres of Haslop.

There were other sons of Robert Eyre and Joan de Padley, who had issue, that lived in the state of gentlemen, in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire, the heirs general of some of whom married into respectable families.

All these Eyres give for their arms *Argent, on a chevron Sable, three quatrefoils, Or*, (the younger branches with distinctions), and, for their crest, *an armed leg*, as appears by their monuments and seals.

The tradition is, that the Eyres, of Eyre Court, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, were also of this family; John Eyre, esq. was seated at Eyre Court before the year 1679. See Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, vol. IV. p. 214.

John Eyre was created Lord Eyre, of the Kingdom of Ireland, in 1768; and died without issue in 1781.

A more full account of this family may reasonably be expected in the History of Derbyshire; but, as a county history cannot be likely to have so extensive a sale as your Miscellany, Mr. Urban, this letter will neither forestall nor injure the labours of the person employed in that undertaking. DERBIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.
JOHN EYRE, of Eyre Court, Galway, esq. had a daughter, Mary, married, 1679, to George Evans, father of Geo. Lord Carbery, VII. 40. The title of Lord Eyre was granted, July 16, 1768, to John, son of the Rev. Gyles Eyre, dean of Killaloe, and grandson of John, of Eyre Court, in the county of Galway (*Archdale's Irish Peerage*, III. 153). He died October 12, 1781 (see our vol. LI. 495); and the title ended with him. His only daughter, Mary, married Francis, fourth son of James, third Viscount Charlemont. His arms were, *Arg. on a chevron Sable, three quatrefoils Or. Crest, an armed leg.*

P. 32. Bp. Patrick, on Levit. xvi. 22, takes the ceremonial of the scape-

goat

goat from the Jewish commentators; and, when he relates that about the four pieces of scarlet cloth changing colour, he does not treat it with less credibility, but only observes, that, if the Jewish observation on its not changing colour from the death of Christ to the destruction of the second temple, be true, the Jewish nation are self-condemned. These traditions are recited more at large in Calmer's Dictionary of the Bible, v. *Anazel* and *Expiation*; and, considered as comments on the Sacred Text, cannot be liable to that severity of censure bestowed by T. A. S. on the use of them by Mr. Cooper, who states them rather with too much brevity.

Mr. Bromley, in his Catalogue of engraved British Portraits, period VI. class III. p. 173, mentions only one print of William Bluck, esq. 1700, engraved after Kneller by R. White; but, in LXIV. 1069, you mention another by F. H. Van Hove*.

Margaret, wife of William Bluck, esq. and daughter of Sir William Wilde, knt. and bart. Judge of the King's Bench, was buried at Isleworth in 1674.

The manor and advowson of Hunfdon, co. Herts, was purchased, about 1671, by Matthew B. esq. secondary of one of the counters in London, usher of the Rolls, and one of the six clerks in Chancery, who married a daughter of Sir William Maitin, of Essex, knt. alderman of London (Chauncey, p. 199); and he was succeeded by a son, also of the same Christian name (Salmon 253), who mortgaged it to Mr. Nicholson, who left it to the late Nicholson Calvert, esq. his nephew. The second of these Matthews was probably the subject of a poem by Elkanah Settle, mentioned in Brit. Top. I. 428, celebrating "Young Daphnis, wonder of the plain," without a word of his history. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 8.

PHILOGRAPHICE, p. 13, has now sufficiently explained the design of the monument in Hunfdon church; it is meant to commemorate the extraordinary death of the game-keeper, who expired suddenly whilst in the act of shooting at a buck with a cross-bow. The same church contains many other very curious monuments; an account of which would be a treat to your Antiquarian readers. Hunfdon house, the property and residence of Felix Calvert, esq. was inhabited by the children of

* We have the original plate. EDIT.

Henry VIII. on account of the salubrity of the air.

TEMPCANETON.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembridge, near Leominster, Feb. 20.*

I Was much surprised at the account, which your correspondent A. S. gave in p. 8, of your last Magazine, concerning the heat of the air, in Beaumont-street, on the 25th of January; and I own, I was inclined to suspect the accuracy of his observation, till I turned to Mr. Cary's table, who makes a difference of only three degrees, which may easily be accounted for from his situation, the wind being N. N. E. My father, who has long been in the habit of making similar observations, found his thermometer at 18 about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, and at 27 about 3 in the afternoon.

Of his accuracy I have not the smallest doubt, nor of the goodness of his instrument, which is on Fahrenheit's scale, contains mercury, and comes from the hands of Messrs. Naine and Blunt.

A friend of mine who lives a few miles hence, and attends to his thermometer, but not with my father's accuracy, informs me, that the mercury was not near so low on that morning as it was towards the beginning of the month; and this agrees with my father's table, which gives 13 and a half on the 3d. I am aware that our sensations are liable to be depended upon in such a case; but it must be allowed as a corroborating circumstance, though no person in this neighbourhood complained of *particular* cold on that day. I had myself an opportunity of feeling it, had it been so, by riding seven miles that morning; about the time of sunrise; it was then very clear, and I thought it "kindly though frosty," but when I got near home it began to be a little foggy. I hope your correspondents, in different parts of the kingdom, will send you testimonials of the height of the thermometer on that day, which I have no doubt will be acceptable to many of your readers, as well as Yours, &c. FRANCIS HUISE.

Curious and learned reflections, by the late R. v. Donald M^o Queen of Kilmauir, in the Ill^o of Sky, on ancient customs preserved in that Island; and a curious fact relating to the worship of Baal, in Ireland.

THE worship of the Supreme Being is congenial to the mind of man, for there has been no country so barbarous,

in the old or new world, where Religion, under some form, has not been practised.

A few starving vagrants in either can make no exceptions against the general consent of nations; and as to these, it may be asked, of the paradoxical travellers, who assert the solecism, whether they continued long enough with these itinerant tribes to be able to make their observations conclusive; and whether they were sufficiently acquainted with their language and manners to determine the question.

Among a people, too, in such a situation, their poverty and unsettled life are inadequate to costly sacrifices, and their time must be chiefly spent in search of subsistence in war, or in hunting, adverse to the appearance of religious ceremonies. Offerings, however, of some kind or other, have been made in all ages and countries, to appease offended deity; plants of mystical virtue, fruits, rough barley, before the invention of milns, libations of milk or of honey, were all the marks of gratitude, or means of expiation, or of giving effect to their prayers that could be expected, in the first needy frugal stages of society, before extensive states were formed. When men were full masters of natural liberty, unrestrained by law or order, every one was king and priest in his own family. The first offerings, we have any account of, are recorded in the Jewish scriptures, when tillage, and the keeping of flocks, became the business of men, and when we find the fruits of the earth, and the firstlings of the flock, offered up to God, by Cain and by Abel; and these the first fruits were offered during the old Jewish economy, a practice which seems coeval with society, and spread abroad, over the world, with the various emigrant colonies from the original hive. Thus also the *αγροθυσια* were offered, the best and choicest part of the spoils from the top of the heap before division. You will find, in Callimachus's hymn to Delos, that the inhabitants of every part of the globe, however confined their notions were of geography, sent an offering of the first fruits to Delos, the favourite isle of Apollo and Diana, who were particularly worshiped there. Among the rest, our ancestors, the Hyperboreans, had their sheaf or sheaves of corn conveyed by two maidens in the bloom of youth, who never returned to their own country, but had divine honours paid them by the Deleans; so that afterwards the offering was annually sent

from tribe to tribe, until it reached Delos. The procession is thus described by Pausanias. "The Hyperboreans sent the holy offering to the Arymaspi; they to the Iridonians, who conveyed it to the Scythians; then to Sinopë; until the Athenians at length transported it to Delos. Apollo was a principal object of worship among the Hyperboreans; and as public and popular customs, particularly those of religion, make impressions that will remain after the causes which gave them birth are no more, so you can trace out the old practices and opinions of faith which have been long ago discarded; and, it is by no means improbable, that some remains of this custom may still be found in this Hyperborean country; where in every district there is still to be met with a rude stone consecrated to *Gruagach*, or Apollo.

The first who is done with his reaping sends a man of a maiden with a bundle of corn to his next neighbour, who hath not yet reaped down his harvest, who, when he has finished, dispatches to his own next neighbour, who is behind in his work, and so on, until the whole corns are cut down*. This sheaf is called the cripple goat, an *Gaobhir Bhacagb*, and is at present meant as a brag, or affront, to the farmer, for being more remiss or later than others in reaping the harvest, for which reason the bearer of it must make as good a pair of heels, for fear of being ill used for his indiscretion, as he can.

Whether the appellation of cripple goat may have any the least reference to the Apollonian altar of goats horns, I shall not pretend to determine.

Curious fact relating to the worship of Baal in Ireland.

"The Irish have ever been worshipers of fire, and of Baal, and are so to this day. This is owing to the Roman Catholics, who have artfully yielded to the superstitions of the natives, in order to gain and keep up an establishment, grafting Christianity upon Pagan rites.

"The chief festival, in honour of the sun and fire, is upon the 21st of June, when the sun arrives at the summer solstice, or rather begins its retrograde motion. I was so fortunate, in the summer of 1782, as to have my curiosity gratified by a sight of this ceremony, to a very

* This ancient custom is, to this day, faintly preserved all over Scotland; by what we call the corn-lady, or maiden in a small packet of grain, which is hung up when the reapers have finished.

great

great extent of country. At the house where I was entertained, it was told me, that we should see, at midnight, the most singular sight in Ireland, which was the lighting of fires in honour of the sun. Accordingly, exactly at midnight, the fires began to appear; and taking the advantage of going up to the leads of the house, which had a widely extended view, I saw on a radius of 30 miles, all around, the fires burning on every eminence which the country afforded. I had a farther satisfaction in learning, from undoubted authority, that the people danced round the fires, and at the close went through these fires, and made their sons and daughters, together with their cattle, pass through the fire; and the whole was conducted with religious solemnity."

This account, Mr. Urban, is exceedingly curious; and though I forbear the mention of names, I can venture to assure you that it is authentic.

ALBANICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

I know not whether the portrait of James IV. of Scotland, which I am about to point out, be that inquired after by your correspondent, p. 40; but at Kensington Palace there is one of that monarch, I suppose an original, painted by Mahuise, and also one of James's Queen, by the same artist. These pictures are in the apartment called the Queen's dining-room. A considerable time has elapsed since I visited the Palace, where is a valuable collection of interesting portraits, but little known.

Possibly your correspondent may live in North Britain; if so, he may be able to give me some information relative to the documents supposed to be preserved at Edinburgh, mentioned, vol. LXIV. p. 786.

In which of your former volumes is the fac-simile of the death-warrant of Charles I. with anecdotes of the regicides, to be found? (See LIII. 846.)

P. 786. l. 12. col. 2. "as readily;" dele "as."

D. N.

On the LONGEVITY of the ANTIENTS.

LETTER III.

YOU may remember, Mr. Urban, that the Assyrian or Babylonian empire was afterwards called that of the Medes and Persians. The Kings of Medea possessed the empire for about the space of 300 years; during which whole period of time there were only

nine kings, and two of them reigned half a century each. These monarchs therefore, in point of longevity, approached very near to those of the Babylonian empire. Cyrus the Great (and I might add the Good) was the first of the Persian kings: he came to the crown rather late in life; yet he reigned 30 years, in great tranquillity and happiness. The Median empire, beginning with Cyrus, and ending with Darius, whom some historians call Codomannus, lasted only 230 years; during which short period no less than 14 kings reigned: the longest reign did not exceed 40 years, and some few did not exceed 5, 6, or 7 years. Here is an amazing falling-off indeed! and not easily to be accounted for, unless it may, in some measure, be so from the luxurious and effeminate manners of the Persian court. Perhaps the peasantry, who lived more abstemiously, might be healthier, and live longer. For, it is a true observation, that the luxuries and the superfluities of life contribute more to shorten it than poverty itself, unless that poverty be in an extreme degree. Besides, according to the Grecian historians, the Persian men and women are said to be most beautiful in their persons; and all naturalists, anatomists, and physiologists affirm, that the most beautiful animals of every species enjoy the most health, vigour, and activity, and in general live to the greatest age; and, though there are no existing records to prove the fact, I am strongly inclined to believe, that the common people in Persia were much more healthy and lived longer than the Satraps, or princes; though the latter were saluted by the flatterers in the sublime style of "live for ever." So much for the longevity of the inhabitants of Medea and Persia, both temperate and mild climates. I have hitherto forgot to mention, that, in the ancient empires of Assyria, Babylonia, Medea, and Persia, there were very few physicians, or practitioners of medicine of any sort; and how far this circumstance might or might not contribute to health and longevity, I leave to the gentlemen of the faculty to determine; and remain their and your devoted humble servant, T—r.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

WILL you allow me to enquire, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, if your correspondent

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ent (LXIV. 1091.), in his Remarks on the Reliques of Antient Poetry, is not mistaken, when he says that "James V. (of Scotland) fell at Flodden-field."—I have ever understood that James IV. died in this manner, and James V. a natural death.—Here I cannot help observing how very unfortunate the Stuart family have been, as in other respects, so particularly with regard to their death. James I. was assassinated, in his bed, by the relations of those whom he had punished for mal-administration during his imprisonment. James II. was killed at the siege of Roxburgh. James III. was slain by his subjects in a rebellion. James IV. fell in the battle of Flodden-field. As an additional misfortune, all these were cut off in the prime of life! James V. was the first prince of his family who died a natural death after its elevation to the throne. The fate of his nephew Lord Darnley, of his daughter Mary, Queen of Scots, and of his great-grandson Charles I., is too well known to be mentioned by S. S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IN addition to the hints for improving a new edition of Mr. Gray's *Tour*, allow me to insert the following:

P. 73. Dogen] Dean?

P. 79. "The dress of the men has an antique cast; they wear a kind of puffed Spanish breeches." Surely the antique has no breeches!

P. 79. Cottages built of dark fir.] Qu. What is dark fir?

P. 120. At Linthath an old soldier sits drinking, uninterruptedly, for one and sometimes two days together, without eating. The landlord assured me, that he has drunk twenty-nine bottles of a rhin white wine this day; and he does not appear to be intoxicated.] I think few will give credit to this assertion of the landlord.

VIATOR A. has very accurately pointed out the defects of Mr. Gray's *Tour*; and he is well enabled to do so, having to lately been the tour of Germany, and having resided in most of the Courts there. He has also written, I am informed, a Journal, with much good taste and intelligence; and it is much wished he would gratify his friends with the publication of it. DOMESTICUS B.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 17.

I THINK the sober and well-educated part of the public will consider themselves obliged to your correspondent

"An Enemy to all Ambiguity," vol. LXIV. p. 1084. for his observations on some language he has heard used in the University of Cambridge. I am sorry to find that a learned University is disgraced by such low nonsensical conversation, which appears to me better calculated for the meridian of Chick-lane, or Tothill-fields Bidewell, than any other place I know of; and yet I fear there is reason to apprehend, that some young men of high fashion, and consequently, I presume, of the best education, have been so foolish as to affect to imitate such mean and vulgar language. Your "Occasional Correspondent," vol. LXV. p. 18. charges the former writer with ignorance of the Greek language, for "requiring an explanation of the word *Soph*, and talks about "terms peculiar to all places and professions." I presume it can hardly be supposed that the writer, whoever he may be, (for he is totally unknown to me,) can be ignorant of the meaning of *that* word; but I think your "Occasional Correspondent" will not easily be persuaded, that some of the foolish phrases and expressions, the former writer cites, can be fit for the use of any reputable place or profession, particularly an illustrious seminary of learning. From the mode in which your shrewd but cheerful correspondent, a Cantab. (ead. pag.) treats the observations, I flatter myself, he will be no more disposed to justify the use of such language than myself.

And here, Mr. Urban, permit me to call your attention to that foundation of new-coined fantastical phrases, which are continually meeting our ears, and that even in places where it might be imagined the speakers were better educated than to make it necessary for them to borrow such crutches; for, it cannot be denied that the greater part of the people who use such phrases are silly, affected women, or persons of mean education, who, having no classical knowledge of the language, are ready to pick up any thing new that they meet with, taking, as your correspondent observes, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. If you ask one lady how she does, she will tell you, in a mournful accent, that she has been exceedingly *unwell*; another will complain (and perhaps with abundant reason, if it were during the late frost), that her carriage was extremely *inconvenient* by a scavenger's cart; our men, on the other hand, who formerly were not ashamed of wearing breeches,

as if they thought themselves in the high road to *sans-culottism*, are now all clad in *small-glothes*; instead of having our bargains *authorised* or *guaranteed* by others, as in former days, they must now be *sanctioned* by other persons; our ships are not taken by the enemy, as in former wars they sometimes were, but now they are, *in truth*, almost all *captured*; places, that used formerly to be *overflowed*, are by the late thaw *inundated*, &c. &c. I remember, several years ago, a wag observed, in a public paper, that we had no fewer than 558 guardians of our liberties in the House of Common; but he wished that some few would take upon themselves the kind office of guardians of our language.

But to be serious, Mr. Urban, for which we have, alas! great and abundant cause, *be nuda*, as they may be thought, *ad feria ducunt mala*; at least, they are a proof of the frivolousness, trifling, and affectation, of the age, that it is *maximum in minimis*; and, while it is so attentive to trifles, we have too many proofs of its inattention to, and indifference about, things of real and great importance. Your correspondent J. R.—n, p. 24. writes very sensibly and judiciously on this subject; and Damaspissus, p. 41. in his friendly hints to Mr. Shaw, has some very just observations upon a subject nearly similar.

Before I quit this subject, permit me to make one observation more upon an absurdity which continually occurs of late in the public prints, and from which, excuse me if I say, your publication, which I consider as taking the lead of every periodical one, has not been wholly exempt*; I mean, that of omitting the little word of in titles which are taken from towns or places; for instance, the describing of one nobleman, as earl Manfield, (the first instance in which I observed it,) another, as earl Lauderdale; a third, as earl Moira, &c. Indeed, sorry I am to say, that titles have been made so lamentably cheap during the present reign, and particularly during some of the latter years of it, and such gross absurdities committed in the granting of them, such as, giving two persons a title from the same place; creating persons Irish Peers by titles derived from towns or seats in England or Scotland; giving a person a title from a place in one county, and describing it as being in another, &c.; that it seems to me as if both the grantors and

grantees were at their wit's end to find places to derive their titles from.

P. 1093. If *Tallacotius*, as poor Samuel Butler calls him, were a real, not an imaginary, personage, he probably received his name from the little town of *Tagliacozzo*, in the province of *Abruzzo* *Uitia*, in the kingdom of Naples—a name which, I think, I have, upon some occasion, seen or heard given to him.

P. 1154. b. line 12 from the bottom. —For Richard Cecil, T. of Wansted, read Richard, earl Tylnay.

P. 1184. b. *The memorable inscription*, which your correspondent D. R. has favoured you with for Oliver St. John, esq. son to the duchess of Somerset, *grand-dame* to king Henry VII. excited my curiosity to learn the history of this gentleman's family; and upon enquiry I find that Sir Oliver St. John married Margaret, sister and sole heiress of John de Beauchamp of Bletso, (who was afterwards married to John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and was by him mother of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII.) By her he had two sons, I. Sir John, whose only son Oliver was created lord St. John of Bletso; and II. Oliver, the person here interred, the direct ancestor of the present lord viscount Bolingbroke and St. John.

P. 1198. b. line 7. By the unlucky addition of three superfluous letters at the end of a long word here (*presbyterian*), your compositor has made you guilty of as fair a solecism as ever appeared in print.

I wish your numerous readers, both male and female, to take warning by the unfortunate accident here recorded to have befallen Mr. Wren, (vol. LXIV. p. 1207.) an accident, which I have frequently thought might very probably happen to any one reaching over a candle, perhaps a watch-light, burning on a hearth.

P. 1207. b. I fancy you are mistaken in asserting that the barony of St. John, of Biling, is in abeyance between the late duke of Bolton's daughters; my reason for that idea is, because I conceive that the lord treasurer Powlett was, as you say, created by patent lord St. John of Biling, 30 Hen. VIII. and not called up by writ, whatever claim he might have to the title, as being descended from the heiress of the family.

P. 1230 a. The marquis of Stafford was succeeded as lord privy-seal by earl Spencer; and *be* by the earl of Chatham.

* We in general attend to it. *Edit.*

P. 1210. b. The earl of Bute succeeded his *son*, not his father, as lieutenant of Glamorganshire.

P. 1211. a. For the *Hon. Henry Fitzroy*, read the *Right Hon. lord Henry Fitzroy*, eldest son of the duke of Grafton, by his present duchess.

As to the place of sepulture of the poor young king, and his brother, which P. H. inquires after, Rapin will inform him (sub ann. 1483.), that James Tyrel, their murderer, who was executed temp. Hen. VII. confessed, that, having smothered them in their bed, he caused them to be buried under a little stair-case; and that, in 1674, great heaps of records of bills and answers lying in the Six Clerks Office were removed to be deposited in the White Tower, and a new stair-case was made into the chapel there for the easier conveyance of them thither; the labourers, in digging at the foot of the old stairs, came to a wooden chest, containing the bones of consumed corpses, covered with a heap of stones; which bones, being presumed to be those of these two young princes, king Charles II. ordered to be put into a marble urn, and interred in Henry VIIIth's chapel, Westminster abbey, with a monument of white marble, and an inscription thereon in capital letters, a print of which may be seen in Rapin*.

The letters of your two correspondents, M. B. and E. A. pp. 27 and 29, afford matter of much serious reflection. I am perfectly ignorant who they are, and therefore totally disinterested in any thing I can say in their favour; but they have done themselves credit by what they have written; and you, Mr. Urban, much to your honour, have done what in you lay to enable them by their respective performances to serve the public; be it the concern of that public to profit by such admonitions before it is too late.

M. B. has said much, and much to the purpose, upon the causes of the downfall of the French clergy; may they not be resolved into two words, which he himself has used—"superstitious ignorance?" Let us take warning by their example, let us guard against that *esprit du corps*, which is too ready to

substitute the authority of the church, of any church, be it what it may, in the place of that of its supreme head and sovereign. M. B. says, that the clergy of our church "assert no powers but such as are deduced from the genuine source of their religion;" would to God that their whole practice would bear to be measured by that standard! The time will come, when it will appear that "the genuine source of our religion" does not authorize a man to receive *goals per annum*, and then to leave his diocese to providence, and spend his time in wandering about the world.

Upon the subject of the melancholy consequences arising from pluralities and non-residence, I could add much from my own experience to the observations of E. A. but I will only say, that I fear it will one day be found that not only the individuals who are chargeable therewith, but the legislature that allows of them, will have a long and severe account to give of their conduct in these respects. Let all who are concerned read the letter and charges of the good bishop of London, and enquire whether he would not recommend an immediate reformation. It is not merely proclaiming a fast, it is not "a man's afflicting his soul for a day,"* by which we can hope to conciliate the favour of heaven; but let us "turn from our evil ways," let us reform what we know in our consciences is wrong; and that immediately, and without delay. How happy would it be, could we see in the Legislature a spirit of religious improvement, a disposition by all possible means to encourage the observance of the Sabbath, and attendance upon public worship! an attention to "the weightier matters of the law," with a proper contempt of trifling forms and insignificant ceremonies! a wish to revise and improve the translation of the Holy Scriptures, that every possible encouragement may be given to read them, and every assistance to understand them, toward which so many pious and learned men, both in church and out of it, have, to their immortal honour, taken so much pains! and to revise and improve also the prayers of the church, not by dropping orthodox doctrines, because they may be unfashionable, but by expunging every thing which may furnish one with a just ground of objecting, or may tend to mislead another! Personal reformation, I hope, I should be happy to do any thing in my power to promote in myself and

* To the same purpose writes S. S. and adds: "It is said, that king Richard gave an order to his chaplain to take up the bodies that were buried in the Tower, and them in consecrated ground; this order, it is supposed, the chaplain did not

* See Bishop Lowth.

any others, over whom I have any influence; but national reformation must be the work of the legislature; it is in their power, and in theirs only, to effect it, and every thing within the limits of human power they might effect, had they a disposition to it; for there is no want of abilities in the British Senate.

I am a man of peace, Mr. Urban, disposed to "be subject to the higher powers, not only for wrath, but (I hope) also for conscience sake," and (I trust also) a man of charity; I know and respect many a Catholic, I have cheerfully given my mite for the relief of the French emigrant clergy; but I wish you to put our legislators upon their guard, that they may not go too fast in their concessions to people of that religion, neither here nor in Ireland; in some instances already, I believe, *they have had reason to repent of their confidence*; and permit me to assure them, that Popery is the same it ever was, and *that* religion, which professes to believe in a power on earth that can dispense with all moral obligation, never can deserve to be confided in. It may be said, modern Catholics deny that power—to that I answer—if so, it is because modern Catholics have lost their religion; and, I presume, irreligion will not be able to furnish a recommendation to the minds of sober people. God forbid that I should be an advocate for persecution in any view of it; but there is an eternal difference between toleration and admission to power and influence. Let us remember the pains that have been taken by many learned and worthy divines of our church, both in former and later days, to explain the prophecies concerning mystical Babylon, and the exhortations they have grounded upon them to engage us (and let us be persuaded to attend to those exhortations), to "come out from her, and be separate," not to be so eager to enter into alliances with her, nor to take her into our bosom; "that we may not be partakers of her sins, nor receive of her plague." In line 3. of Mr. B's letter, for interested read *interesting*.

P. 31. b. line 20 For I have learned, read *Ye have learned*.

P. 42. b. The epitaph on Mrs. Dennis informs us that she died in 1780, in the infancy of her husband; and you inform us in the note, Mr. Urban, that he died in 1711; how are these things to be reconciled?

GENT. MAG. February, 1795.

P. 41. Dr. Johnson writes *turni* with an *i*, but has not condescended to say a word about its etymology, so that thence no judgement can be formed as to its orthography. Bailey writes it also with an *i*, but (8vo edition) derives the second syllable from the Saxon *Neape*, whence I think it may be fairly inferred, that it ought to be written with an *e*, which has been my idea ever since I heard *Neaps*, *Neaps*, cried about the streets of Edinburgh, for sale twenty years ago.

P. 79. b. For Tuesday Jan. 20. read Monday, Jan. 19. and for two houses, read one house. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN.

Feb. 5.

YOUR correspondent F. A. S. p. 32. will find the same anecdote of *scape-goat* related by the learned Herman Witsius, in his *Economy of the Covenants*; I have not the books by me at present, so that I cannot refer to the exact place where it may be found, but to the best of my recollection he credits it.

I agree intirely with your correspondent *A Friend to the Church*; the unendowed clergy are, in this kingdom, in a most miserable situation. There is, in London, a society for the relief of poor distressed clergymen; and some of the cases which come before them are really shocking; many instances occur of curates, whose salaries do not exceed 15*l. per annum*, having families of six or more children to maintain on that slender stipend.

I have been informed, that a bill is this Session to be brought into the Irish Parliament, for allowing the Roman-Catholic bishops salaries of 200*l.* and the curates 50*l.* each; should this pass, I think it will be an act of great injustice to the junior clergy in the establishment. I am no enemy to the toleration granted to the Catholics; it was just and necessary; but thus to favour them, while the others are starving, is both unjust and unnecessary.

An Enemy to all Ambiguity states the men of Magdalen college to be "a set of rippish quizzers;" for the honour of this society, of which I boast myself a member, I must explain the origin of that term, and how it became applied to us. In this college discipline had been much neglected, when the learned and reverend Samuel Key was appointed

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ed tutor; he immediately began by enforcing a proper degree of attention to study, regularity in attendance on lectures, chapel, &c. by which means the odious term of *quix* (which was first applied to persons of a slovenly habit and unpleasant address and deportment,) was fixed on every one of our society; but, to the credit of our tutors be it added, no college, in proportion to its number of pupils, has, since that epoch, sent out so many men, who have distinguished themselves as scholars, in the University. I have added this, not out of any doubt of the ability of a *Cantab* (in whom I recognize I. B. of *Sidon*, well known by the appellation of the *risory poet*); but being more intimately acquainted with the prætor, I flatter myself, I am better qualified to explain it. MAGDALENIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13

IN 1648 was published, "An Itinerary, containing a Voyage made through Italy in the years 1646 and 1647. By Jo. Raymond, Gent." It is a very indifferent performance, containing little information, and much superstition and ignorance; such as his supposing the tarantula to be a fly, and afterwards an eel: his describing the herb basilico as producing the scorpion, &c. Can any of your readers furnish an account of this person, for whom the dictionaries, &c. have been in vain consulted?

The sensible remarks in your last volume upon the numerous provincial coins now in circulation are entitled to much commendation. Your Occasional Correspondent has certainly offered a very plausible defence of them, and shewn their manifest superiority over the vile Birmingham counterfeits of the national copper coinage. Many of them, however, are still liable to great objection, not so much for want of due weight; for, as the above writer has justly remarked, it signifies little whether they weigh more or less, provided the owners are always *willing* to exchange them for current coin; but for want of the name of the tradesman to whom they belong, or places whence issued. This is the case with many of them, such as those which are "current every where." It would be well if the circulation of these were altogether stopped. A question likewise arises, not only whether the tradesman is liable to exchange counterfeits, but whether he is by law

compellable to exchange those, which he has really issued; though the latter must one should suppose be tolerably clear, if it be considered that these tokens are in fact promissory notes. Most of the tradesmen's tokens struck between the years 1648 and 1672 were changeable by the owners. A few which carried their intrinsic value needed not such a promise; and the latter mode of making them of a fair and marketable weight ought at this time to be the *sine qua non* of their currency. The sanction of government to such a measure would be the only means of preventing, or at least of checking, counterfeits, without which there would arise innumerable forgeries, by which the poor and ignorant would be great sufferers. After all, a government copper coinage of intrinsic value would be the most serviceable to the people, and put an end to the frequent inconveniences that happen from an obstructed circulation. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IN your Mag. for 1791, p. 526, in some account of the Baronet family of Kniveton of Mircaston, co. Derby, in which Sir Thomas Kniveton, who (according to Collins's Baronetage, Vol. 1. p. 220.) enjoyed the title of baronet, and was gentleman pensioner to Charles II. and James II. is called Captain Kniveton. This Sir Thomas Kniveton, I am told, went into Anglesea, or into some other part of Wales, near thereto; and I shall be glad if any of your correspondents can inform me whether this be true, and at what place, and when Sir Thomas died, and whether he left any issue male or female. I know the modern Baronetages state the title to be extinct, but probably they state many titles to be extinct, when, in fact, the persons who should enjoy them are only in obscurity.

On the 3d of May, 1653, Sir Andrew Kniveton, the elder brother of Sir Thomas, was a prisoner in the rules of the King's Bench for divers debts, amounting to 3800l. and was first committed, August 30, 1651. Do any of your correspondents know when and where he died, and whether he left any female issue? D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

SINCE it is universally admitted, that our trade with China is disadvantageous, from our being obliged to pay for their teas, &c. in hard silver; is it not

not surprising, that no attempts have ever been made, in any of our colonies, to cultivate the shrub, which furnishes these fragrant leaves; now so generally made use of twice a day by all ranks and degrees, from the prince to the beggar?

Dr Halde tells us, that the tea-shrub grows in the Southern provinces of China; and particularly mentions, that the spot, whence the green tea comes, is a mountain called *Kiang nan*, in the latitude of 29. 58. It seems, the culture is much the same as vines in a vineyard; the plants are kept low, or they would soon run up to seven or eight feet in height. In the space of four or five years, they must be planted anew, or the leaf will become thick, hard, and rough. The flower is white, and in the form of a rose, composed of five leaves, which is succeeded by a berry, in the shape of a nut, a little moist, and of no bad taste.

As we have not much difficulty in raising these plants in our hot-houses, it is to be presumed, they would easily succeed in other parts as well as in China; and as, from the latitude of our New South Wales settlement, there is reason to think the climate equal to the *Kiang nan* mountain, it surely would be worth while to have the experiment made there; which, ^{or} crowned with success, would be attended with advantages too obvious to be mentioned. China and Sydney are not so very distant but plants might be carried with safety from one to the other; and there are many trees, in this ancient and extensive empire, which seem worth transplanting into our Southern colony.

Some of your correspondents possibly may be able to throw light on this subject, particularly those who were in the suite of the late Chinese embassy, and it certainly is deserving of being attended to; for, if Sydney be too cold, there can be little doubt that a spot might be found in the extensive coast of New South Wales, where the tea-shrub could be rendered as productive as in China.

Yours, &c. ALPHONSE.

Mr. URBAN, *Walsingham, Feb. 11.*
YOUR correspondent I. P. having quoted the authority of his anonymous friend, (an eminent M. D.) in support of an idea, that the *hydrophobia* is not communicable by the bite of a dog, I am induced to transmit the fol-

lowing recent *fact* for insertion in your valuable Repository.

In the month of October last, a mad dog attacked and bit several persons in this neighbourhood, in consequence of which a woman and a child died in the utmost agonies of canine madness. The others having fortunately had immediate chirurgical assistance, and the lacerated parts being cut out, providentially experienced no farther inconvenience than the temporary anxiety of mind which so dreadful a situation may easily be conceived to occasion. NORFOLK 1815.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

THE following short notices refer to your last and present volumes; and may not perhaps be unacceptable, as continuing the Miscellaneous Remarks in p. 823 of your last volume.

Mr. Watton's truly "elegant poem," celebrated in pp. 806, 7, is surely misrepresented when described as an "Ode." The lines are all heroic, and were by himself intitled, "Verses on Sir Joshua Reynolds's painted Window at New College, Oxford." They first appeared in print in 1782, quarto. This date is improperly omitted in the octavo volume, on which some strictures occur, in p. 792 of your LXIId volume.

Of "Sir George or Sir Charles Beaumont's Miscellany," enquired after in p. 824 col. 2, I know nothing; but the ingenious Mr. Spence published "Moralities, by Sir Harry Beaumont," in an octavo pamphlet, in 1753. See J. Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," VIII. p. 4. *note*.

P. 861, col. 2, l. 24, for "Hales" read "Hall;" and in your "Index of Names" erase the former, and add the reference to the latter. Should we not in line 55 add "Cambridge;" as also in p. 870, col. 1, l. 21?

P. 904, col. 2, l. 40, for "when" read "now." See p. 1008, col. 1, l. 3. But, alas! in p. 1157, col. 2, this worthy and intelligent correspondent is numbered among the dead!

P. 918, col. 2, l. 30, for "IL." read "I;" and, in l. 47, for "Thelavius" read "Fhelavius."

P. 920, col. 2, l. 27, read "863."

P. 1010, l. *ult.* for "34" read "134."

P. 1023, col. 1, l. 16. See an elegant epitaph upon this learned crickick in p. 782 of your LXIId volume.

P. 1175. Some account of Klimius was before given in p. 296; to which your Index has omitted the reference.

P. 1211,

P. 1211, col. 2, l. *ult.* for "dec." read "resigned."

Had your correspondent, in p. 7 of your *present* volume, attended to the first paragraph in p. 823 of your last volume, he would probably have omitted his correction of "Mr. Boswell's quotation from our Burial Service," as already acknowledged "erroneous" by the author himself. The correction also of vol. II. p. 234, is already made by him in his *octavo* edition.

P. 16, col. 2, l. 57, erase "probably;" and see your vol. LVIII. p. 604.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 20.

WERE your Index true to its trust, or had Mr. Barret been more attentive to the truth of facts than the vagaries of fiction; we might have found the Hon. Dames Barrington's predecessors in *Gent. Mag.* XXXIII. 98, or in the History of Bristol. Mr. B. succeeded Sir Michael Foster, *knt.* as recorder of Bristol; and was, first, Justice of Angelsea about 1776; secondly, of Chester, about 1779.

Taylor White was succeeded as second Justice of Chester by him, Dec. 1756. (XXVI. 596.)

In 1726 William Watts, B. D. was archdeacon of Llandaff: in 1755 John Fulham, M. A. held that office.

If your entries of Promotions have all the accuracy of deeds or *Gazettes*, Bp. Barrington was made Bp. of Landaff in

June, 1769; Mr. Fulham, archdeacon of Landaff, July 13, 1777.

In 1726 John Davies, B. D. was precentor of St. David's: in 1755 John Morgan, B. D. held that office. Dr. Jekyll died about March 1777.

In your register of his death, XL. 148, and under his print engraved by Vertue, no *knighthood* is given to Alex. Denton, Justice of the Common Pleas.

John Harvey, esq. I find to have been second Justice of Brecknock circuit in 1755; he died, as I believe, July 30, 1764, and was succeeded by John Richmond, esq. in the following month.

I find — Fane, esq. second Justice of Carmarthen circuit in 1726; and John Pollen, esq. first Justice of the same in 1755.

May 17, 1750, died Thomas Martyn, esq. a Welsh Judge, who was succeeded in the same month by Taylor White, esq. probably in the Angelsea circuit.

Sept 22, 1756, died the Hon. John Talbot, second Justice of Chester; in which office he was succeeded by Mr. White about three months after.

Thomas Anglish, esq. late accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, died Dec. 31, 1785. Mr. Baron Thomson (then Master in Chancery) succeeded him as accountant-general in January 1786.

In 1773, Francis Maseres, esq. was appointed Cusitor Baron upon the death of John Tracy Atkins, esq.

Yours, &c. D. H.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1794.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 30, 1794. *continued.*

THE *Solicitor General* replied at great length to what was advanced by Mr. Sheridan; he contended there was abundant matter of proof to substantiate the charge of high treason brought against the prisoners at the late trials, and that, if it were not treasonable to solicit and open a correspondence with the French Convention, and attempt to call together a Convention in this country, that was to adopt the forms and opinions of that of France, he was at a loss to define what should be called high treason. He next proceeded to animadvert rather severely on the verdict given by the juries; and assured gentlemen that, if the jurors were well acquainted as he was with the

nature and force of the evidence, they would not have hesitated to hold the prisoners guilty (*how much laughter, and cry of, Hear him!*); to convince even were the prisoners themselves that there existed a treasonable conspiracy, that one of them (Mr. Hoine Tooke) confessed, and declared upon oath, that he did not disbelieve the existence of plots, but that the proofs were not sufficiently strong or satisfactory to convict the prisoners who were brought to trial.

Mr. Brandling interrupted the *Solicitor General*; and declared he could not hear in silent unconcern the disorderly language of the Learned Gentleman, or his indecorous animadversions on the proceedings of a court of justice, and the verdict of an English jury, whose rights he should ever cherish and revere.

Here the *Speaker* interfered, and delivered

livered it as his opinion, that the Solicitor-general was perfectly in order, as nothing had fallen from him that was not strictly in reply to what was advanced by the gentleman whose observations gave rise to the present conversation.*

Mr. Fox next controverted the opinions, and refuted the arguments, advanced by the Solicitor-general, in a vein of pleasantry uncommonly happy. He touched upon the assertion of the learned crown lawyer, that, if the juries on the late trials were as well informed as he was of the force and convincing evidence of the proofs that there existed a conspiracy, he would not have failed to find the prisoners guilty. Mr. Fox assured the House, he perfectly coincided in opinion with the juries, and that he did not feel a greater degree of conviction from the speech of the Learned Gentleman this night, than they seemed to be impressed with from his wonderful exertions on a former occasion. The juries had discharged their duty with honesty and integrity, and satisfaction to the publick; had it been otherwise, the lives of all would be precarious. Not one person that was indicted was found guilty. How then could the existence of the conspiracy be proved? I do not say the prosecutors were fatigued, said Mr. Fox; but the publick was. If there was a conspiracy, it was not known. And why was it not known before the country was reduced to such a shameful and mortifying situation? If there be no necessity, why should they recur to the old trick of alarm, when so many persons, whom they formerly suspected and accused, have been found innocent? Whatever the Learned Gentleman might have supposed, the verdicts had surely proved that there was no conspiracy; that is, no treasonable conspiracy—and, if there were any other, since those persons were acquitted, it can be supported only by conjecture. Juries are not composed of placemen and pensioners; of men who are promised, or promise themselves, Peerages; nor do they, like the Committee who furnished the Report, look up to party connexions, or indulge themselves with party expectations. I have gone more at length into this argument, said Mr. Fox, than I intended, as all those will do who feel deeply and warmly for the Constitution. Remember, that the prosecutors maintained as advocates men

who possessed the authority of Judges. Had not the charges failed, we might have given a date to the existence of our civil liberty by trials by analogy. If it be really the intention of Ministers to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, it is plain to see that there is nothing too desperate for their ambition. When the day comes, concluded Mr. Fox, the subject will, I hope, be properly discussed; in the mean time, I shall give my vote for the repeal of the act of last session; and I consider the House and my country greatly obliged to my friend for his endeavours to obtain it.

Mr. Serjeant Adair conceived himself alluded to in some of the remarks that fell from the last speaker. He was bold to say, that whatever doctrines or opinions he delivered and maintained were the result of close examination and intimate conviction; that he scorned to mingle or conceal them, but that, as a lawyer and a man, he candidly and confidently avowed them, and that, were he capable of acting otherwise, he would deem it a disgrace to the profession to which he had the honour to belong.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan, respectively offered many remarks by way of explanation. The latter gave notice, that to-morrow he would submit a motion to the House, for repealing the Act passed during the last Session for the suspending of the Habeas Corpus.

The nominal motion on Clandestine Outlaws was read a third time, and carried.

Mr. Sheridan then moved an inquiry into the nomination of a third Secretary of State, an office which, he said, was abolished and suppressed by an act of Parliament, commonly called Mr. Burke's Bill. He here indulged in a strain of wit and railery on the simplicity and disinterestedness of the right hon. secretary, whom he styled the political Alcides, who, in spite of the vigour of his habit, and perseverance of his industry, confessed that he was so overpowered by the pressure and variety of business he had to transact, that his nights were without sleep, and his days without relaxation; and that all these accumulated exertions were made without the wish or expectation of any additional emolument.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there was no violation either of the letter or of the spirit of Mr. Burke's bill. There

There was no increase of emoluments or salary, and, consequently, not the smallest foundation for the observations of the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Dundas begged leave to say, if he had enjoyed any emolument under the Government as a Secretary of State, he should have had no difficulty openly to avow it. He had possessed a very laborious and extensive department, and was at last released from the labour and from the emoluments of it. He assured the hon. gentleman, he had received no salary for it. His Majesty had thought proper to put the greatest part of that business into much abler and better hands, both as to abilities and integrity; and he certainly felt that the public had made a great acquisition by the change. The noble Duke discharged every part of that important duty with credit and honour to himself, as well as with the greatest advantage to the public; and he thought that the hon. gentleman, who had formerly been so much in the habit of praising that noble Duke, might, on that occasion, have spoken of him in a different manner.

Mr. Fox said, he thought Mr. Burke's bill did not apply to this case. The act which regulated this business did honour to the author of it (Mr. Burke); but he wished to know whether this was to be the construction of that bill, that there might be three Secretaries of State, provided two of them only were members of the House of Commons.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* here observed, as before, that Mr. Burke's bill was violated neither in the letter nor the spirit of it; as there was no extension of emolument, or greater proportion of salary than formerly.

The Speaker proceeded to read His Majesty's Speech, when

Sir Edward Knatchbull rose, and begged leave to move an Address, which he prefaced with a very few observations on the King's Speech. For the conduct and events of the war, Ministers were responsible, and he doubted not they would be able to give competent satisfaction to the House. The negotiation of the States of Holland he judged unworthy of any comment. However anxious he might be for peace, he would be sorry that it was concluded on terms incompatible with the security of the country, and the safety of other nations. The resources of France are in a state of the most rapid decline, whereas our commerce and ma-

nufactures are in unexampled state of prosperity. If ever this country submit to treat with the present rulers of France, he said, adieu to the glory of these kingdoms. He concluded by moving an address, the echo of the speech.

Mr. Canning seconded the address. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on some political questions, there are some points in his Majesty's Speech, upon which there can be no difference in decision. There are other points on which I trust a difference will not manifest itself to-night. An immediate and honourable peace are ideas which cannot be easily reconciled. He referred to the decision of former Sessions, in which the necessity of the war, and the expediency of persisting in it, had been frequently decreed; and from that time circumstances are not so much changed as to induce a change in resolution. He was far indeed from denying, that some circumstances were materially altered from the rising of last Session. But these involved no degree of culpability on the Managers of the war. He saw the reverses in the dereliction of our allies, and in the unparalleled exertions of our enemies. He said he should not be surprized, though it be insisted on that all the calamities were foretold. It is most true, it was foretold, that our Allies would forsake us, and that the enemy would make unexampled efforts; but it is not difficult to predict evil, and when the predictions are justified by the event, it affords matter of easy triumph. We also have had our predictions, which also have been fulfilled.

When the Republic came forward to public view with Colossal strength, with one hand grasping the treasure and the property of the nation, and with the other shedding the blood of its citizens, we predicted that it would dissolve in anarchy. The present system, which is called a system of Moderatism, differs from Jacobinism only in power. It retains all the hostile and diabolical principles which made the former detestable; and it has lost all the energy which rendered it permanent. The expenditure of France, since the commencement of the war, has amounted to the enormous sum of 126,000,000 sterling annually, and this has been raised by rapacity and extortion. The value of Assignats has been raised beyond the usual rate, and purchaseable commodities have been lowered in their price. It follows, that the system of Moderatism, by reducing their

their Assignats, and raising the price of provisions to their ancient standard, must diminish the resources of the kingdom.

He relied on the exhausted state of their finances, and in our resources, which are almost untouched, and in the inextinguishable spirit of Englishmen; and in such reliance he thought himself justifiable in seconding the Address.

Mr. *Wilberforce* next rose up. He had made the present question a subject of serious deliberation; and though he remained for some time in considerable doubt, his decision obliged him to differ from those with whose sentiments he usually acquiesced. His honourable friend, Mr. Canning, insisted, that the difference between the circumstances of the present and last session were trivial; but it surely is not a small difference, that Jacobinism has now expired, that the supporters of the former arbitrary measures are cut off, and that the powerful confederacy with which we were then leagued is now no more. The States of Holland and of the Empire sued for peace; and the King of Prussia, from whom we expected ample succours, had withdrawn his troops from the field. At the commencement of the last campaign we were able to bring a greater force into the field than at any former period, and this we can never do again; and yet France has been able to repel all our attacks; and when we swept them from Holland, they returned like the reflux of the ocean.

If there has been no mismanagement in the last campaign, the argument in favour of peace becomes stronger than before; under all the changes of men and measures in France, the army has continued firmly attached to one cause. Our powerful resources will ensure us peace on honourable terms; and though that peace may be insecure, yet the danger of prosecuting the war much more than counterbalances this insecurity. Could a counter-revolution be effected, he would vote for persisting in the war, but the revolution has now continued upwards of five years, and a numerous and rising generation look with horror and detestation on the ancient government.

He much distrusted the assertion of the hon. gentleman, that France was drained of her resources. By looking into the history of Great Britain for the last century, it would be found that much blood and treasure had been wasted from this erroneous idea. God forbid that we could bring our forces

into action in the same manner as they can; they are even stronger than before, inasmuch as oppression and tyranny have given place to a system to which the people are more attached. He therefore thought that peace might and ought to be concluded; and moved an amendment to the address to that effect.

Mr. *Duncombe* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Wyndham*, the Secretary at War, went into a discussion of the different arguments of the hon. genl. who had moved the amendment. It had been alledged by him that the armies of the enemy were too powerful, and that therefore we ought to make peace. But was that a language which ought to be held by any man who had a remaining sentiment of courage or magnanimity within him? There were some things in which he thought it would be wise in us even to copy the example of the French, and that was their perseverance and vigour. Did they relax when their armies were driven back from Aix la Chapelle, within their own country? Did they abate their mighty and enterprising industries on this event? No; they returned with fresh vigour to the charge. And ought *Brutus* to be outdone by them in any feature of fortitude? He could not dismiss this point without marking on the hon. mover of the address's precise situation. He by his individual vote had, as far as that went, embarked the country in the war. Was it now fair, having so done, at a crisis of occasional disaster to abandon it?

Mr. *Banks* acknowledged that he had voted for the war because he thought it just and necessary; but if the Convention could not be dissolved, it was madness to continue the war; and it appeared to him that the Republican government in France would continue longer than the war could do. Sooner or later we must make peace.

Mr. *Buxton* made no doubt but the proceedings of that night would be received with acclamations in the National Convention. The distress of this country was great indeed, he himself had seen it; but, great as it was, rather than prostrate himself or this nation at the foot of the Convention, he would spill every drop of his blood, and spend every pound in his pocket.

Mr. *Pitt* now rose: he remarked, that some gentlemen seemed to conceive that the speech from his Majesty pledged the country never to make peace with the Republican Government of France.

The speech did not contain any such pledge. He conceived that no peace ought to be made with the present government of France, unless the pressure of circumstances was so great as to render a peace absolutely necessary.

In speaking of the present rulers of France, he conceived that they only differed from Robespierre in the same degree as Robespierre did from Brissot, who incited the war against this country.

In reply to those who wished for peace, he asked, what sort of peace could be obtained? Ought this country to leave the French in possession of the Austrian Netherlands? Could Great Britain give up the colonies she has conquered from the French? No. But had any person a right to suppose that the French will agree to the *status quo*? They had not.

Mr. Pitt proceeded now to a long and laboured investigation of the French finances, which he attempted to prove were in so deranged and ruinous a situation, as to be unable to resist the resources of this country.

In the conclusion of his speech he said, that, if this country should not be assisted by Prussia, the British army might be increased to such an amount as to supply the deficiency, and to act with more effect; that France, with exhausted finances and declining resources, would thus be unable to resist the force which Austria and Great Britain could bring against her during the next campaign.

Mr. Fox, after having expressed his satisfaction that some Amendment had been moved, congratulated those gentlemen who, convinced of the ruinous tendency of the war, had determined no longer to support it.

He asserted, in opposition to Mr. Pitt, that the Address did pledge the country not to make peace with the present Government of France, except, as the Minister said, in a case of absolute necessity.

He alluded to the disasters of the campaign, and stated that the history of modern Europe furnished no instance of such brilliant victories as the French had gained during the campaign. They had seized all the Netherlands and half of Holland, all the left bank of the Rhine, part of Piedmont, all Navarre, and part of Catalonia.

He insisted that peace with France would not destroy the government of this country; that we had been engaged in former wars, in which we had proposed terms of peace, and that this proposition had never been attended with

any degradation.

He affirmed, that we were without allies; that the Dutch had seceded; and the King's speech made no mention of any Alliances that had been concluded with the Continental Powers. He insinuated that no more confidence ought to be placed in Austria than in Prussia. Alluding to the situation of France, he stated, that the French Republic had lost none of its vigour since the fall of Robespierre; that the French were not disaffected; that no insurrections existed now at Lyons, Bourdeaux, or La Vendee.

He expressed a doubt, whether the acquisition of Corsica would do good to the cause.

Adverting to the appointment of Earl Spencer, in the room of the Earl of Chatham, he commented on the manner in which the trade of the country had been neglected.

He concluded by moving, as an Amendment to Mr. Wilberforce's motion, that the words "recent events that had occurred in France" should be omitted. The reason of this motion was, that he conceived any allusion to the events that had taken place in France irrelevant.

Mr. Dundas said, that, on the subject of the West Indies, and the other matters introduced in the debate, he should be ready to give answers when they came again before the House; but, at that late hour, he declined entering on them. In justification of the late Lord of the Admiralty, however, he begged to say a few words.

At no period had our navy been increased with more rapidity and ability, or had it been more superior to that of the enemy, or more successful. During Earl Chatham's naval administration we had taken or destroyed 20 ships of the line; 20 frigates of upwards of 32 guns; 8 frigates of less force, and 28 other vessels of war; while, on the contrary, the French had only taken and destroyed of our ships, one of the line; two frigates of more than 32 guns; one smaller frigate, and 6 other ships of war. Whenever an opportunity had offered, our navy had triumphed, and they could do no more.

Soon after four o'clock the House divided, when there appeared,

For the Amendment	-	73
Against it	-	246

The original Address was then put, and carried.

(To be continued.)

II. *The Antiquities of Athens**, measured and delineated by James Stuart, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects. Volume the Third†.

WITH pleasure we resume the contemplation of this work, which does so much credit to the national genius and taste, and consoles Mr. S's plan; and to regret the loss of its author as its editor would be to pay a bad compliment to the friend who, on the death of Mr. Newton, undertook that task for the present volume. This friend is no other than Mr. Reveley, whose drawings brought all Athens and Egypt before our eyes, when he exhibited them to select visitors, and make us regret that he has not yet offered them to the publick. Who so fit to express the ideas of Mr. S. and to supply them, as a man who had himself attentively examined the same subjects? Accordingly, Mr. R. candidly informs us where he has filled up the interstices both of description and drawing, and continued Mr. S's observations by his own when he visited the spot, in 1785. The map of Greece, in general, will be found to be more accurate than any yet published, as it has Mr. S's surveys of Attica and other parts which he visited. The Morea is also laid down from a MS map never yet published. The map of Attica, though imperfect, is yet by much the most accurate survey that has been made of this province; however, having nothing laid down but from authority, it appears unfinished, as it was not thought proper to compete it farther than the authorities warranted. The chart of the port of Athens is entirely from Mr. S's survey; but, as he had left no scale upon the drawings, one has been obtained by Mr. Anonimus. Some drawings in the Dilettanti Society are here engraved; and Mr. R. has enlarged on the Parthenon. The progress of the Roman taste, and the connexion between it and the Grecian, are accurately traced in the arch of Adrian and the monument of Philopappus. The perfect state in which the ancient monuments here remain, which have not been destroyed by violence, is a proof of the judgement with which they were constructed with large blocks, and consolidating the whole with roofs, wisely in so small a temple.

* In the errata it is corrected—of Athens, Corinth, Salonicha, and Delos.

† The second was reviewed in vol. LX. p. 141.

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the Choragic monument of Lycistrates, made of one single piece of marble. The strictures on Sir William Chambers's ideas of Grecian architecture are not more just than candid; while they convict him of the most unfavourable prejudices, unsupported by reasoning or experience. Due praise is conferred on the masculine boldness and dignity of the Grecian and Doric; and the proper compliment paid to the Dilettanti Society, for their publications, which are censured without distinction by Sir William. The judicious preface cannot be too much studied; it would suffer by abridging; but we cannot withhold the concluding paragraph from our readers:

"No one ever denied that Rome, in her splendour, expended greater sums in erecting public buildings than the Greeks at any period; nor can any one regret, more sincerely than I do, the ruined and imperfect state in which their remains have come down to us. But I regret equally the same catastrophe that has happened to the Greeks. What I have had principally in view is, to deprecate the exclusion of any of the means of science from the attention of the student. Various knowledge is the true source of excellence; and he that is impressed with a genuine ambition ought to embrace every opportunity that can possibly be held out to him. I am far from conceiving any apology to be necessary, or from attempting any thing of the kind, in behalf of Grecian architecture. Nothing can plead so successfully on the part of that wonderful people as their own intrinsic merit; and their productions need only to be seen in order to their being admired. At the same time I am happy to see so large a collection of the productions of Greece as are contained in the present work; and I flatter myself that very little injury will be done to this interesting question, either by the attack of Sir William upon the taste of the Grecians, or upon the constructions of the ancients in general. Let us, by allowing all the merit due to the exertions of both people (for, as the science of the one sprang out of the other, it would be very strange if either should deserve entire annihilation), extend the bounds of a profession acknowledged to be "too much circumscribed by rules;" endeavour at least to equal our predecessors in imitation of the Romans, while we profit of our additional advantages in an acquaintance with Greece; and, banishing the distinctions of style, manner, and climate, throw open a grand field for the display of genius."

'That the Genius of North Britain

* "See the second edition of Sir William's treatise."

does not build for immortality may be seen in the great works at Luton, Edinburgh, and the Strand, which have not lasted so long as their authors.

Observations on the plan of Athens introduce this work, and are illustrated by an engraving of it, and of the Piræus. Follows the map of Attica, with observations, with the ancient and modern names of towns, villages, monasteries, farms, &c.; which, imperfect as it was left by Mr. S., conveys great information, and shews his attentive researches.

Chap. I. treats of the temple of Theseus, with 24 plates. On the metopes of the East front are represented the labours of Hercules, and on the four metopes next that front, both on the North and South sides, are eight of the achievements of Theseus.

Chap. II. the temple of Jupiter Olympius [mis-jointed into the columns of Adrian; in which stood the famous statue of Jupiter by Phidias. This chapter is illustrated with 3 plates.

Chap. III. the arch of Theseus, or of Hadrian, supposed the *arch of Theseus*, mentioned by Plutarch, in his Life of Theseus, and probably rebuilt by Adrian; with 10 plates.

Chap. IV. the Ionic frontispiece of the aqueduct erected by Adrian at the reservoir dug at the foot of mount Antheusmus.

Chap. V. the monument of Philopappus, the grandson of Antiochus IV. last king of Commagene, and others of his family, commemorated in Greek and Latin inscriptions, in 11 plates.

Chap. VI. contains a Doric temple at Corinth, prior to the time of Pericles, but of which Mr. S. left no description. It occupies 4 plates; the last of which is a finished South-east view, by Mr. Cozens, of the Acro-Corinthos.

Chap. VII. three arches of the bridge over the Ilissô, totally destroyed in 1785; and the rude masses of the Stadium Palæstræum; 3 plates.

Chap. VIII. the Odeum, built by Herodes Atticus, in honour of his wife Regilla.

Chap. IX. the *Iscantada* at Salonicha; 13 plates. Five Corinthian columns on their pedestals support an entablature, over which is an Attic, adorned with figures in alto relievo. On the side next the street are a Victor, a Medea on Helier, Telphus, and Ganymede; and next the court a Bacchante crowned with vine-leaves, another dancing and playing on the flute, and Bac-

chus, and Leda. Not the slightest trace of the destruction of this building can be observed.

Chap. X. treats of the uninhabited desert island Delos; and gives 5 plates (the fifth not described) of the Doric temple of Apollo, and the portico of Philip king of Macedon. The few inscribed stones, described and engraved at the head of the chapter, including the two famous old ones, are said to have been *taken away by the Russians* in the last war with the Turks.

Chap. XI. an Ionic colonnade near the lantern of Demosthenes; 2 plates.

Chap. XII. some antiquities, which, from their ruined state, are more inconsiderable; 1 plate.

Whoever contemplates the "universal torpor which possess the minds of men on the destruction of the Roman empire, in so much that, for some centuries, the exertions of Virtue and Genius seemed to have ceased,—the stately monuments of public magnificence or private luxury were demolished, those beautiful forms and proportions which had excited the admiration of ages become mutilated and defaced, the arts themselves, from which the most marvellous effects had arisen, were for a time extinguished," will see but too much reason to fear that the same desolation is ready to overspread Europe, begun in France, and thence spreading wherever her conquests have extended, and, should the Northern hve be again called in, the havoc would be completed, and Arts and Sciences be buried in one common confusion with Religion and Morality, no more to revive on this globe.

12. *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham.* By William Hutchinson, F. A. S. Vol. III. with Enlargements.

THIS being the concluding volume, it may be proper to give a brief account of the two preceding. Proposals were first offered in 1781 for this work, which was to be comprized in two volumes, 4to. Various unforeseen delays arising were obviated by a sketch of the materials, and a list of the subscribers, 1784, and the next year the first volume appeared. The second followed it in 1787. The work, as originally proposed to the publick, "was confined within the limits of the Tyne and the Tees;" proposals were made for publishing an addition; but Mr. Hodgson, the printer, conceiving that it would prejudice the sale

sale of what he had contracted for, the project was given up. The third volume is now given to the subscribers for 12s. and the surplus sheets, or part of the original work, proposed to be delivered gratis to those who did not subscribe to the third volume complete, is now delivered to those who produce the author's undertaking for such delivery thereof; the reduced price to subscribers of 12s. is calculated to proportion the volume with what was promised to be delivered gratis. This delay, an explanation of which was called for, and in part answered, in our Vol. LXIII. pp. 202, 216, 328, is now completely done away by an apology at the beginning of vol. III.

Knowing as we do the part taken in the History by George Allan, esq. of Durlington, and his capacity and opportunities of executing it well, we forbear to exercise that degree of criticism which we have hitherto bestowed on similar performances by Mr. Hutchinson*. The parochial surveys are principally from Mr. Allan. The other parts, perhaps, have not had his finishing hand.

The Introduction contains a history of the province of the Brigantes, under the Druids, Romans, and Saxons, the state of religion, the kingdoms of Northumberland, Bernicia, and Deira, and the division of the two kingdoms. Then follow the lives of the bishops of Lindisfarne, Eboracæ on the river, and Durham, which make up the first volume.

Vol. II. contains the history of the city of Durham, with its cathedral, and other churches and chapels, and castle, in 350 pages, succeeded by 300 more of parochial surveys of the rest of the county, which are continued in 350 pages of vol. III. The remaining 150 are occupied by the out branches of the Palatinate, and some appendages to the see of Durham, such as Northamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire, Northallerton, and Howden; 30 more of natural history, 30 of pedigrees, including that of Sir James Riddall, of Ardnamurchen, are printed for private use, and conclude the whole. In all these good use has been made of records, the copies of which are not always correctly printed. The MS. correspondence of Mr. Gale and his learned friends is

given in too great detail, and without being aware that it had been in part already incorporated into other works. The wooden cuts interspersed in the letter-press are not so ill done as the originals whence they are taken. The index should have been more copious, and a list of plates should have been given. Lives of bishops Egerton and Thurlow, who died since the publication of the first volume, are given at the beginning of the third.

13. *An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line by which the most ancient People, and the Predecessors of the early Inhabitancy of Europe, may be investigated. Some Remarks on Mr. Whitaker's Criticism are annexed. By Governor Pownall.*

"The Romance is only the head-roll on which the facts scattered in those narratives which profess to be history are strung; for, if the study of antiquity in the particulars, respecting the origin and probable ages of nations, be pursued in this line of experimental inductive theorems, which do not profess to have found out truth, but are only teaching their way to it, learning would become more productive of real knowledge." *Pref. xi. xii.*

This treatise proceeds, in the line^d and according to the rule it hath laid down, to investigate and trace who were the people who, coming up from the remote *fasts* and forth from the *forests*, invaded the *cultured world*, and destroyed civilization; who they were, whence they came, and in what manner (when they advanced to invade the old world) they made their invasion. p. 1-7.

It is impossible to give an abstract of this Romance, were the object sufficiently interesting. The subject has been frequently discussed, from the *Remains of Saphet* by Dr. Parsons to Messrs Valancey, Pinkerton, and Whitaker, and the Governor himself, among ourselves, and by an host of foreign academicians. "The history of these people is but one proof in exemplifying the fact of their abundant population, a physical consequence of their circumstances of life and of food," p. 37. "They held agriculture to be a servile and a feminine labour, and held it more consonant to the spirit of a man to make his acquisitions rather by his blood than by his sweat," p. 40.

The *apologue* of the Argonautic expedition relates the circumstance of the pilot of the Argonauts sending off a dove to precede the *Argos* on a trial of

* Whether, however, Mr. W. Hutchinson writes like a grammarian or a gentleman, in p. 467, of our last vol. let the reader judge.

the passage through the straits of the Cyanean rocks, lib. II. p. 563. (Q. who is here quoted?). The narrative, whether in *apologue* or in *fact*, of a similar transaction, hath the same reference. Noah let fly from the ark a raven and two doves, on an experiment of exploring land, and formed his judgement on the issue of the experiment. These corresponding narratives are something more than curious," p. 47, and Mr. P. compares them with the raven and hawk which directed the Northern navigators.

After exhausting the subject of *Vics, Wickanders, Cymri, Dteusch, Celts, &c.* he should proceed to investigate the origin and nature of those Tartar tribes and nations whom in the periods of time which he has been endeavouring to explain in this discourse, as not yet in a state of *historic existence*, nor yet within the bounds of the *historic horizon*, but in a state of *excitation* preparing to come forward in their due season, and who actually did come forward in the declining state of the Roman empire, principally as instrumental causes of the final and total subversion of that empire, and with it of the civilized world, p. 141; but this has been done by Mr. Gibbon, to whom he refers.

"The subjugation of the Americans was known at that time, to such as knew them on experience, to be impracticable; so would the united efforts of all the powers of Europe allied against the French prove, had these people the prudence, and practical knowledge, and political virtue, which the Americans exhibited, in forming or rather following some actual system of government. If the horrid self destructive factions of the French, which prey upon their vitals, do not conquer them internally, they will not be conquered from without. p. 74 This is, perhaps, the greatest compliment that can be paid to Great Britain. It is well known that America was peopled thence, and we may presume that the virtuous spirit and principles of one country were transplanted into the other, and that even the criminals among the emigrants from the latter were not totally lost to every good sentiment."

The "remarks on Mr. Whitaker's criticisms" are strictures on that gentleman's dogmatical treatment of the Governor's opinion respecting the passage Hannibal over the Alps.

14. *Antichrist in the French Convention; or an Endeavour to prove that some Part of the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John is now fulfilling in Europe. Addressed to all Mankind who believe in the Old Testament, to the Jew as well as the Christian.*

THE author tells us that searching for the grounds of Mr. Fleming's conjectures respecting the downfall of the French monarchy, and the pouring out the fifth vial on the seat of the beast, he has been forcibly struck by the strong resemblance which the events foretold by Daniel and St. John bear to the present times. He attempted, more than once, to excite an enquiry among learned men into the subject, as he wished it to have been taken up by a more able hand; but the subject is obsolete. His hints in the papers have been unnoticed, and the learned world turns a deaf ear to such opinions: yet those opinions, if right, are of the greatest consequence; if erroneous, let them be confuted. A number of circumstances conspire to make the presumption strong; time only can adduce the proof. The investigation itself may be found profitable; the Scriptures want only to be thoroughly known to be implicitly believed; that the safety, peace, and happiness, of these kingdoms depend upon that belief in the people, no one who made such investigation can doubt of. "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The text, as it may be called, of this essay is Daniel, viii. 25, *And he shall think to alter times and laws.* The author points out the strange mistake of all the former expositors, in not distinguishing, in Rev. xiii. two beasts, one with ten horns, the other with two, one arising from the sea, the other from the earth, and one after the other, yet to be on the stage at the same time with him. The first beast is to continue in power 1260 years, or 42 months; that is, such years as we compute by, to whom the prophecy is addressed; and the second beast, or Daniel's little horn, is to continue until a time and times, and dividing of time; i. e. until the expiration of the 1260 years. Computing by the common rules, the reigns of kings, five of the seven are said by the angel to be fallen, one existing, and the other not yet come. Five forms of government in Rome had fallen; the existing one was the Imperial; the seventh was to be that of the Gothic, which continued but 70 years, and the eighth

eighth the Beast, that was and is not, the papal power, which commenced on their expulsion, A. D. 536. and has continued 1258 years and a half*. St. Paul's words, 2 Thess. ii. are, "the mystery of iniquity already worketh, only he who leureth (*i. e.* the Imperial Power) will let until he be taken out of the way, and then shall the wicked be revealed," &c.; *i. e.* the Pope, who purchased the papal chair of Belisarius. The ten kings who gave their power to the beast, and have, till within little more than two years, all of them supported the papal power, are, France, Spain, Portugal, the German Empire, Poland, Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, Genoa, Venice; the only Roman Catholic states of consequence in Europe. Two of these, France and Poland, are falling off and deserting their old friend: whether the latter precisely or not, France, which is the eldest son of the Pope, and the great toe of Nebuchadnezzar's image, is alone quite sufficient for the argument. This Anti-Christian power hath arisen exactly at the time it should have been expected, according to St. John, 1260 years. The beast that *ascendeth* at the time the witnesses shall be *finishing* their testimony, is to slay them. "That the power which rules in France takes its date from Aug. 10, 1792, every one knows; that, soon after its ascension, it made war upon the Old and New Testaments, by declaring all revealed religion to be an imposture, and death an eternal sleep, is likewise known; and it is clear, that three years and a half from that time will bring down the date to 1796; in which year the abovementioned term of 1260 years will expire." These two witnesses are explained to be the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. "Their dead bodies lie in the streets of the great city, which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified." Rev. xi. 8. "That Paris is more likely to be meant by Sodom and Egypt than Rome appears from Rome being called in this book by another name, viz. Babylon; and she has a more signal punishment assigned to her, even that of total and utter destruction: whereas the punishment denounced against this city goes only to the destruction of one-tenth

part of it. In a larger sense, perhaps, Sodom and Egypt may mean France and Flanders" (p. 17). "Mr. Fleming fixes on the year 1794 for the pouring out the fifth vial, which is to be poured on the seat of the beast. He does not, indeed, appear to me to give any satisfactory reasons for his opinion; but the event has justified the conjecture, for we see it at this time coming to pass in a very remarkable manner" (p. 19, n.).—The writer humbly hopes that the place to which the woman or true Church of Christ has retired may be found among us; in which humble hope we desire to concur, and that we may be permitted, with him, to see the accomplishment of the prediction, as explained by him. "If the kingdom of Christ is to come at this time, it is reasonable to suppose that it must be on earth; because the second woe will only be past after the expiration of the 1260 years (Rev. xi. 4); and there is still another woe to come; for, after the 1000 years are expired, Satan is to go forth again, to deceive the nations, and to persuade them again to make war with Christ and his army. The power which now rules in France agrees with the little horn in Dan. vii. 8, which is in a way to subdue three kings. The King of France is plucked up by the roots; and the King of Poland is prisoner in his own city*. May not the eyes of a man allude to the telegraph? and, as his glass has yet some time to run, we may see the *bringing down fire from heaven* more literally fulfilled†. The names of months and hours have been altered, and *decades* substituted to weeks, and a premium offered to the horologist who can devise the best method of dividing time according to this new system—to fulfil the Scriptures and obliterate the Sabbath. He has made an image to the beast which had a wound by the sword and did live; *i. e.* set up a model or semblance of the ancient Roman government. France began with a republic; they have had a dictator, and another year may perhaps give them an emperor.

"The number of the beast is the number of a man and his number is 666; Dan. vii. 18. If there are two beasts meant to be foretold, which seems to be clearly the case, then all former

* Mr. Gibbon, III. 176, has fixed not only the year but the day of the recovery of the Roman empire from the barbarians, Dec. 10, 536. If he is right, the term of the first beast's power will not finally expire till Dec. 10, 1796.

* Perhaps the King of Spain or Naples may be the third. EDIT.

† Perhaps the *electric batteries*, which electricians have hitherto only imagined but been afraid to put in practice, may be realized. EDIT.

explanations of this passage are imaginary. To say nothing of the impropriety of going back to the Hebrew word *Româth*, or the insufficiency of the word *Lateinos*, it seems most reasonable to conclude that its explanation is to be made out by such words or figures as shall be in use at the time of the beast's appearance in the world. But it is difficult to find any analogy between names and numbers; though I understand it was not uncommon among the Romans to affix numbers to names; but be what I am at a loss to ascertain: therefore, I cannot pretend to give any satisfactory exposition of this difficult and very particular passage. If it could be made appear that the Duke of Orleans, who changed his name to *Leprieux*, was any way connected with these three figures or that number, it might open a clue to an explanation. But, though some part of this prophecy may be still wrapt in obscurity, yet we have seen enough to mark the power of 1793; to be the very Antichrist, or second beast, that should come into the world; and, if so, then it should seem that the members of the Protestant Church should be the Saints of God: and thou, fair Isle, on whom the divine bounty has poured every blessing which the heart of man can wish for or desire, thou, perhaps, may'st be his peculiar care; in thee may he have chosen a place of safety for the woman from the face of the serpent—a asylum for the Church of Christ. Call then on thy sons, no longer *Levians* in his service, to approach his throne with gratitude, in all humility and simplicity of heart, and doubts he will hear their prayer; and let them know their God: *they will do exploits* (Dan. xi. 32). The Almighty is a God of order, not of confusion; and it is pleasing to him, no doubt, to see a good king reigning in the hearts of his subjects, obeying the statutes of his God, and dispensing his blessings on his people, administering the best laws that ever were devised by human ingenuity for the happiness of man, and wisely tempering justice with mercy. *Nūquam libertas gratia extat iūam sub rege pio.*"

The writer concludes with wishing a prosecution of the war on our part, on the necessary principle of self-defence, rather concentrating our own fleets



modern reformers do not think that sufficiently reformed, can they reform by unchristianizing it? EDIT.

and armies between us and the enemy, than connecting ourselves with any of those kings which are to be broken in pieces.

The hypothesis of this expositor is certainly ingenious, and highly deserves the attention of serious minds. "Here is Wisdom. Let him that is understanding count the number of the beast." Dan. vii. 18. "Blessed is he that keepeth the words of the prophecy of this book," Rev. xxi. 7, which St. John is forbidden (ver. 10) to seal up.

17. Ecclesiastical Account of Scotland.

Continued from No. LVIII. p. 546.

Vol. V. contains the parishes of *Elgin, Montrose, Maudslaw, Forfar, Brechin, Piffogo, Seacroft, Dundee, Perth, Portgask, Laurencekirk, Udd, L. Stuart, and Leggy Blister, Abbot of Forfar, Old Kilpatrick, Comhustan, Slains, Marary, Torrens, Currie, Forfar, Cathcart, Loch, Craig, Strachan, Ceres, Symington, Helms, Keith, Cruden, North Berwick, Ochiltree, Spot, Brechin, Inverkeithing, Dunbar, Glasgow, Govan, Port Glasgow, Port Greenock*, in which 40 parishes the total increase of population between 1755 and 1791 amounts to 60,793 souls. Of *Elgin* little more is said than was before known. Under the article *Montrose* we learn that the beneficed increase of that town amounts to no more than 1000, while the numbers of the Established Church, the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Unitarians, &c. &c. amount to 6184. In *Maudslaw* parish, Perthshire, was fought the famous battle of *Killicrankie*, 1600. In *Leggy Blister* parish, Perthshire, many ancient superstitions still obtain. The old church, a Gothic structure, rendered gloomy and irregular by large additions to the galleries and to the belfry itself, though originally venerable and well proportioned, having fallen into decay, a new one, 98 by 65 feet, over walls, is going to be erected. "The plan has been formed with deliberation; it has been compared with modern churches; and submitted to the inspection of skilful architects; and, it is hoped, will be executed in such a manner as to merit public approbation," p. 33. *Seacroft* gave birth to Mr. Jerome Stone, who, changing his profession of a travelling chapman into that of an itinerant bookfeller, acquired so much knowledge in Hebrew and Greek that he could interpret the Hebrew bible ad

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aperturam libri, and afterwards Latin. He went to the university of Aberdeen, and became assistant schoolmaster at Dunkeld, where he applied himself to study the Erse, the primitive language of the ancient Scots. He collected a number of ancient poems, the production of British and Scottish bards, which he had were *daring, innocent, passionate, and bold*. Some of these he translated into English verse, which several persons now alive have seen in MS. before Mr. Macpherson published any of his translations of Ossian. He died 1757, while preparing for the press an enquiry into the original of the nation and language of the ancient Scots, with conjectures about the primitive state of the Celtic and other European nations, deriving both from the ancient Gauls. "The industry of authors has been publicly and often reprehended since his death. His mother saved him two years, and received an annual pension from the doctors of Astol," p. 112. "As a tribute to the memory of a worthy citizen, it may be proper to mention that Mr. Thomas McVie, the late incumbent, who was fecked in 1718, being by years and infirmity disabled from labour, was obliged to employ an agent, undersigning that the agent was his assistant to be his successor for work to be acceptable to his parish, he was for his successor, although he held no natural connexion with him, readily and generously signed his name, in 1764, ending his days three years afterwards in a state of most cheerful tranquillity," p. 115.

Lever being a thorough-fare from the West to the East coast of Fife abounds with beggars and vagrants; such as are acquainted with the state of the county know well that, while they are permitted to go about, the people must give them something. A good bridge is much wanted over the river Lever, p. 117, 118. The poor of *Dumfries*, who chafe to go about begging, are supplied with badges to distinguish them as the only mendicant poor belonging to the town; a precaution which, however, does not hinder it from being infested with numerous vagrant beggars. The whole fund for the relief of the poor amounts to near 400l. a year, p. 135. A very flattering account is given of Dumfries by Mr. Burnside, minister of the New Church, p. 119—144. In *Monimur* parish is the entrenchment called *Caterthun*.

In *Portmoak* parish is *Lochleven*, abounding with a fine species of scait, in much repute in Edinburgh market. In this lake are two islands; in the less Mary queen of Scots was confined from June 16, 1567, to May 2, 1568; in the larger was the priory of Portmoak, now totally destroyed, p. 156—174. The account of *Laurencekirk* village, which, by the care of its patron, Lord Gardenstone, is augmented in population to 1200 inhabitants, is short, referring to his Lordship's letter to the people of Laurencekirk, and his Travelling Memorandums, p. 253.

"As a specimen of the change that has taken place, within these 20 years, with regard to dress, it may be worth mentioning, that, about 18 or 19 years ago, a hatter came from Edinburgh to settle in the village; and, having arrived on a Saturday, he attended public worship on Sunday; but, seeing only three hats in the whole church besides his own, he was so disconcerted that he dropt his scheme, and left the place on Monday. But, were he now here, he would hardly see a single bonnet in the whole congregation. The dress of the women has kept pace with that of the men; and the style of living in general is proportionably altered," p. 181.

The account of the island and parish of *Unst*, in Shetland, drawn up from the communications of Thomas Morrat, esq. of Garth, and the Rev. Mr. James Barclay, is esteemed the best in the collection, and is illustrated with a neat map. The want of a light hoale is much felt by ships trading to the White Sea, and Western parts of Norway. The method of preserving manure is by leaving it to accumulate in the beast-house, under the cattle, mixed with lavers of grass and short heath, till they cannot enter; when the house is full, the dung is carried out to be spread in the fields. Something like this is the case in the hog-sheds in Warwickshire. The inhabitants of this isle, eight miles by two to three and an half, amount to near 2000, but are too thinly spread to send their children to a parochial school, yet a public one, probably, will soon be established. The remains of 24 chapels subsist, and 6 burying-places at the ruins of so many kirks, but now there is only one church. The coasts are covered with a line of Pictish castles, or round towers, and there is a castle erected 1598. Beef and butter are the principal

exports, and fine woollen stockings, manufactured by the women. Improvements proposed are an increased bounty on the fishery, perhaps a conversion of all the tenns, rents, and scatt, or land-tax, into money, and an abolition of the old land-tax, since a new one has been laid. It is thought extraordinary that the Shetlanders do not claim a right of electing representatives in parliament, which the freeholders of Orkney alone assume. Yet, being thus exempted from the evils of political dissensions, it is questionable whether their situation is not on the whole the better of the two, being more favourable to peace, to union, and to virtue, if it is less calculated for promotion and preferment." p. 182—202.

In *Urghart* parish, Ross-shire, is an oak wood of considerable extent, abounding with delightful walks; but the oaks in this parish attain not, in general, to any considerable age, and are much retarded in their growth from not being inclosed. P. 205.⁶ The lands of *Ferrintosh*, belonging to Mr. Forbes of *Culloiden*, in consideration of his zeal at the Revolution, were exempted from the duties of excise on spirits, distilled from grain of their growth, from 1690 to 1786. Upon the ceasing of this exemption, population decreased, and the inhabitants, particularly eminent for their skill in distillery, followed the new established distilleries in other parts of the kingdom; but the business is now resumed in *Ferrintosh*, and diffused through the parish in general to an extent, that requires a very considerable annual importation of barley, and employs 29 licensed stills. p. 208—211.

Great commendations are bestowed on the situation and manufactures of *Kirkpatrick*. There seems some confusion in the account of *Douglas* castle here, or in the new edition of *Camden's Britannia*, III. 307, where the castle of that name, blown up in the civil war, is placed near *Dunbar* in *Lothian*: this on the *Clyde* is mentioned in the *Britannia*, III. 354.

The parish of *Cambuslang*, in *Lanarkshire*, is distinguished for its beautiful scenery, and for the extensive view into 13 or 14 counties from *Dirchmill* hill. Its neighbourhood to *Glasgow* has improved its manufactures, and it is remarkable for those religious phenomena which took place under Mr. *MacCulloch's* ministry by the art and intrigues of a shoe-maker and weaver, who, in 1742, got him to set up a week-

ly lecture, and, catching the enthusiasm of Mr. *Whitfield*, then prevalent, effected what were commonly called "Cumbuslang conversions," which lasted not quite a year, p. 241—274.

Slains is remarkable for its old castle and dropping cave, incrufted with stalactites, used to be burnt into lime. Mr. *W. Paterfon* has been minister 42 years, and is 87 years old. P. 278—284.

"The heavy duty laid on coal, carried coast-wise appears to be as unreasonable as it is impolitic, and is universally complained of as an intolerable burden, and, with respect to the whole of *Argyleshire*, so very unproductive that it is not equal to the expence of the officers employed in collecting it. There was a plan in agitation, a few years ago, for having this grievance removed by a fair commutation; but the project seems to have been relinquished, though it were to be hoped that whatever differences have formerly occurred may yet be overcome. A change of the laws in that respect would be very desirable, for, till that takes place, an insuperable barrier lies in the way of every improvement in agriculture, and of every establishment in manufacture. Coals at *Inverary* are seldom bought under 16s. per ton, and are often as high as 18." p. 289. *Inverary* is much indebted to the public spirit of its noble proprietor the duke of *Argyle*; the late duke, since 1745, laid out in extensive inclosures, buildings, plantations, improvements, making roads, and other works of utility and decoration, 250,000l. besides introducing the linen manufacture, and the present 3000l. more, p. 296—297. Since the demolition of the old town, there have been only temporary places of worship. Two new churches under one roof are to be built next season; the design, by Mr. *Milne* of *London*, is partly Gothic; it is adorned by a handsome spire, rising from the center of the building, and the whole is calculated to unite elegance with utility and convenience, p. 302. Here is an English school, a grammar school, and a female academy, p. 303. Before the year 1745 there was but one weekly post from *Dumbarton* to *Inverary*, and though the postmasters were allowed the whole postage they all became insolvent. At present there are six weekly arrivals and departures from the same; yet the receipts at the office defray the necessary expences, and for the last 12 months have returned to the revenue the sum of 319l. 7s. 5d. sterling. There

There are besides ten post-offices in the county, a strong proof of the increase of trade and correspondence. The postage of a letter from London to Inverary, is 1s. and of one from Oban, which is about 35 miles, 3d. Would it not be more conformable to equity to pay for this as for all other carriage, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the weight and distance? Letter-carriers deliver letters to all the inhabitants of other port-towns in Scotland: ought not the same to be done here?" p. 304. "As an instance of longevity in this parish, it may be mentioned that provost Brown, late of Inverary, when 100 years old, headed one of the contending parties at a *Sbinty match* (a game peculiar to North Britain, something similar to the golf), and carried the town-colours in procession among the victors. He died in the 116th year of his age." p. 305. Mr. Frazer laments that many of the established clergy of the kingdom, when wages and fees are doubled, and rents tripled, have no increase of income, but have at an average scarcely received 20l. sterling, whereby they are in danger of losing their rank; usefulness, and influence in the scale of society, p. 304. He is of opinion that the religious principles of the Highlanders, who were distinguished for their good attendance on divine worship, and decent observance of the sabbath, have, by the daily resort and frequent intercourse with their more Southern neighbours, acquired a greater disregard of the institutions of religion, which if it may time obtains among the lower classes, it can hardly be doubted that fatal consequences will ensue, p. 307. No instance of suicide has been heard of in this district, few criminal trials occur, and no public execution since 1754, p. 308.

No register of deaths is kept in the parish of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, p. 312.

"If occasional disorders are not frequent, yet the constitutional disorder of scrophula, which is still worse, is very prevalent at Currie; and the same remark may be extended, it is believed, to all the parts where the climate is cold and damp, and where the living of the inhabitants is poor and principally of the vegetable kind. The miseries this disorder produces to society would in many places in Scotland seem to require the interference of the legislature, to prevent if possible its increase." p. 314. Decrease of population is ascribed to the
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extension of large farms swallowing up less; to the erection of toll-bars and improvement of roads; to improvements in husbandry lessening labour; to the preference given to the occupation of the mechanic over that of husbandman; and to the suppression of smuggling, p. 315, 316. Instances of longevity in *Aberie* parish; one William Namer, a day-labourer, who died a year ago, aged 113, and till five or six years before his death followed his usual employment; farmer Richie is 105, "and incurred the censure of the church for his connexions with the sex, after he had attained the 90th year of his age." p. 318, 319. So did old Parr.

Fetterlain, in Kincardineshire, is much improved in plantations of ash, fir, and birch, on the estate of lord advocate Gordon, who has built a good house. Great part of the parish is inclosed with ditch and hedge, p. 331.

In *Cathcart* parish is a manufacture of *lapping* (i. e. *wrapping*) paper, and coarse writing-paper, p. 344. Mr. Dow admits that the complaint of a late celebrated scholar and moralist, though no favourite of the inhabitants of this country is but *too well founded, when he reflects upon the scarcity of trees in Scotland*. It is much to be regretted that such indiscriminate havoc should have been made of the original plantations of the country. By the war which for ages past has been waged against the forests of Scotland, they are now reduced within very narrow limits; and the small remains that have been fortunately left in glens and on the steep banks of rivers, more from negligence than design, are dwindling fast away." p. 347.

Camden's *Antiquities*, p. 349.

The small pox makes great ravages in Cathcart from the prejudice against inoculation, p. 352.

In *Lochlee* parish, Angus, "the rents are paid *forehand*, that is to say, the rent for crop of 1793, is paid the first half at Whit Sunday 1792, and the last half at Martinmas." p. 367. An inhabitant accused of murder was fugitived, 1776, p. 368.

Craigie, in Ar. shire, produces two sorts of coal, one hard and lasting, the other a light and what is called a *candle* coal. When these two were burnt together they made an excellent fire, p. 370.

The first aerial voyage made in Scotland was that by Lunardi, who ascended

ed at Edinburgh, Oct. 5, 1785, and descended a mile East of Ceres, having passed over 20 miles of sea, and 12 of land, in 1 hour and 20 minutes. p. 391.

"The excise laws, and the execution of them, are so heavy on brewers, that the ale, called in Scotland two-penny, is scarcely drinkable; this has led to a hurtful use of spirituous liquors. Were the whole duty, at present laid upon malt and ale, laid on malt only, this would leave the brewer at liberty to make his ale as he pleased, would secure a good and wholesome beverage to the country, prevent the hurtful use of spirituous liquors, save the expence of half of the excise-officers at present employed, increase the revenue, and be attended with no loss, but that of a little patronage to persons in power." 1b.

A great change has taken place in dress within the last 30 years; the plaid is now almost wholly laid aside by the women, and the use of the cloak and bonnet become general. Among the men the Scotch bonnet has given place to the hat, and serving men are generally clothed with English cloth, and many of them have watches in their pockets. The use of barley and pease for making bread is much on the decline, and the use of bread made from wheat is now very general. It may be safely said that tea is used in three fourths of the farms in the parish of Ceres, in Fifeshire. The quantity of butcher's meat consumed is at present double what it was 30 years ago." p. 392, 393.

In Symington parish, Ayrshire, the inhabitants have a taste for dress; and young women of the middling and even of the lower ranks, would now blush to be seen in the blue cloak, red plaids, and plain caps, which, only 20 years ago adorned their sex; nay, even the scarlet mantle, which lately was a badge of distinction among the daughters of farmers, is now despised; and, *O temporal o mares!* the silk-worm of the East must be pillaged to deck the head and shoulders of the milk-maids. The bonnet-makers of Kilmarnock no longer find demand for their manufacture from the servant men and labourers in this part of the country, but hats are worn both by men and boys of all ranks. Our young men are not to be seen at church ornamented in a coat of their mother's spinning, but dress themselves in English broad cloths, fashionable cotton stripes, and

fine linen. Every stripling, as soon as he arrives at puberty, must have a watch in his pocket, whereas only 40 years ago there were but three in the parish." p. 403, 404.

Keith, in Bamffshire, gave birth to that ingenious mechanic and philosopher Mr. James Ferguson, who died in 1776; p. 429.

(To be continued.)

16. *A short Account of the late Revolution in Geneva; and of the Conduct of France towards that Republic, from October 1792 to October 1794. In a Series of Letters to an American. By Francis d'Ivernois, Esq.*

IN this little work we have a clear and dispassionate statement of a scene of misfortunes brought upon a happy and virtuous people by the admission of novel doctrines built on false principles; and it is the more worthy of attention as the author actually negotiated and signed the treaty, mentioned in the first letter, with General Montcalquieu; and was an eye-witness to the first part of the revolution, which the violation of that treaty by the French introduced.

Mr. d'Ivernois writes with great strength and precision, with the warmth of a man who has the real welfare of his species at heart, and yet without indulging himself in any opprobrious epithets or pompous declamation. Taking for his motto *Feluti in Speculo*, he holds up his Narrative as a warning mirror to the surrounding nations; and we will boldly say that, if universally read, it must have a greater tendency to preserve a country in quietness and content, than the numberless aggravating and inflammatory productions that are daily issuing from the pens of well-meaning, perhaps, but injudicious persons. Besides, no instruction is so authoritative as that of experience; and they must be stupid and incorrigible indeed whom it cannot affect. Happy if we profit by that of others, and make the calamities they have suffered a ground of caution to ourselves! *Felicitas sapit qui alieno periculo sapit.*—"It is true," says the ingenious author, "that the scale on which the experiment was tried is a small one; but it is, perhaps, on that account better calculated to shew the action of the several parts, and their connexion with each other."

It certainly affords some excuse for the conduct of the people of property in Geneva, that they were borne down by the irresistible weight of a power which

had previously determined that no effort of theirs to preserve their constitution should be effectual. But no such apology can ever be offered for the people of this country; if the constitution, and, with the constitution, the liberty of Great Britain, ever fall a sacrifice, it must be her own fault. She has within herself a principle of security, which, if vigorously exerted, will enable her to ride out the storm that threatens to wreck her neighbours. That principle is the active union and steady co-operation of all ranks of people to watch with vigilance and repress with energy the slightest attempt to introduce that baleful system.

In so short a space of time as eighteen months did the revolutionary pestilence reduce the once happy and flourishing Geneva to a state of anarchy, misery, and depopulation, of which modern history affords no other example.

To the praises bestowed on this little work by an eloquent Peer in the Upper House of Parliament we have nothing more to add; but shall conclude our review of it with giving our readers a short extract, containing a few of the corollaries which the author deduces from the whole of his narrative, and which he earnestly recommends to the serious consideration of the people of this country:

"1. That a single revolution, if conducted with moderation, and not carried too far, may sometimes prove the foundation of liberty; but that a second, and all successive revolutions, are the certain bane and destruction of it; for, the inevitable consequence of all such events is to make the people indifferent to liberty, and indifference, we know, is soon succeeded by disgust, as disgust is easily increased into aversion.

"2. That, however a nation may be accustomed to civil commotions, a revolution, in the modern sense of the term, is certainly the greatest evil that can befall it.

"3. That the authors of every such revolution are uniformly the second victims to it.

"4. That the moral character of the most virtuous nation affords no security whatever, that revolutionary doctrines, if suffered to be propagated in it, will have a less pernicious influence upon its manners than upon those of any other nation. It is impossible that those doctrines can take root in any such nation without producing a complete and radical change in its character, &c.

"With these reflexions," continues he, "I shall close this melancholy narrative; and I am sure it is unnecessary for me to describe the feelings that rise in the bosom of

a Genevan, who once fondly loved his country, when he finds himself bound by his duty as an historian, and by the sacred regard he owes to truth, to hold up the conduct of that country, and the calamities that have followed from it, as a warning to the rest of mankind. That duty I have discharged to the best of my power, and my painful task is over. The revolution is now complete; it has already assumed the general hue of all such events; and the history of Geneva will hereafter be the history of that great planet to which she is become a satellite. Her boasted independence is now but an empty sound; and her sons have nothing left but to lament her fate in silence."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are much obliged to C. F. for referring us to a former volume (XXXIV. 520) for the following extract from Dr. Jortin's life of Erasmus, which, as he observes, is far more satisfactory, and contains more, in a few lines, than all that has been lately said upon the subject:

"Galeottus Martius of Narni, who died A.^o 1476, hath first discovered that this verse, *Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim*, was of Philippus Gualterius in his *Alexandreis*.—Hoc Carmen, says he, in his book *De Doctrina Promiscua*, ca. 28. est Gualteri Galli de gestis Alexandri, et non vagum proverbium, ut quidam non omnino intellecti mei asserunt.—Piquier, in his *Recherches*, L. iii. c. 29, hath since made the same remark. This Philippe Gaultier (called de Chatillon, though born at Lille in Flanders) lived about the middle of the thirteenth century. We have from him, amongst other works, his poem entitled *Alexandreis*, in ten books, and not in nine as says J. G. Vossius *De Pœtæis Latinis*, p. 74. The verse cited above is in L. v. 301, where the Poet, addressing himself to Darius, who, flying from Alexander, fell into the hands of Bessus, says:

*Quo tendis inortem,
Rex perire, fugam? Nescis, seu perditæ, nescis
Quem fugas; hostes incurris, dum fugis hostem.
Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.*

Menagiana, T. iii. 130.
Quas Jupiter vult perdere, &c. is satisfactorily accounted for in vol. XXXIII. p. 445.

A CONSTANT READER wilhes to know where is a procession of all the Lords of Parliament to the House of Peers, on horseback, in the reign of Henry VIII. and before the dissolution of religious houses. A roll about a foot wide and near 20 long; the figures blazoned in their proper colours. It was, 1774, in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Allen, rector of Torsorby, in Cheshire.

Mr. Nicholas's Report of Progress in Leicestershire in our next.—Among Bishop Moore's MSS. at Cambridge are some fragments of the register of a Leicestershire abbey, probably Ouston. If this can be ascertained, it will be esteemed a favour.

THE HORSE TO HIS RIDER;
AN EPIGY WRITTEN ON THE FREQUENT
WANTON ABUSE OF THE POWERS
OF THAT NOBLE ANIMAL.

CEASE, Master, cease, a little mercy lend,
Nor thus my reeking sides incessant
flay! [friend,
Let thy sharp sponge my lab'ring bones be—
Nor thus my efforts cruelly repay!

Since morning's dawn near fourscore miles
I've sped,

And day's meridian scarcely now is o'er;
Oh! let me seek, near yonder ale-house shed,
That lowly stable's hospitable door!

And must I pass it? Oh! my trembling limbs,
Ye foet beneath your cruel lead must sink;
My brain e'en now in faint delirium swims,
For life fast veiges to destruction's brink.

Bred in the fields, I knew thy presence well,
And ever rashly smoothing hand to greet;
Then frisk'd along the dusty-sprinkled dell,
To shew thee early that my powers were
fleet.

To please thy fancy, I with patience bent
My velvet ear to meet the nois's heat,
And all the tort'ring whims which men in-
ven't, [plete.

To tame and shape us to their ends com-
Fled in thy pasture, I with grateful speed
Have been the foremost with the tuneful

pack, [impedes,
Nor hill, nor hedge, nor wall, could e'er
But o'er I brought thee on my faithful back.

When, at mats and towers, as thou hast staid,
Thy sense unequal to direct the road,
O'er the dark heath—through rattled lanes
I've neigh'd,

And bore in safety home my drowsy load.
Oft my dear Mistress have I danc'd with
care, [school,

With her sweet brood to join the village—
And thought myself full proud when she
would spare [Fool!

One look, one pat, or call me her "poor
With such a charge, for wolds I had not fell,
Nor giv'n alarm to those so dear to thee—
Then let compassion in thy bosom dwell,
Nor furious thus increase my misery!

Oh! if intemperance in her wildest hours
Has us'd thee to propose the cruel bet,
My once kind Master! strain no more my
powers, [set.

They fail beneath the arduous task that's
If true the doctrine which some sages hold,
Of transmigration's just and vengeful fate,
Oh! think what horror will thy page unfold,
How wilt thou suffer in thine alter'd state!

This day's base action then shall rise in awe,
And doom thee to some pannier'd Ass's
lot, [raw,
My sides half famish'd, and thy back half
standing neglected near thy Master's cot.

Or some grim tyrant, bent on self and blood,
May bring on thee a premature old age;
An out-cast cripple, sell thee from his stud,
To meet the collier's or the sand-man's rage.

Ah! dost thou pause—thy heel forget its
stroke—

'Tis now too late to call the deed accurst?
Mercy too late has in thy heart awoke,
My eyes grow dim, my mighty heart is
burst!

Farewell! affected by my mournful tale,
Some breasts may feel the keenness of re-
morse;

And, should my fate but turn Compassion's
scale,

A future race may bless the Dying Horse.
W. MEYLER.

IDYLLIUM.

La belle comme il y en a peu.

ALONG the margin of the tranquil sea,
As stray'd the steps of youthful Glycera,
That air that beams of spring, that radiant
men,

The Graces saw, and took her for their Queen.
Now when the moves then read duties wait,
And with obsequious homage page her state;
When'er the toilet calls, their pleasing care
Spreads her light robe, and forms her flowing
hair

Or, when she swims the dance's easy mazes,
With breathing elegance each charm arrays;
When'er she treads, their happiest aids pre-
side.

Love in her looks, and all her motions guide.
"Haste! fly! my train of Loves," fair
Cypris cries, [skies.

"Bring back the fugitives." They quit the
Be when they saw that pomp of charms,
that face, [grace;
That vernal prime's soft glow and opening
Fleeth as when first the blessing queen of
May

Half yields her unfeign'd beauties to the day,
The loveliest daughter of the Spring—that
smile, [awhile,

Where sparkling worth, attractive, sports
Then to her softer smile's enchanting reign
Yields to revive, and thence and charm again,
Alternate as by moon's first cheering ray,
Now thrills the howling lark his brightly
lay,

Now ceasing, Philomel's responsive throat
In liquid sweetness sleeps her dulcet note;—
But when they heard the accents of her
tongue, [lung,
Where liveliest thought and mild persuasion
To aid the speaking lustre of her eyes,
With all that charms the gay and wins the
wife;

The mandate quite forgot, they join her train,
The willing subjects of her gentle reign;
And now she holds a just universal throne,
With ev'ry Love and ev'ry Grace her own.

J. B.
COM.

COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO SISTERS.

*From the French of Jacques de Mofnier,
(See Vol. LXIV. p. 1131.)*

I.

IN both we fee and prize
The luftre of your eyes,
The likenefs here prevails;
This knows her pow'r to kill,
The other doubts her skill,
In this the likenefs fails.

II.

Love all your looks has grac'd,
In each his darts are plac'd,
The likenefs here prevails;
This aims the fatal dart,
That fpoiles the tender heart,
In this the likenefs fails.

III.

Ye both are form'd to prove
The joy and blifs of love,
The likenefs here prevails;
This rolls the am'rous eye,
That heaves the tender figh,
In this the likenefs fails.

IV.

Ye both a heart poffefs
For love and tendernes,
The likenefs here prevails;
Whift this its adour lends,
In that felf paffion glows,
In this the likenefs fails.

V.

A thoufand fuitors come
Of beauty to feek their doom,
The likenefs here prevails;
This wou'd the whole enchain,
That hopes one heart to gain,
In this the likenefs fails.

VI.

In both a lover might
Be charm'd with foft delight,
The likenefs here prevails;
From this love's tranfports wild,
From that the joys more mild,
In this the likenefs fails.

VII.

Ye both, we muft confeß,
Th' enlighten'd mind poffefs,
The likenefs here prevails;
This thinks moft blithe and gay,
The other foberly,
In this the likenefs fails.

VIII.

T'assume a different light,
Ye caufe the fame delight,
The likenefs here prevails;
This fhews a fortive mind,
That judgement more refin'd,
In this the likenefs fails.

IX.

What grace appears in each,
What charms are in your fpeech!
The likenefs here prevails;

This volatile as wind,
In that the thoughtful mind,
In this the likenefs fails.

X.

Who'er dares brave your arms,
Muft fall beneath your charms,
The likenefs here prevails;
This deals her darts around,
That fpoiles, yet gives the wound,
In this the likenefs fails.

XI.

Each knows how to commend
Pleasure, their common friend,
The likenefs here prevails;
While this devours with hafte,
That's fatisfy'd to tafte,
In this the likenefs fails.

XII.

Ye both enjoy the art
To pleafe the human heart,
The likenefs here prevails;
The tranfient pleasure this,
That gives perpetual blifs,
In this the likenefs fails.

XIII.

With both I can conceive
The greateft joy to live,
The likenefs here prevails;
With this fome days to fpend,
With that my life to end,
In this the likenefs fails.

T. R.

S O N G,

ADDRESSED TO STELLA.

THOUGH Cloe boasts an heav'nly face,
Where wantons ev'ry blooming grace,
The ruby lip, the sparkling eye,
The fpeaking glance, and melting figh;
Loft to the graces of the mind,
Her fading fetters fuf to bind;
She lights the torch of wild defires,
Which fiercely burns, but foon expires.

Though, skill'd in Learning's mazy lore,
Aspiring Celia durft explore
The tracklefs heav'n's unbounded way,
And tell where ev'ry orb fhall ftray;
Though bleft with more than mortal fires,
She fings, and ev'ry Mufe infpires;
If beauty claim no mingled part,
She gains the head, but not the heart.

But if in one high-favour'd maid
Wifdom and Grace are both difplay'd;
If, while we melt in beauty's ray,
Her honey'd lips confirm her fway;
Bound at her feet in lafting ties,
The foul a willing captive lies.
O Stella, with auspicious brow
Regard thy flave—for fuch art thou!

N. B.

MORSEAU

MONSIEUR URBAIN,
JE vous rends mille et mille graces de la bonté avec laquelle vous avez daigné accueillir ma lettre, et de toutes les honnêtetés dont vous avez bien voulu me combler. Permettez-moi de vous assurer, avec le respect le plus profond, que vous n'avez pas obligé un ingrat. Eh! quoi donc? seroit-il possible? Me prendra-t-on, sitôt, pour un Anglais? Ah! mon cher ami, l'idée me flatte sensiblement. Mais, oui: au fond du cœur, je suis Anglais; non pas de naissance à la vérité, mais de caractère: hélas, je le suis encore à plus juste titre! Ouf, patrie méconnoissante et ingrate, que j'ai servie avec tant de fidélité: patrie, que j'ai tant chérie, et pour qui je me suis si souvent exposé au sort le plus triste: par qui, enfin, je me vois, sur mes vieux jours, ignominieusement chassé: et, pour prix de tous mes soins, accablé d'injures et d'opprobres, exilé, et proscrit, impitoyablement:—Je te rejette, aussi, moi, à mon tour: et je me console, en réfléchissant que

Ubi Libertas, ibi solam Patria.

Vous voudrez bien, Monsieur, remercier, de ma part, votre traducteur: Ma petite bagatelle plaira, peut-être, plus que jamais, puisqu'il nous en a donné une traduction si excellente. Je vous envoie, ici, une traduction libre d'Horace; et vous baise les mains. Je suis, Monsieur, avec reconnaissance, votre très humble serviteur,

JACQUES DE MOSNIER.

TRADUCTION DE LA CINQUIÈME ODE DU
 PREMIER LIVRE D'HORACE.

TROP inconstante maîtresse,
 Quel est ce nouveau berger
 Qu'avec tant d'art et d'adresse
 Tu sçus si bien engager?
 Qu'il est content de lui-même!
 Qu'il est enchanté de toi!
 Il croit que le bien suprême
 Est de vivre sous ta loi.
 Loin de lui porter envie,
 Je le plains, et n'ai pas tort:
 J'avais la même folie,
 Il aura mon même sort.
 Ebloui par ta parure,
 Prévenu par tes façons,
 Il croit que de la nature
 Ce sont les précieux dons.
 Ainsi que dans son visage
 Il ne soupçonne aucun fard,
 Il croit que dans ton langage
 L'art n'a pas la moindre part.
 Il compte sur tes promesses,
 Sur tes pleurs, sur tes sermens,
 Sur ces perfides caresses
 Qu'éprouvent tous des amans.
 Il croit que ton cœur fidelle
 N'aimera jamais que lui,
 Qu'il te verra toujours belle,
 Comme il te voit aujourd'hui.

Que cet état, plein de charmes,
 Ces délicieux transports,
 Doivent lui coûter de larmes,
 De soupirs, et de remords!

Il ne craint point la tempête,
 Dans cette calme dangereuse,
 Et je la vois qui s'apprête:
 Il va périr à mes yeux.

A peine d'un même orage
 Echappé, non sans effort,
 Je rirai de son naufrage,
 En me sachant dans le port.

Je serois charmé de voir une traduction de la chanson suivante.

A UNE JEUNE DAME QUI S'ETOIT PRESENTEE A L'AUTEUR, EN HABIT DE CAVALIER, COMME CORNETTE DE CAVALERIE.

TANTOT on vous prend pour l'Amour,
 Et tantôt pour sa mere:
 Pour vous, je change, en même jour,
 De goût, de caractère;
 Sous mille formes, tour à tour,
 Vous avez l'art de plaire.

Votre épée, aimable guerrier,
 Me cause peu d'alarmes:
 Vous avez, gentil Chevalier,
 De plus puissantes armes;
 Et ce sont, mon brave officier,
 Vos yeux remplis de charmes.

Mon beau Cornette, enrolez-moi,
 Je suis prêt d'y souscrire:
 Mais vous avez l'air sur ma foi,
 Quoiqu'on en puisse dire,
 De faire des hommes au roi,
 Plutôt que d'en détruire.

Encore une chanson, et je finis.

A MA FEMME;
 EN PARTANT POUR LA GUERRE.

La trompette sonne:
 Il faut partir,
 Et suivre Bellone.
 A regret je t'abandonne,
 Mais le devoir m'arrache au plaisir.
 Je cours à la gloire,
 Seche tes pleurs, compte sur ma foi:
 Tu me verras, après la victoire,
 Toujours fidèle, et plus digne de toi.

Toi, fils de Cythere,
 Voi, sans courroux,
 Qu'un devoir aîssere,
 Malgré mon ardeur sincère,
 Me fait quitter des plaisirs si doux.
 Epris de ta mere,
 Ainsi jadis le Dieu des combats
 L'abandonnoit un tems pour la guerre,
 Et revenoit triompher dans ses bras.

J. M.

O D E,

WRITTEN ON A LONG AND UNCOMMON-
LY TEMPESTUOUS CRUISE, WITH A
SQUADRON OF MEN OF WAR, IN ABOUT
63° NORTH LAT. DECEMBER 24, 1794.

BY DAVID SAMWELL.

ON Norway's bleak and rugged shore,
In concert with old Ocean's roar,
I strive to wake the lyre;
Although these dark and frozen skies
Forbid the Man of Rhime to rise
And catch celestial fire.

Thou gloomy Genius of the North,
Let all thy shaggy bears come forth
From out their drear abode!
And let thy wolves, at midnight's noon,
Forbear to howl yon rising moon,
But listen to my ode.

Around the Skald*, who rudely sings,
The half year's night her mantle flings,
And wraps him in the dark;
The sun is gone his Southern rout,
Our purser's candles are burnt out,
Extinguish'd to a spark.

While thus forsaken by the sun
We cruise for *Frenchmen*—or for *fun*,
And dance the hays together;
The sport of waters and the wind,
No *Sans Culottes* or *fun* we find,
But winter and rough weather.

Ye Hags, in Lapland caves who dwell,
And boast propitious gales to sell
To seamen for their riches,
Give us a wind for England fit,
We'll give you drafts on *Billy Pitt*,
Ye sacrilegious —

We'll give, besides, the *murderer's fat*,
And *finger of birth-strangled brat*,
Untimely doom'd to die;
But, if with more regard ye view
The *liver of blaspheming Jew*,
Duke's place † shall that supply.

O grant us then to leave this coast,
Where we have long been tempest-tost,
Depriv'd of cheerful day!
The gallant sailor's spirits flag,
For, not one foul infernal hag
Will speed him on his way.

Then hail, New Moon, the poet's friend!
Our wearied hopes must now depend
On thy renaſcent light;
O calm the ocean and the air,
Convert this adverse wind to fair,
And gild our polar night!

So may Endymion faithful prove
On Latmos, and return thy love,
Soft regent of the main!
And long unrival'd mayst thou keep
The sov'reign empire of the deep,
And ev'ry poet's brain!

* A Northern bard.

† The chief asylum of the Children of
Israel in our land.

For me, of Cambrian lineage sprung,
Soon as I see thy bow new-strung,
I bless the light divine;
And the first off'ring that I bear
Confesses thy maternal care,
This moon-struck Ode of mine.

And, lo! obeying Dian's will,
Auspicious winds* our canvas fill,
Of which the sailor brags;
Divining, as he quaffs his grog,
Those breezes—unprophetic dog—
Were sent by Lapland hags.

But thy propitious aid alone,
Chaste Cynthia, shall thy vot'ry own,
Whom like a seer espies
(When sailor's vision, overcast,
Can see no higher than the mast)
The secrets of the skies.

ON BEING AN INSCRIPTION OF THE
EMPEROR TŒJAN ON THE BANKS
OF THE DANUBE, SIX MILES
BELOW ORSOVA.

WHERE aged Ither's waters flow,
And solemn rocks and tow'ring trees
The solitary fisher sees,
Sailing at silent eve below;
By awe-struck Contemplation led,
I bend before the mighty dead.

For, Mem'ry here, on sculptur'd stone,
Hath carv'd immortal TŒja's name,
Sacred to Virtue and to Fame,
Yet to the neighbouring land † unknown!
For, Fame and Virtue ne'er abide
With tyrants in unletter'd pride.

Hail, Patriot! Hero! Statesman! Sage!
Whole breast, though manly glory fir'd,
Still meek Philosophy inspir'd,
No prey to mad Ambition's rage;
Thou bad'st imperial Rome no more
Her falces' faded pow'r deplore.

O may the Muse, whose honest praise
Flows free and uncontrol'd to thee,
Ne'er meanly bend the supple knee
Where Flatt'ry pours her venal lays;
Nor e'er debas'd in evil hour
Incense the shrine of living pow'r.

* On Christmas-day, the wind, which
had blown almost a constant gale from the
South for above six weeks, changed in our
favour, and continued so till our Squadron
arrived in the Downs:—And, let me add,
this fair wind proved, in such a situation,
as sumptuous a treat to us all (down from
the Admiral, who had only salt beef on his
table, to the common sailor, who had no-
thing better) as to our jovial friends in Eng-
land were the turkeys, chins, &c. smoking
that day on their boards.—Few ships have
experienced such a long continuance of un-
varied stormy weather, and none, perhaps,
none ever cruised in such high latitudes in
the depth of winter.

† Turkey.

ELEGY,

ELEGY,

ON THE LATE REV. H. CRABB OF ROYSTON.

(See our present month's Obituary.)

Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit. HOR.How did the good the virtuous mourner,
And pour their sorrows o'er his urn!

FRANCIS.

SWEET Muse of Pity, 'tis thy melting strain!From the throng'd scenes of busy life I turn
To where yon orphans roam, a pensive train,
Where wounded Friendship clasps th' untimely urn.

See how she bends o'er Crabb's lamented tomb,

Fallen in his prime! she scatters all around
The short liv'd hopes (ah! wither'd in their bloom)

Of social joys, by truth, by candour, crown'd.

His was the praise each gift that nature gave
Still to adorn with learning's studious care;Of vain authority no crouching slave,
No bold assumer of the pedant's chair.His the pure zeal Religion's path to tread;
The virtuous deed that earn'd, but ask'd not, fame,Nor is he number'd with th' unhonour'd dead,
Nor shall Oblivion's shade involve his name.What though for him no mausolean pile
Proclaim that pride or pomp reposes here;
What though no venal bard's elegiac style
"Implore the passing tribute of a tear;"

Yet, where the modest stone records his date,

Friendship shall oft in moving sadness stray,
And oft his life's affecting tale relate,
As her slow footsteps press th' unconscious clay.For, many a piercing pang he knew to prove,
The scorn of pride to meet, the bigot's sneer;To watch the last sad sigh of faithful love,
Or filial duty's salt ring with to hear.Nor seldom did he mourn for human kind,
By vice enthral'd, and Pow'r's despotic rage;Yet would Religion soothe his generous mind,
And paint the radiance of her golden age.

Blest age! the theme of Judah's hallow'd strain,

When Truth's bright sun shall rise on ev'ry
Virtue with Peace divide her equal reign,
For, rude Injustice shall usurp no more.

And when, the shades of mortal night withdrawn,

His tomb shall welcome life's celestial day,
The eye, that clos'd on truth's just opening dawn,
Shall meet enraptur'd her meridian ray.

J. T. R.

SONNET.

TO ———

THE weary trav'ler on some lonely waste,
As the hoarse winds with midnight dan-
Marking, far off, dimmatively gleam
Some cottage light, cheerily redoubting haste,
Bids Fancy sketch the pallet of repose,
So wears my course, whilst, blessing, o'er
my breast,
Misfortune's ruthless object, sore depress'd,
Life's stempest breaks with complicated woes!
Lorn wand'r'er of the world! to whom thy
smile,Peerless Elmina! claiming thralldom's sigh,
Like the enchantment pow'ful of thine
eye, [spoil!
The shrine where Hope hath laid the lover's
Still, in the dearest hour, doth seem a ray
That comfort speaks with amatory sway!
Conduit street. J. H.

SONNET,

TO THE REV. W. M. BOWLES.

BARD, much admir'd! to thy expressive lay,
Like the sweet South's Æolian murmuring,
What time to pensive runnels wild birds
sing,
While Zephyr whispers love to courtly May,
Soothing the mix'd anxiety of day,
I turn; or when low thoughts, base of-
feringThe incantations of a dup'd heart, cling
To wizard wealth, as fay-like accents say,
"Ariel! thy hallow'd wand can charms de-
"vise [meed! for which,
"To chase this worthless spell."—Poor
Ere life's decay, bids, midst her choicest
sons,The Muse to stud thy name, immortal prize!
Gratitude's smite would thy spread bays en-
rich!— [runs!Thus to the main some vagrant riv'let
Conduit street. J. H.TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN
EPIGRAM, No. 61.*On a drunken old Woman who was accidentally
drowned in crossing a Ferry.***M**RS. Tiddle, well nam'd from her love
of good stuff, [enough,
Who of wine always full, yet had never
Whilst crossing a ferry, of course rather
drunk,
The boat upset, —to the bottom she sunk.
Though in water she swill'd of a more sober
cup, [quite up;
Yet 'tis said she went down with her spirits
For her careless departure this reason they
give,
That she thought the bliss equal to drink or to
live.G. L.
PRO.

April. **T**HE form of the Decree for abolishing the slave-trade, having been referred to the Committee of Public Safety, was presented and passed in the following terms:

"The slavery of Negroes is abolished. In consequence, the Convention decrees, That all the inhabitants of the colonies, whatever be their colour, are French citizens. They shall enjoy all the rights belonging to this title."

Several Communes in the neighbourhood of Paris congratulated the Convention on the new discoveries respecting the conspiracy against liberty.

The President—"Be assured, Citizens, that there never will be in France, King, Dictator, Triumvir, nor Protectors. We each wear a pignora to be plunged into the heart of the first Dominator who shall lay a parricidal hand on the statue of Liberty. Virtue and probity are not idle words. There are hypocrites in virtue as well as in patriotism; but they shall be unmasked. It is not to men that we attach ourselves, but to principles, which are invariable. Let every man in public trust know, that he is only to choose between a civic crown and the scaffold."

Haudou read over again the decree against forestalling.

Charlier thought that dealers, instead of being fined one fifth of the property of which they neglected to give a correct account, should be punished with confiscation of the whole.

Roëpierre said, the object of the law was to check fraud; not to discourage commerce. The penalty proposed was sufficient; a heavier would give a handle to malice, and a merchant might be ruined by a single act of inadvertence. A part of the conspiracy from which Liberty had just escaped was to prevent provisions being brought to Paris, by discouraging commerce. Under the mask of patriotism, a petition was presented, praying that merchants might be excluded from all public functions.

Cano—"In the name of the Committee of Public Safety, I propose the abolition of the Executive Council, which you have already felt to be inconsistent with a Republican government."—The hall resounded with applause. After explaining the inconveniences of this remnant of monarchy, a system, of which the following are the principal articles, was proposed and adopted as the form of revolutionary government till peace:

I. The Provisional Executive Council is suppressed, as well as the six Ministers who compose it. Their functions shall cease on the 1st floreal (April 20th).

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II. Its place shall be supplied by twelve Commissions, viz. 1st, one of Police and Courts of Justice, charged with printing and publishing laws, and with the seal.—2d, One of Public Instruction, charged, with libraries, with the superintendence of schools, weights, measures, spectacles, and national festivals.—3d, One of Agriculture and Arts, charged with rural economy and mechanic arts.—4th, One of Commerce and Provisions, charged with interior circulation. This commission alone shall have the right of pre-emption.—5th, One of Public Works, charged with making and repairing roads, monuments, ports, &c.—6th, One of Public Succour.—7th, One of Finance, charged with domains and contributions.—8th, One of Transports and Posts, charged with military convoys, &c.—9th, One of Movements of Land Forces, charged with the levy of troops and the direction of armies.—10th, One of Marine, charged with the levy of seamen, colonies, &c.—11th, One of Arms and Gunpowder.—12th, One of Foreign Affairs and Customs.

III. Eight of these shall consist of two Commissioners and an assistant each, the latter to do the duty of secretary and archivist. The Commissions of Police, Public Instruction, and Foreign Affairs, to consist of one Commissioner and an assistant. That of Finance to consist of five commissioners and an assistant.

IV. The national treasury shall continue under the management of the Convention and Committee of Public Safety, as usual.

V. The members of these commissions shall be nominated by the Convention, on the presentation of the Committee of Public Safety. The salary of commissioners shall be 12,000 livres, of assistants 8,000 livres, and of persons employed under them not more than 6,000 livres.

VI. These Commissioners shall give an account of their operations, day by day, to the Committee of Public Safety. The Members shall be responsible individually. Persons employed under them shall be appointed in the name of the Convention.

April 4. St. Just, in the name of the Committee of Public and General Safety, reported on the present circumstances of affairs. He said, that the wife of Canale Desmoulins had received money to cause the patriots and the Revolutionary Tribunal to be massacred. He compared the situation of the Convention to that of the Roman senate, and afterwards proposed the following decree: "1. The Revolutionary Tribunal shall continue the proceedings against Danton, Lacroix, Chabot, and others, implicated in the same conspiracy. 2. The President of the Tribunal shall employ all the means committed to him by the law

law to make the authority respected with which he is entrusted. 3. Whoever shall insult the national justice, shall not be heard, but he tried immediately."

Billaud Varennes. "Before this decree is passed, I demand the Convention should hear the reading of a letter received by the Committee, from the Administration of Police. It will see how liberty is threatened, and the intimacy which subsists between the conspirators now before the Tribunal and those in the prisons."

"Commons of Paris, April 4."

"We, Administrators of the Department of Police, in consequence of a letter received from the keeper of the Luxemburg prison, went thither, where there appeared before us Citizen Da Flotte, formerly Minister of the Republic at Florence, who declared to us, that, being in the chamber of Arthur Dillon the preceding evening, the latter told him, that Danton, Lecroix, and others, had that day declared, before the Revolutionary Tribunal, that they would answer no questions but in the presence of Robespierre, Barere, and St. Just, their accusers; that the people were much pleased with this determination; that the jury was embarrassed how to proceed; and that it was feared the Committee of Public Safety would order all the prisoners to be massacred, for fear they should create an insurrection on. Dillon added, that he had concerted means with Simon to bribe the keepers; that the wife of Desmoulins was to distribute 1000 crowns to the mob to surround the Revolutionary Tribunal; and, in short, that a popular insurrection was to be excited in order to release the prisoners. La Flotte added, that Dillon wished very much that he should enter into this conspiracy." This declaration being signed by La Flotte, the decree proposed by St. Just was adopted.

Robespierre moved, that the letter and report of St. Just be sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and read aloud in open Court.—Adopted.

April 5. Couthon—"We are here to give you some particulars respecting what happened yesterday before the Revolutionary Tribunal, where Vadier and I were present without being seen. The conspirators said, that nothing was more glorious than to conspire against a Government which conspires. Danton even had the audacity to fling little balls in the faces of the Judges. Meanwhile, Simon, Thuoret, and Dillon, in the prison of the Luxemburg, escorted by their military fellow-prisoners, were waiting the moment to break their chains, to seize the avenues to the Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety, to butcher their members, and to inflict the same barbarity on the patriots of Paris, and on the Revolutionary Tribunal; then, taking the son of Capet from the Temple, they were to have put him into the arms of Danton, who was to present to the people their new despot."

Vadier—"They calumniate your Committee, they speak of arbitrary power, and of a Dictator. We can answer this in a few words. Examine the whole tenor of our life, and pronounce. For my part, I swear here, that if there were a member who would usurp but for an instant the sovereign power, though old age has chilled my vigour, yet would I stab him in this Hall!"

Couthon moved, that every Deputy be bound to give an account of his former and present fortune, and that each of them declare that the National vengeance do strike his head if he imposes on the nation. This motion was unanimously decreed. The reform of the decree is to be presented to-morrow by the Committee of Public Welfare.

Couthon also proposed to renew the proposition already consecrated, that every freeman who shall make an attempt upon the Rights of the people shall be put to death by Freemen—Applause.

April 11. The Hall was extremely full of Members, on account of the promised report of the Committee of Public Safety on the Police of the Republic.

Couthon observed, that the report on the general Police of the Republic must be delayed, in consequence of new facts, which called for measures that could not have been foreseen, and which required exemplary punishments, to prove to the universe that the Convention had not in vain made virtue and probity the Order of the Day. "This Report," exclaimed Couthon, "will be followed by several others. Your Committee has found, that the adoption of a more extensive system will be necessary. Already have you overwhelmed alarming conspiracies, but you have not yet completed the discharge of your duty. All sorts of crimes have been let loose against the Republic. The Republic therefore should inflict signal punishments on all sorts of crimes. Attempts have been made to corrupt the morals of the people, and to poison the stream of national felicity. But we have purified the source, and there are among us now only zealous defenders of the Republic and real friends of the People. (Loud plaudits). It becomes the dignity of the National Representation to establish a government as stable as it is dignified. Let us labour incessantly to draw the secondary authorities to one common centre. Let us direct all our thoughts and affections to one common end, the happiness of the people of France. Such are the principal basis on which the report of the Committee rests—but that Committee will not perform their duty partially—they will unite in one point all those principles which relate to the safety of the People."

April 12. The following decrees were read and adopted. The National Convention, after having heard the report of its Committee of Legislation on the letter of the Minister of Justice, and various petitions, &c. relative to

to the punishment to be inflicted on those who should harbour or conceal ecclesiastics, subject to banishment, or who had incurred the punishment of death. 1. From the time of the publication of the law of 30 Vendémiaire, concerning ecclesiastics subject to banishment; and in execution of the 17th article of that law, such persons as shall be found guilty of concealing any ecclesiastic, subject to banishment or reclusion, &c. shall be punished by banishment. 2. From the publication of this law, persons found guilty of concealing ecclesiastics, subject to the punishment mentioned in the former article, shall be deemed their accomplices. 3. This decree shall be published in the bulletin of correspondence.

A decree also passed relative to the new paper on which the laws are in future to be printed.

A member observed, that it was absolutely necessary that the penal code should be uniform. Persons in one department are led to the scaffold for the commission of a crime, who, in another, would have been punished only by banishment, or imprisonment. It certainly is the intention of the Convention that these distinctions should not exist. They are the source of monstrous abuses. "I move, therefore, that the Commission of emigrants make a report on the subject in three days. It certainly is cruel to shed the blood of a man whose crime merits only banishment."

The Assembly, after these observations, directed the report to be made in three days.

Read the following letter from the Popular Society of Arcy sur Aube:

"Danton, born in our Commune, is no more. The Republic is avenged. His accomplices have also fallen under the axe of the law. Follow the thread of this conspiracy.—Strike.—It is of no consequence that the criminals are related to us by blood. Inferior agents have seconded the projects against Liberty, formed by their chiefs. They ought to account for their conduct and for their riches. Can we assist you? Point out the means, and, like you, we will be the guardians of liberty and the laws. The justice of the people is a lesson to traitors."

[Honourable mention, and insertion in the bulletin.]

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Nov. 20. A Venetian has established here a gunpowder mill, and a Spaniard a manufactory of small arms. They are both complete masters of their business, and their arms, as well as powder, are of the best quality. An English engineer directs the fortifications of Anapa; general Keller, a German, has lately received a present of 30,000 paltres.—Several French emigrants, who formerly belonged to the Royal Navy, direct the building of

ships, frigates, &c. A military school is to be established, under the direction of European officers, and report says, that not only a paper-mill is to be erected, but also that the late printing-office is to be re-established.

Constantinople Dec. 16. The Porte is improving its military, as well in Asia as in its European governments. Officers of Janissaries have been dispatched to all the Pashas, to see that they furnish their contingency, so that the troops may be ready to march on the first notice. The works on the Canal on the black sea are going on briskly.

SIERRA LEONE.

On the 28th of September, a French squadron, composed of the Experiment of 50 guns, and 500 men; Vigilance, of 24 guns, and 300 men; La Fidélité, of 20 guns, and 280 men; La Pervie, of 18 guns, and 220 men; and La Mutine, of 12 guns, and 180 men, approached the town of Sierra Leone, under English colours; and, unmolested, drew up before it in such a manner as to command every street and alley in it, when they hoisted their own colours, and commenced a heavy cannonade. The inhabitants, unable to resist so formidable a force, struck their flag; but two of the frigates, regardless of this submission, continued their fire for nearly two hours after, raking every street with grape-shot. The French then landed, and began to plunder such houses as remained standing, and which the owners had abandoned, and were preparing to involve the whole town in one blaze, when several of the free American Blacks returned into it, to solicit the preservation of their dwellings. The French Commander granted their request, observing, that his vengeance should be confined to the British settlers, and then ordered the church, the Company's warehouses, and the houses of every English person to be set on fire. After this, one of the frigates proceeded up the river to the island of Banca, which they attacked for two days without success, the garrison of the fort making a resolute defence; on the third day, however, a second frigate arrived to the assistance of the first, when the inhabitants having withdrawn the whole of their property from the town, the garrison of the fort retired. The French continued at Sierra Leone till the 23d of October, during which time they wooded and watered, but never proceeded into the country, nor injured the plantations. They took with them or destroyed 11 vessels belonging to the Company, 10 of them from London, and proceeded down the coast, with intent to serve in like manner all the British, Dutch, and Portuguese settlements. The Isle of Bourbon was their place of destination. On their departure, the settlers, who had lived in the woods, under tents, &c. returned to the town. During this attack, on our side only two men were killed, and five woun-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

St. James's Jan. 28. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common Council, of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Lord in waiting) with their address (*see p. 85*), which was read by Sir John William Rose, Knt Recorder.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I receive with the greatest pleasure this mark of your attachment to my person and Family, and to the Constitution of the Kingdom, as by Law established.

"The assurances expressed by my loyal city of London, to support my exertions in the present just and necessary war, for the permanent Security and Honour of my people, cannot but be highly satisfactory to me."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

St. James's, Jan. 29. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Thursday the 29th of January for the ceremony of the Public entry, and Public audience of his Excellency Yusef Adjalah Effendi, Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, the Earl of Jersey (the conducting Earl appointed by his Majesty), and Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Kpt. master of the Ceremonies, proceeded in one of his Majesty's coaches, with six horses, attended by six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in others of the Royal coaches, to the Royal College at Chelsea, the place whence his Majesty had thought fit that the procession should begin, where Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K. B. the Governor, not only allotted the grand apartment for the use of the Ambassador, on this occasion, and provided an elegant cold collation for his entertainment; but, in farther compliment to the Ambassador, repaired to the College early in the morning, to be ready to receive the Ambassador in person. About ten o'clock, the Ambassador and his suite arrived at the Royal College at Chelsea, in his Excellency's own coaches, where the royal Standard was displayed, and his Excellency was received with all military honours. Alighting from his carriage, his Excellency was met by William Bulkeley, Esq. Major of the Royal College, and others the military officers belonging to the establishment, and conducted to the grand apartment, where Field Marshal Sir George Howard, K. B. the Governor, made a short speech to his Excellency suitable to the occasion. At a quarter after ten o'clock the conducting Earl and the master of the ceremonies arrived at the College, when the Earl of Jersey made his Majesty's compliment to the Ambassador, and the company down to breakfast; and about eleven the

Procession to St. James's began in the following order:

Six of the Knight Marshal's men, on horseback, to clear the way.

The master of the ceremonies' coach, with six horses.

The conducting Earl's coach, with six horses, in which went the Marshal of the ceremonies.

One of the Ambassador's Ecuyers, on horseback, followed by some fine Turkish horses, brought over by the Ambassador as a present to his Majesty from the Grand Signor, very richly caparisoned, and led by Turkish grooms.

A State-Coach of his Majesty, in which went the Ambassador, the Conducting Earl, the Master of the Ceremonies, and Signor Persiani, first interpreter to the Ottoman Embassy: eight of the Ambassador's footmen walking, four on each side the Carriage.

A leading Coach of his Majesty, with six horses, in which went Mahmoud Raif Effendi, Secretary to the Embassy, bearing the Ambassador's letter of credence, in a rich bag; and Mr. Luffman, his Majesty's Interpreter: four of the Ambassador's footmen, walking, two on each side of the carriage.

A leading coach of his Majesty, with six horses, in which went three of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, appointed to attend the audience.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with six horses, in which went the three other gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with six horses.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with six horses.

A leading coach of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, with six horses.

The Ambassador's coach with six horses, in which went three of the principal persons belonging to his Excellency's suite.

Several coaches of the nobility, each drawn by six horses, closed the procession.

In this order the procession moved on from Chelsea College to the gate of St. James's Park adjoining to the Queen's house, and proceeded up Constitution hill, along Piccadilly and St. James's-street, to the Palace, where his Excellency arrived at half past twelve, and, alighting at the Palace-gate, was received by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. the Knight Marshal, (having his Baton of office in his hand) and the Marshal of the Ceremonies.

The foot-guards on duty were drawn up in the court-yard, and their officers attended the Ambassador as he passed on to the little Council Chamber; where notice being given by one of his Majesty's gentlemen that his Majesty was ready, the procession moved

moved forward to the audience in the great Council-Chamber (where, on each side, were ranged the band of gentlemen pensioners), the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber going before the conducting Earl, and the principal persons of the Ambassador's suite before his Excellency, the conducting Earl being on the Ambassador's right hand, and the master of the ceremonies on the left. His Excellency was received at the door of the guard-chamber, in the absence of the Earl of Aylesford, Captain of the Yeomen of the guard, by James Roberts, Esq. lieutenant of the Yeomen of the guard, who conducted the Ambassador to the door of the Privy Chamber, where his Excellency was received by Viscount Falmouth, Captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners, who conducted his Excellency to the door of the great Council-Chamber.

At the door of the great Council-Chamber his Excellency was received by the Marquis of Salisbury, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, who taking the right hand of the Ambassador and the Earl of Jersey, with Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, taking the left, his Excellency desired in his habit of ceremony, and wearing the Turban called *chryssa* (which is only worn by the Ministers of the Sublime Porte, was conducted up to the Throne, making three profound reverences, which his Majesty was pleased to return in the usual manner.

The Ambassador then made a short speech to his Majesty, which was interpreted to his Majesty by Signor Persiani; and his Majesty was pleased to answer the same in English, his Majesty's answer being interpreted in the Turkish language by Mr Lu signau, his Majesty's interpreter.

The Ambassador, in the course of his harangue to his Majesty, took from the Secretary of the Embassy his letter of credence, and kissing the same, presented it to his Majesty, who immediately delivered it to Lord Grenville; and, after his Majesty's reply to the Ambassador, he presented to his Majesty the Secretary of the Embassy, and the principal persons of his suite, all of whom were received most graciously by his Majesty.

The Ambassador then retired, making again three reverences to his Majesty as he withdrew from the audience, and was reconducted with the same ceremony to the little Council-Chamber, to rest himself till her Majesty was ready to receive him; of which notice being given by one of her Majesty's gentlemen usher, the Ambassador proceeded to the Queen's Apartments, and was received at the door of her Majesty's guard chamber by William Price, Esq. her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain; and at the door of the room of audience by the Earl of Morton, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty, and so conducted up to her Majesty by the Earl of Morton, William Price, Esq. and Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer.

The Ambassador, after this audience of the Queen, went to the drawing-room to pay his court to their Majesties; and, having previously desired that the royal coaches might not be kept waiting to carry him back to his own house, returned home after the drawing-room in his own coach.

The following presents were delivered at St. James's by the Ambassador:—To the King; a pair of pistols, the stocks and barrels solid gold; three Arabian horses, with gold bridles, the saddles trimmed with gold; and a gold dagger, with belt ornamented with pearls and diamonds—To the Queen and Princesses, a chest of silks, embroidered with gold; a plume of feathers for the head-dress, supported with a band of solid gold, and the top of the feathers enjomed with diamonds.—To the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, and Lord Grenville, chests of silks.

Dublin-Castle, Jan. 22. This day the Parliament having met according to prerogation, his Excellency the lord lieutenant went in state to the house of Peers, and, being seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Thomas Hussey, Esq. gentleman-usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his Excellency to the house of Commons, signifying his pleasure that they should immediately attend his Excellency in the house of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Excellency made the following speech from the Throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In obedience to his Majesty's commands, I resort to your councils at a period which, in a peculiar manner, calls for the wisdom and energy of Parliament.

"His Majesty's determination is fixed; as long as he is supported by his faithful subjects, he never will be wanting to them, or to himself; his Majesty has no interest but that of his people; no views but for their happiness; no object but their general safety.

"The uniform tenor of your conduct has demonstrated, that you will not alone be desirous, but zealous, to second and emulate the magnanimity of a sovereign, formed to lead a nation that has ever been as firm to assert its liberties as affectionately devoted to a government which maintains its own authority for the sole purpose of supporting those liberties. As you are thus cordially attached to that sovereign and to the Constitution, which it is his glory to protect, I have to announce to you, with true satisfaction, what you will hear with equal pleasure the intended marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, the daughter of his most illustrious Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, a Princess of that illustrious house, to whose mild and Constitutional way these kingdoms are highly indebted for the blessings they enjoy; this marriage promises the perpetuation

petuation of the same blessings under the same house.

"I have it also in command to inform you, that his Majesty has concluded a treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been his Majesty's object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both States. As soon as the ratification of this treaty shall have been exchanged, and I shall have received a copy of it, I will direct it to be laid before you, in order that you may consider if it will be necessary to make any provisions for carrying into effect a treaty, in which the Commerce of this kingdom is so materially and extensively interested.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the public service, and the state of the public accounts, to be laid before you.

"His Majesty has that assured confidence, grounded on a long and uniform experience of your loyalty, and your zeal for his service, and the good of your country, that I think it unnecessary to press you, in any particular manner, to make a provision adequate to the present awful situation of affairs.

"It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the provision will, in some degree, be facilitated by the circumstance, that, during the existence of such a war as the present, the Public Revenue, together with the commerce of the kingdom, has kept up, and has been even augmented: advantages, which are due to the care and vigilance of our Sovereign, in the general protection provided by him for all his subjects."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I earnestly recommend to you a continuance of the laudable pains you have constantly taken to cultivate all your domestic advantages in commerce, in manufacture, and in such public works as have appeared directed to promote those important objects. These are the true foundations of all public revenue and public strength. Your endeavours have had their fruit. The great staple manufacture of this kingdom has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations; an advantage principally owing to the constant superintendence and wise provisions of the Parliament of Ireland; and, next to those, to the assured liberal and most merited encouragement which it receives in the rich and extensive market of Great Britain; a circumstance, tending to cement the union, and to perfect the harmony, which happily subsist, and, I trust, will subsist for ever, between the two kingdoms.

"Attached as you are to the general cause of religion, learning, and civilization, I have to recommend to your consideration the state of education in this kingdom, which in some parts will admit of improve-

ment, in others may require some new arrangement. Considerable advantages have been already derived, under the wise regulations of Parliament, from the Protestant charter-schools, and these will, as usual, claim your attention: but, as these advantages have been but partial, and as circumstances have made other considerations, connected with this important subject, highly necessary, it is hoped that your wisdom will order every thing relative to it, in the manner most beneficial, and the best adapted to the occasions of the several descriptions of men which compose his Majesty's faithful subjects of Ireland.

"We are engaged in an arduous contest. The time calls not only for great fortitude, and an unusual share of public spirit, but for much constancy and perseverance. You are engaged with a power, which, under the ancient forms of its internal arrangement, was always highly formidable to the neighbouring nations. Lately this power has assumed a new shape; but with the same ambition, with much more extensive and systematic design, far more effective, and, without comparison, more dreadful in the certain consequences of its eventual success; it threatens nothing less than the entire subversion of the liberty and independence of every State in Europe. An enemy to them all, it is actuated with a peculiar animosity against these kingdoms, not only as the natural protection of the balance of power in Europe, but also, because, by the possession of a regular, humane, and rational freedom, we seem to reproach that false and spurious liberty, which, in reality, is an ignominious servitude, tending to extinguish all good arts, to generate nothing but impiety, crime, disorder, and ferocious manners, and to end in wretchedness and general desolation.

"To guard his people from the enterprizes of this dangerous and malignant power, and for the protection of all civilized society against the inroad of anarchy, his Majesty has availed himself of every rational aid, foreign and domestic; he has called upon the skill, courage, and experience, of all his subjects, whosoever dispersed; and you must be duly sensible, in such a crisis as the present, which rarely occurs in the course of human affairs, of the advantage of his Majesty's thus endeavouring to profit by the united strength and zeal of every description of his subjects.

"I have to assure you of his Majesty's most cheerful concurrence in every measure, which your wisdom and comprehensive patriotism shall point out for this salutary purpose.

"On my part, you shall find me, from principle and from inclination, thoroughly disposed to concur with his Majesty's paternal wishes, and with the measures of his Parliament. On a cordial affection to the whole of Ireland, and on a conduct suitable to

to that sentiment, I wish to found my personal estimation, and my reputation, in the execution of the great trust committed, by the most beneficent of Sovereigns, to my care.

Madrid, Jan. 7. The mail, arrived yesterday from America, brought the account of a conspiracy having been discovered at Mexico towards the end of August last. The plot, by which it was designed to murder the Vice-Roy and his family, to take possession of the Royal and Archbishop-Palaces, the mint, inquisition, and other public buildings, and the principal private houses, and to set fire to and deliver over the City to the plunder of the populace, and discontented Indians of some neighbouring towns, was conducted by two Frenchmen, who had succeeded in seducing several Spanish inhabitants to their interest, and were to be assisted in the execution of their plan by a number of their countrymen, who, contrary to the general practice of this government, had been suffered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war. Nearly about the same time a similar explosion was to have taken place at Santa Fé, the capital of the new kingdom of Granada, in all its circumstances similar to the preceding; but it was likewise prevented by discovery the very day before it was to happen.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 3. Rear-Admiral Blight, late Captain of his Majesty's ship the *Alexander*, to Mr Stephens.

Sir, On-board the Marat, Brest, Nov. 25.

The arrival of the *Canada* must long since have informed their Lordships of my misfortune, in losing his Majesty's ship *Alexander*, late under my command, having been taken by a Squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of 74 gun, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly. Further particulars and details I herewith transmit you for their Lordships information. We discovered this Squadron on our weather-bow, about half past two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th instant, being then in Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. North, 7 deg. 53 min. West, the wind then at West, and we steering North-east; on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard tacks on-board, and without signal, the *Canada* being close to us. We passed the strange ships a little before 4, the nearest of whom at about half a mile distant, but could not discover what they were. Shortly after we bore more up, let the reefs out of the top-sails, and set steering-tails. About 5, perceiving by my night-glass the strange ships stand after us, we crowded all the sail we could possibly set, as did the *Canada*, and hauled more to the caward. About day-break the *Canada* passed us, and, steering more to the Northward than we did, brought her on our larboard-bow. Two ships of

the line and two frigates pursued her; and three of the line and one frigate chased the *Alexander*. About half past 7, the French ships hoisted English colours. About a quarter past 8, we hoisted our colours; upon which the French ships hauled down the English, and hoisted theirs; and, drawing up within gun-shot, we began firing our stern-chases at them, and received their bow-chases. About 9, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the *Canada*, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern-chases, I made the *Canada*'s signal to form a head for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it into execution by steering towards us, but the ships in chase of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to starboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern chases at the ships pursuing us till near 11, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was a complete wreck; the main yard, spanker-boom, and three top-gallant yards thrown away; all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less; nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbands, and her hull much shattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty she floated into Brest. At this time the ships that had chased the *Canada* had quitied her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time pulling over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it advisable to consult my officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter deck; when, upon surveying and examining the state of the ship (engaged as I have already described), they deemed any farther resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used in vain to save her, and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then, (painful to relate) I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken possession of, the people were divided and sent on-board the different ships; but I do not believe they exceed 40, or thereabout. No officer above the rank of boatswain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Marines, Messrs. Burns, boatswain, and M'urdy, Pilot,

were wounded, but in a fair way of doing well. The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my officers and ship's company, marines as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applauses; and I should feel myself deficient of my duty, as well as in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit requesting you will be pleased to recommend them in the strongest manner to their lordships favour and protection; particularly lieutenants Godenech, Epworth, Carter, West, and Diracoti; major Trench, lieutenants Fitzgerald and Brown, of the Marines; Mr. Robinson the master, together with the warrant and petty officers, whose bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in the highest estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during my captivity. I am with great respect, &c.

R. R. BLIGH.

Horse-guards, Feb. 14. Extract of a dispatch, dated Deventer, Jan. 21, from the Hon. lieut.-gen. Halcomb to the Duke of York, and communicated by his Royal Highness to Mr. Dundas.

"I have the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yssel on the 18th instant, though not without some loss, as some of the *Trainees*, unable to support the fatigues of the march and the extremeness of the weather were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance and most of the other stores deposited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Leek, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in 15 ordnance vessels at Rotterdam."

Horse-guards, Feb. 14. A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from general the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, K. B. by Mr. Dundas.

Sir, *Martino, Dec. 18, 1794.*

The evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadeloupe, was an event to be expected; the position of the place is weak, the ground rising inland immediately from the glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, presents a narrow front to the strong ground to the eastward, and has been constructed with bad masonry. Under these circumstances lieut.-gen. Prescott, with a small garrison, protracted the siege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in December the enemy's batteries were increased to as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garrison. Their fire on the 6th instant dismounted all our guns up in the Cavalier, which is the highest and most commanding part of the fort the Curtain, from thence to the next bastion

near the town, and the faces and flanks of that bastion in many places, threatened to fall into the ditch; the number of killed and wounded was proportional to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable. On the night of the 20th instant, lieut.-gen. Prescott having previously arranged the order and time of retreat with Rear-Admiral Thompson, the whole garrison was embarked without loss. I have the honour to inclose to you the lieutenant-general's account of the siege and evacuation, by which you will be fully informed of all the attending circumstances. Lieut.-gen. Prescott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready assistance afforded to the garrison by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and since by Rear-Admiral Thompson, that he was enabled so long to resist the efforts of the enemy—He also gives the highest encomiums to Captain Bower, of his Majesty's ship the *Teipichore*, who superintended the embarkation, and by whose able disposition of the boats every thing was managed with the most perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was severely wounded, but we hope not in such a manner as to endanger his life. Of the conduct of all the officers and men, the lieut.-gen. makes a most favourable report, expressing his entire satisfaction of their behaviour during the siege. I beg to express to you my approbation of the conduct of lieut.-gen. Prescott, in the defence of Fort Matilda. It has been judicious in a high degree; and throughout the whole transaction he has shewn the greatest judgement and resolution. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. VAUGHAN.

[Here follows a long letter from lieut.-gen. Prescott, containing a detail of the siege, the general tenor of which is contained in the above.]

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14. Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the leeward islands, to Mr. Stevens, secretary of the Admiralty, dated on-board the *Mystic* off Martinique, Jan. 3, 1795.

The *Ganges* and *Montague* arrived at Fort Royal the 29th of November last.

On the 30th of October, being then about 30 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisferie, they fell in with, and captured, the *Jacobine*, a ship of war, in the service of the French government, carrying twenty twelve pounders, and two hundred and twenty men, and brought her with them to this island. She had been nine days from Brez, and taken nothing. The *Zebra* returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December, with the *Carmagnole* French schooner, of ten guns and thirty-five men, which she took of St. Lucia, the 30th of November, and Captain Faulkner, of the *Blanche*, informs me of his having chased an armed schooner on the 10th near Port Louis, Guadeloupe, which afterwards got off, and found

the

she was laden with gunpowder, and sent her to St. John's, Antigua. The crew effected their escape. And by his letter, of the 21st of December, he acquaints me of his having the day before, chased a large schooner into the bay of Descada, where she anchored close under a battery and a long range of musquetry on the shore; and that, from the annoyance such vessels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient to anchor, to silence the battery and bring the schooner out, which, after some little time, he effected by the crew of the schooner abandoning her, and the musquetry from the shore not giving farther molestation. By the papers found on-board, she was a national corvette, commanded by a lieutenant de vaisseau, senior officer of a detachment from Point à Petre. The *Blanche* has suffered but little in her hull, masts, and rigging. A midshipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery and on-board the schooner suffered considerably. Captain Riou, of the *Beaulieu* also informs me, by a letter of the 2d instant, of his having captured a fast-sailing sloop, of ten guns and forty-one men, by an *ennemi de vaisseau*, and carried her into Barbadoes. She sailed from Point à Petre, in company with three other privateers.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique, the 13th of January 1795.

For the information of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, I enclose two copies of letters received from lieutenant Watkins, of the *Blanche*, with minutes of Mr. Milne, her second lieutenant, who came to me express, giving an account of their taking the French frigate *La Pique*, of 38 guns, and 360 men; after an action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the officers and ship's company. Their lordships will see, by the minutes, the judicious manner in which the *Blanche* laid the enemy on-board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the *Blanche's* capstern, and when the former's main and mizen masts fell, she paid off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern-posts, not being large enough, they blew the upper transom-beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours. The marines under lieutenant Richardson, keeping so well directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecastle until the struck, when the second lieutenant and ten men swam on-board, and took possession of her. Captain Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action; by which his Majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on-board.

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board *La Pique*; one hundred and seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the Saints, twenty-six found dead on-board when she was taken possession of; it is probable some were thrown overboard during the action, and it is known numbers fell with her three masts, and were drowned.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Frederick Watkins, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated *île de Saints*, January 5, 1795.

Sir,

I take the earliest opportunity of informing you of my arrival here in his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, with *La Pique*, a frigate of 38 guns, belonging to the National Convention of France, which Captain Faulknor brought to action at a quarter past twelve A. M. *Marigalante* bearing east half south, three miles. It is with the utmost regret I have to inform you that he fell in the action. In him his Majesty lost a brave and gallant officer, which I most sincerely lament, as must every one who knew his merit. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to lieutenants Milne and Prickett, also the other officers and ship's company, for their cool determined bravery on the occasion; and am happy to add that the struck her colours at a quarter past five A. M. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the enemy had 360 men on-board when we brought her to action, and I have great reason to suppose her ships to be about 76 killed and 110 wounded.

Inclosed I have the honour of sending you the return of killed and wounded on-board his Majesty's ship *Blanche*. I have the honour to be, &c. FREDERICK WATKINS, First Lieutenant.

Killed, Captain Robert Faulknor, Mr. William Bolton, midshipman, five seamen, and one private marine.

Wounded, Mr. Charles Herbert, midshipman, Isaac Hutchinson, quartermaster, Philip Griffiths, ditto, William Fletcher, Armourer, George Dice, sergeant of Marines; twelve seamen, and four private marines.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Martinique January 15, 1795.

You will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that general Sir John Vaughan and myself think it necessary to send a frigate to England immediately, to inform government, that, on the 6th instant, a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point à Petre, Guadaloupe.

Inclosed is a copy of Capt. Wilson's minutes, which is the best information we have, and by which their lordships will see that one of the enemy's ships was taken, the *Duras*, said to be an old French indianman.

Minutes

Minutes of proceedings on-board his Majesty's ship *Bellona*, George Wilton, Esq. Commander January 5, 1795.

On Monday January 3, lat. 16. deg. 30. min. Defauls, bearing W. distance twelve leagues, at 10 P. M. descried two sail towards us; the weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and stood from us. We chased her with light winds and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock I discovered about ten sail to leeward, lying to. Upon making them plain, from their size, supposed them a French squadron. About one o'clock they bore up; we immediately chased, the weather being very squally and hazy. I supposed five of their ships frigates. At five o'clock made the *Albatross* signal to attack the convoy; the frigates dropped in their rear and formed; the sternmost I came up with, and began to fire; when she struck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock I sent an officer and boat on-board the frigate to take possession and found her to be *Le Duras*, of 20 guns, 200 troops, and 75 seamen. They reported her in a sinking state, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to catch me on the same tack, when Captain Carpenter hailed me to oblige the same. At half past eight I saw the frigates had bore up, upon which I desired Captain Carpenter would take charge of the prize, and follow with all expedition. I immediately made sail, but the night was so dark and squally that I could not keep sight of them. At twelve o'clock I found myself near Defauls, and I was obliged to haul out. It blowing fresh and to the morning I was to leeward of Defauls. As soon as I could put men on board the prize I made sail for Antigua, but could not reach St. John's that night. In the course of the night the prize had drifted to leeward. I ordered Captain Carpenter to carry her to St. Kitt's. I made the best of my way to Martinique being in want of provisions and water.

L'Esperille, a 74. cut down, mounting 46 guns, and 500 men; *L'Atre*, of 36 guns; *La Claver*, 20 guns; *La Prompte*, 20 guns; *Le Duras*, 20 guns, and ten armed transports, sailed from Brest the 15th of November last with troops and warlike stores. The *Duras* has on-board field pieces, mortars, shell, great quantities of small arms, shot, and enriching tools of all sorts; numbers not ascertained.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 12. About two o'clock in the morning, the house of Aaron Laid, of Hyde, in the parish of *Mitcham-Hampton*, *Gloucestershire*, was discovered to be on fire, which raged with such fury, that the owner and a very young sister (the only persons in the house) perished in the flames. Mr. Laid

was formerly a day-labourer, but, having been left some property, had so parsimoniously used it, that it is supposed he has left behind him nearly 5000*l.* at interest; the securities for which, it is feared, were destroyed by the flames.

Jan. 20. At night the town of *Manchester* was alarmed by one of the most terrific fires that has been seen there. From some unknown accident, the spinning factory in Oak-street, the property of Mess. Duck and Poits, took fire, and was in a short time beyond the power of every effort to extinguish. By eleven o'clock the building was a ruin. We are happy to hear there is a considerable sum insured.

Jan. 23. Early this morning, a farmhouse at *Ryden*, near Southwold, by some accident took fire, and was soon burnt to the ground. The occupier of the house escaped in his shirt, but suffered so severely by cold, that it is thought he cannot recover; unhappily his wife perished in the flames.

Jan. 24. A fine boy, about three years old, son of Mr. Wilton, in *Wyl-Bichard*, near *Coventry*, was so shockingly burnt, by his frock taking fire whilst alone, that he died in a few hours in great agonies.

A girl of five years old was burnt to death at *Willingham* in *Cambridgeshire*.

Gloucester, Feb. 2. On Monday last a very melancholy accident happened near *Wanley*, in this county. As twelve men were at work in a coal-pit, a body of water from an adjoining pit suddenly burst into their works, which instantly rose to the height of ten fathoms, and five of the number were unfortunately drowned; three of whom have left wives and families. The others were taken out alive without receiving much injury, to the astonishment of all present.

Feb. 4. The river in the Isle of Wight—that goes from *Newport*, the capital, to the sea, is completely frozen over, so that in some parts carts go over. In the bay, at *Cowes*, the ice impedes the navigation very much. A circumstance of this kind has not occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the island.

From *Devonshire* as we are informed that the late frost there has been severer than has been remembered for half a century.

[The damages occasioned by the frost, and by the foundations, in consequence of the thaw, shall be detailed in our next.]

Hull, Feb. 10. This day a cormorant was killed in the neighbourhood of *Beverly*; out of which, on its being opened, was taken, entire, a salmon-trout, 17 inches in length, and one pound and a half in weight, which the bird had swallowed.

Feb. 17. As Mr. Boustead's son, of *Great Salkeld*, was shepherding upon *Great Salkeld* common, he had the misfortune to fall, and break his leg. He was then three miles from home, no person within call and evening approaching. At a mo-

ment,

ment, when distraction was most likely to have overcome the powers of reason and reflection, he folded one of his gloves in his handkerchief, which he tied round the neck of the dog, and ordered him home. The dogs, which are trained to an attendance on the flock, are known to be under admirable subjection to the commands of their masters. The animal set off, and, arriving at the house, scratched at the door for admittance. The young man's parents were alarmed at his appearance, and more especially when they took off and unfolded the handkerchief. Concluding, beyond a doubt, that some accident had befallen their son, they instantly went in search of him. The dog needed no invitation. Apparently sensible that the chief part of his duty was yet to be performed, he led the way, and conducted the anxious parents directly to the spot where their son lay! Happily this was effected before night came on; the young man was brought home; and, the necessary aid being procured, he is in a fair way of recovery.—See a similar instance of sagacity, p. 91.

Feb. 23. This evening a fire broke out near the church in *Crediton*, by which upwards of 18 houses were burnt down.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Seven men, attempting to pass on the ice to a collier in the river, near Ratcliffe-crofts, fell into the water, and were all drowned.

Sunday, Jan. 25.

A servant of Messrs. Green and Ward, on Ludgate-hill, was drowned near Putney, in attempting to cross the river on the ice.

Monday, Jan. 26.

About seven this evening, as a woman-carrier to a milk-walk was crossing near St. Andrew's-kiln, in Thames-street, she fell down, and fractured her skull. Being carried to the hospital, she expired in less than half an hour.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

This day were executed, in the old Bailey, Joseph Strutt, for rioting; Patrick Murphy, for committing a rape on a child eight years old; and Francis Rols, for forgery.

Friday, Jan. 30.

This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a house belonging to Mr. Drummond, in Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, which entirely consumed the same and the adjoining house.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

This evening, about half past five o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Eves, Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials, which in one hour entirely destroyed the same. Mr. and Mrs. Ratchford, of Covent-garden theatre, who occupied the first floor, lost their entire property, escaping with only the cloaths upon their backs, neither themselves nor children having sustained a second article of apparel.

Sunday, Feb. 22.

This being the first Sunday in Lent, their Majesties and the Princesses attended divine service in the German chapel at St James's, where a gallery was fitted up for the reception of the Royal Family.

Monday, Feb. 23.

The departure of Commodore Payne's squadron, ordered for the protection of the Princess of Wales to England, is still delayed by adverse winds. The Jupiter has been magnificently fitted up for the accommodation of her Royal Highness, who remains at Hanover till she receives instructions to proceed to Stadt. The embarkation, it is expected, will be at Cuxhaven, where preparations are making to that effect.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

This being the day appointed for the General Fast, it was observed with great solemnity. All the shops in the Metropolis were close shut. No business was done at any of the public offices. Their Majesties and the three elder Princesses attended divine service in the collegiate chapel at Windsor; the three younger Princesses heard service in the private chapel at Buckingham-house. At half past eleven o'clock both houses of Parliament met, and went in the usual procession to hear divine service; the Lord Chancellor, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, several of the Bishops, and a few of the Lay Lords, to Westminster Abbey, where a sermon was preached by the right Rev. Dr. Courtenay, Bishop of Bristol; the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Wynham, Mr. Ryder, and about 20 other other Members, went to St. Margaret's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Goodenough. The two Houses, after they returned from Church, adjourned till Thursday.

Friday, Feb. 27.

At a Court of Common-council, the draft of an intended bill for amending the Militia act was considered, and the several clauses agreed to in a way that, it is believed, will be palatable to all parties, and useful and honourable to the City of London.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

The excellent Stanislaus, King of Poland, has taken leave of his Capital, most probably for ever. The unfortunate Poles are the most melancholy consequences from the removal of their King.

The Parliamentary Board of Agriculture, in consideration of the probable scarcity of wheat, have agreed to propose a premium of one thousand pounds to the person who shall grow the largest breadth of potatoes, on lands never applied to the culture of that plant before; and have liberally excluded the members of their own Board from becoming candidates for this valuable prize.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1795.

Berks. William Thoyts, of Surhamstead, esq.

Belfordshire John Harvey, of Ickwell, esq.

Bucks. Lovel Budeco, of Little Marston, esq.

Cumberland. Sir James Graham, of Netherby, Bart.

Chester. James Hugh Smith Barry, of Marbury, esq.

Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Quintin, of Hatley St. George, esq.

Devonshire. William Clarke, of Buckland, Tout Saints, esq.

Dorsetsh. Edward Greated, of Uddings, esq.

Durbyshire. William Druy Lowe, of Lickow, esq.

Essex. John Hanson, of Great Bromley-hall, esq.

Gloucestersh. Samuel Edwards, of Botham-lodge, esq.

Hertfordshire. James Harding, of Tring, esq.

Hertfordshire. John Green, of Cage-Brooke, esq.

Kent. Gabriel Harpur, of Gore-court, esq.

Leicestersh. Edward Muxloe, of Pickwell, esq.

Lincolnsh. Ayscough Boucheretz, of Stanborough, esq.

Monmouthsh. Richard Morgan, of Argoed, esq.

Northumberland. Cuthbert Shaftoe, of Basington, esq.

Northamptonshire. Valentine Knightley, of Fawley, esq.

Norfolk. George Nelthorpe, of Lynford, esq.

Nottinghamshire. Jonas Bettison, of Holme-Pierrepont, esq.

Oxfordshire. Strickland Freeman, of Henly-upon-Thames, esq.

Rutlandshire. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Norton, esq.

Shropshire. Postponed.

Somersetshire. Postponed.

Staffordshire. Thomas Swinnerton, of But-
terton, esq.

Suffolk. Jacob Whitbread, of Loudham, esq.

Southampton. Wither Biamston, of Oak-
ley-hall, esq.

Surrey. Thomas Turton, of Starborough-
cattle, esq.

Sussex. Francis Newbery, of Heathfield-
Park, esq.

Warwicksh. Francis Holvoake, of Althe, esq.

Worcestershire. William Waidron, of Stour-
bridge, esq.

Wiltsh. James Mountague, of Alderton, esq.

Yorkshire. Postponed.

SOUTH WALES.

Garmathen. John Rees, of Kilymaenllwyd,
esq.

Pembroke. John Herbert Foley, of Ridge-
way, esq.

Cardigan. James Lloyd, of Mahus, esq.

Glamorgan. Wyndham Lewis, of Lanluthen,
esq.

Brecon. Henry Skreen, of Dany-Park, esq.

Radnor. Thomas Grove, of Cunitoyddu, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea. John Bulkeley, of Piesaffded,
esq.

Caernarvon. William Lloyd, of Penmachino,
esq.

Merioneth. Robert Lloyd, of Cefingoed, esq.

Montgomery. Lawton Parry, of Welch-pool,
esq.

Denbighshire. John Wynne, of Gorwen-
vawr, esq.

Flint. Bromfield Foulkes, of Gwernygryn,
esq.

SHERIFF appointed by his Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales, in Council for the Year 1795.

County of Cornwall. Ralph Allen Daniell, of
Turo, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1795.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOMER.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	L. Kenyon. J. Heath.	L.C. Justice. B. Perren.	J. C. Baron. J. Cooke.	Ashhurst. B. Hotham.	J. Fuller. J. Lawrence.	J. Grose. B. Thomson.
Mon. Mar. 2			Northampton.			Reading
Tuesday 3					Winchester	
Wednesday 4						Oxford
Friday 6			Oxford			
Saturday 7		Aylesbury	Lin. & City		New Sarum	Worc. & City
Monday 9				Hertford		
Wednesday 11				Chelmsford	Dorchester	Glou. & City
Thursday 12		B. dford	North & Town			
Saturday 14	Lancaster	Huntingdon				Monmouth
Monday 16			Derby	F. Grinstead	Exon & City	
Tuesday 17		Cambridge				Hereford
Wednesday 18				Madritone		
Thursday 19			Leic. & Bor.			
Friday 20		Hereford				
Saturday 21					Gloucester	Shrewsbury
Monday 23			Coventry & Kingston			
Tuesday 24	York & City		Lincoln			
Wednesday 25		Mary St. Ed.				Stafford
Thursday 26					Taunton	

Vol. LXIV. p. 1206. Mr. Herman Berens lost two daughters unmarried, but *only one son*, Joseph B. esq. of Hertford, in Kent, a director of the South Sea Company, and a director of the South Sea Company: he married a daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, bart. by whom he has four sons and two daughters.

BIRTHS.

Jan. **T**HE Wife of Mr. Saunders, farmer, in Threhold's park, a son.

21. At Welton, near Hull, the Lady of the Rev. Miles Popple, a daughter.

27. The Lady of John Farey, esq. of Woburn, co. Bedford, a son.

At his Lordship's house on Millbank, Westminster, the Lady of Lord Viscount Belgrave, a son.

Laterly, at Norton-ton-house, co. Rutland, the Lady of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. a son and heir.

At Danham hall, co. Suffolk, the Lady of Sir John Rous, bart. M. P. for that county, a son.

Feb. 1. At Calke, co. Derby, the Lady of Sir Harry Harpur, a son.

4. Lady of Hugo Meynell, esq. a son.

Mrs. Ruding, wife of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, Surrey, a daughter.

8. At his house in Bedford-street, the Lady of John Newbery, esq. a daughter.

9. At his house at the General Post office, the Lady of Francis Freeling, esq. a daughter.

23. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the Lady of Capt. Staepoole, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. **A**T Gumley, co. Leicester, Mr. John Swingle, of Lubenham, to Miss Bingley, of Gumley.

9. Mr. Force, of Hempton's Cliff, Devon, to Miss Temple, of Alington.

Mr. Springer, of Condamers-grove, near Witcheby, farmer, to Miss Wilmsham.

10. At King's Cliffe, co. Northampton, Mr. R. Osborne, of Natterington, to Miss R. Rayson.

13. Rev. John Isaacson, rector of Little Bradley, to Miss Isaacson, daughter of the late Mr. Rob. L. of Buiwell, co. Cambridge.

14. Rev. Copplestone Coward, rector of Thoulton, Devon, to Miss Eliza Hodge, 2d daughter of the late John H. esq. of Hatch.

15. Rev. Thomas Watkins, of Worcester-college, Oxford, one of the assistant masters of the grammar-school in Bath, to Miss Webster, of Dorn, co. Northampton.

16. Thomas Norris, esq. of Kennington, to Miss C. H. Thwaites, daughter of Geo. T. esq. of Islington.

17. At Bloomfield, near Dublin, by special licence, Lorenzo-Frederick Gorges, esq. to Miss Maguire, eldest daughter of Daniel M. esq. of Dublin, merchant.

19. Mr. Joshua Drury, printer, of Stafford, to Miss Sarah Wilson, of Derby.

Mr. Sharp, organist, of St. Neot's, to Miss E. Ward, of Belper, co. Derby.

20. At Gibraltar, Thomas Percy Lepycott, esq. captain in the 66th regiment, to Miss Arabella-Dorothea Raleigh, daughter of Jn. R. esq. secretary to the governor of that place.

21. Robert Willoughby, jun. esq. of Lichfield (first cousin to Lord W.) to Miss Jane Giammi, a near relation of Sir, Nigel Bon.

22. At co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Pendue Barron, surgeon, of Birmingham, to Miss Caroline Carnoul.

24. At Cork, by special licence, the Earl of Barrymore, to Miss Coghlan, daughter of a gentleman of that name, of Ardo, co. Waterford.

26. At Grassington, Rev. Henry Wiglesworth, rector of Sladburne, to Miss Bury, only daughter and heiress of the late John B. esq. of Sladburne, near Skipton-in-Craven.

27. William Moore, M. D. fellow of the College of Physicians, and physician to the army, to Miss Upton, daughter of Mr. T. U. of Leeds.

Mr. John Champney, surgeon, to Miss Chiverton, daughter of Mr. C. governor of York Castle.

28. At Gillingham, Kent, Mr. W. Wife, jun. esq. of Gillingham, near Sittingbourne, to Miss Lacey, eldest daughter of Mr. T. book-keeper of Brompton.

John Phillips, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Sneyd of Hooley park, co. Surrey.

• Dr. Stone to Miss Clark, both of Chancery-lane.

30. Deliber Walker, esq. of Brunyard, co. Hereford, to Miss Melville, widow.

At Huntingdon, Hon. Newton Fellowes, 2d son to the Earl of Bathurst, to Miss F. Sherard, youngest daughter of the Rev. Cath. Sherard.

Feb. 2. At Gillingham, co. York, the Rev. Lampugh Wigham, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, vicar of Paul, in the East riding of Yorkshire, and youngest son of Henry W. esq. of Cottingham, to Miss Hind, daughter of the late Richard H. esq. of Bradford.

Mr. Kent, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill, merchant, to Mrs. Mellish, widow of William M. esq.

3. John Mackintosh, esq. of Harpur-Cr. to Miss Jett, of Great Russell street, niece of John H. esq. late a master in chancery.

5. At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. John Ward, jeweller, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Ward, of Min-hill, Billerica, Essex.

7. Mr. John Wood, son of Henry W. esq. of Hentzell, Suff. to Miss Smith, of Islington, At Stewey, near Bridgewater, R. Beadon Buller, esq. nephew of the Bishop of Gloucester, to Miss Anne Poole, of Stewey.

9. Rev. George Trevelyan, son of Sir John T. bart. to Miss Neave, daughter of Richard N. esq. of Dagenham-park, Essex.

10. At Camberwell, Capt. Tho. Clayton, of the royal navy, to Miss Falkingham, eldest daughter of Edw. F. esq. of the Navy-office.

John-Thomas Groves, esq. of New Palace-yard,

and, Westcote, to Miss Chipman, daughter of Frederick C. esq. of Stone-street.

Rev. John Wellesley, vicar of Hurlingham, to Miss Mary Akew, of Wrentham-street, Chesham-square.

11. Giles Parsons, esq. of Chichester, co. Gloucester, to Miss Elizabeth Gunning, 2d daughter of John G. esq. of Old Burlington-st.

Col. Handfield, of Knutsford, in Cheshire, to Miss Greenway, late of Twickenham.

12. At Telmarstone, Kent, Rawson Ashby, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Miss Lamb, of Dorset-court.

At Whitechurch, Hants, Rev. Jm. Palmer, of Abbot-Limpley, Herts, to Miss Portal, daughter of the late Jos. P. esq. of Freefolk.

Samuel Stiergold, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Blackman, eldest daughter of Sir Henry B. of Levens, Suffolk.

14. Mr. Richard Thresher, of the Strand, to Miss Augusta Chapone, of N. Cray, Kent.

At Bristol, Arthur Palmer, jun. esq. under-secretary of that city, to Miss Andrewes, eldest daughter of Mr. A. of the customs there.

15. Edmund Rowls, to Mrs. Eliz. Colless, late of Burnham, Bucks.

17. John Melhish, esq. of Albemarle-st. to Miss Charlotte Pinfold, second of the three daughters of the late Joseph P. esq. and niece to the late Gov. P. of Barbadoes, and to Col. P. Benjamin Bond, esq. banker, to Miss Mary Olive, of Clapham-common, Surrey.

18. Charles Imhoff, esq. son-in-law of Wm. Hastings, esq. to Miss Charlotte Hunt, third daughter of Sir Charles B. bart. of Ormond-street.

At Marchion, Berks, Jm. Powell Roberts, esq. of King's-gate, in the Isle of Thanet, co. Kent, to Miss Kyte, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Kyt, D. D.

27. Rev. Henry Payne, vicar of Philip's Norton (son of the Rev. Thomas P. canon of Wells), to Miss Grant, of Bath.

DEATHS.

1764. IN the East Indies, Capt. Edward Bouldaine, in the Company's service, and brother to Lady Dudley.

July 24. At St. Thomas's Mount, in the East Indies, Capt. Ross, commanding the detachment of Roy's artillery.

26. In Africa, aged 27, Mr. George Dinning, surgeon, youngest son of the Rev. John Dinning of Spilney, co. Lincoln.

Nov. 7. At Port-au-Prince, in the West Indies, G. W. Barryman, esq. captain and paymaster of the 12th regiment of foot.

12. At Ayr, of the yellow fever, in his 20th year, Henry Fairbairn, M. D.

Dec. 11. At Chelsea, just entered into her 17th year, Miss Fanny-Elizabeth Ault, only daughter of George A. esq. one of the under-secretaries of State for the foreign department. A delicate lady, by imperceptible approaches, undermined a very delicate constitution, when she was attacked by the

hooping-cough, which, in the short space of two months, completed her dissolution. She had a strong presentiment of her destiny for some time past, and made several preparatory dispositions in consequence; but with her fortune concealed from her parents both the poor the maid have suffered in the progress of her illness and her too just perception of its fatal termination, to prevent their feeling the agony of such a disservice. To a very lively wit and fertile imagination she joined an acuteness of penetration and a solidity of judgement far above her years, flowing from a genius cultivated by incessant application.

19. In his 25th year, the Rev. John Reay, curate of Tarvin, son of the Rev. Stephen R. of Shotwick, 10th near Chester. This excellent young man, who promised to have been an ornament to his profession, and whose early loss is sincerely lamented by all who knew him, had his classical education at St. B's school in Cumberland, and acquitted himself with much credit to that excellent seminary at his examination for holy orders before the Bishop of Chester's chaplain. He was appointed to the curacy of Tarvin under Mr. Dickenson the rector, who resigned to him the sole charge of the parish. His attention to the duties of his office was attended with that success which seldom fails to accompany the exertions of a faithful and diligent minister of the Gospel. He was entirely beloved by his parishioners, whose peaceable behaviour in these disturbed times affords the best proof of his care and good instructions, and their loyalty to their King, and attachment to the Constitution of their country. Mr. R. was precisely such a clergyman as the present Bishop of Chester wished to have in his diocese (see the preface to his "Advice to Students in Divinity"), one sincerely attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, true to the Constitution of his country, and determined to defend both to the utmost of his power, "against all opposition." Among his parishioners, and those who were best acquainted with his early virtues and modest worth, his memory will be long revered. To his afflicted father and mother his loss is irreparable. He was a descendant of the family of Reay of Gill in Cumberland, some particulars respecting which are mentioned in vol. LXIV. p. 410. This, it is believed, is one of the most ancient families in that county, dating their original so far back as the time of William the Lion, king of Scotland. The Editors of the History of Cumberland, if they incline to pay any attention to this note, may, it is presumed, have inimitable proof of this, upon application for an examination into the records of the proper office in Edinburgh, where may be found sundry grants of lands and baronies in Cumbria and to their

respective

respective owners, with many other particulars highly interesting to an historian of that county.

25 At Roydon, in Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Habbekuk Crabb, who (to adopt his own modest language) "conducted the devotions" of an independent congregation of Christians. The life and character of Mr. C. though unmarked by any of those striking incidents or impressive peculiarities which excite the attention of ordinary observers, were, nevertheless, those of such the Philosopher and Philanthropist love to dwell. They exhibited a model of exemplary conduct during a period of 45 years, spent in the exercise of moral and religious duties. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Denny Crabb, of Watisfield, co. Suffolk, and imbibed his earliest principles from the late Rev. Thomas Harmer, well known to the learned world by his "Observations on the Manners and Customs of the East." He received his academical education at Daventry under Dr. Ashworth; and first officiated as a minister at Stowmarket, co. Suffolk. He thence removed to Cirencester, co. Gloucester; and afterwards united with his brother-in-law, the Rev. J. L. Fennor, at the Devizes, Wilts., in the education of youth. Whilst he was thus honourably and usefully employed, his ancient preceptor Mr. Harmer died, and he with gladness accepted an invitation to succeed him in the ministry. He had ever wished to spend the latter portion of his life in his native village, that he might pour forth the abundance of his pious sentiments in the spot whence he drew the first principles of his faith. But he felt yet to learn, that the spirit of Christianity rests not always with its professors. He had been educated in the strict principles of Calvinism, from which he could not but considerably deviate, for his intellect was strong, his judgement cool, and his mind free from any impressions. Although he avoided every species of controversy, and was attentive in the practical duties of the ministry, his incapability of joining in the jargon of mystery was, in the opinion of some of his hearers, an unpardonable crime. The purity of his morals, the simplicity of his manners, the benevolence of his feelings, and the rectitude of his principles, were as a grain in the balance, when opposed to the Shibboleth of the sect which he could not pronounce. The dissenters of the present day affect a liberality of sentiment, and a love of religious liberty, in opposition to the Church of England; yet, at the instigation of a few individuals of his congregation, he was compelled to abandon the scene of his former happiness, and the spot in which his future welfare seemed to centre. He next with an asylum at Roydon, where his extraordinary merit was justly appreciated. Here he experienced the satisfaction of associating with kindred minds: but it was ever his lot to have the cup of happi-

ness dashed from his lips before he had well tasted it. He had remained there but two years, when he lost his wife. Her death affected him severely; which, with the sight of a numerous and young family, for whom there appeared no means of support except the precarious assistance which his profession furnished him; and the equal wound so recently inflicted upon him by his dismissal from Watisfield, conspired to destroy his constitution. His regret for the past and apprehensions for the future brought on a nervous fever, and about two years after the death of Mrs. C. hurried him to an untimely tomb. His character has been already in part delineated. His domestic misfortunes created a pensive habit, but he was occasionally lively and jocund. He was neither a *political* nor a *polemical* preacher; and, though he was proud of his office as a Teacher of the Religion of Jesus, he was desirous to avoid the epithet of Priest. He has left a family of seven delicate orphans, for whose benefit his friends propose publishing by subscription a small volume of his sermons. [See, in our last type, p. 102, an Essay to his Memory.]

27 At Andover, the Rev. Henry Quinter, M.A., rector of Wotton, co. Northampton, and of Preston Parsonage, Bucks, formerly of St. Michael's, Oxford, and chaplain to the late Lord Sey and Sale.

1797. Oct. 2. At Cleveley, co. Oxford, Mr. Alexander, an eminent surgeon and physician.

At Mr. Dunbar's (who received her education at Newcourt, Cheshire, just after the execution of Mr. Dunbar, wife of Henry B. Esq. of Litchfield, and one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Gault, of Northampton; and, on Monday the 9th, her remains were interred in Litchfield church-yard.

5 The Rev. Miles Wright, many years preacher at Bridewell-hospital; of whom a particular account will be given.

At Mrs. Bicknells, of Northumberland Street, Leam. Thos., a brave and able officer. Mr. Ephraim Morton, of Red Lion Street, Mr. Knibb, formerly a gaoler at Lynn.

At Fined, co. Surrey, aged 74, Philip Rowden, Esq.

Aged 65, Mr. Shrubsole, an eminent coach-maker of Richmond, Surrey.

At Drogheda, in Ireland, Mr. Christopher Heron, of Dan-lisheat, Soho.

At his house at Purley, near Reading, Berks, in his 82d year, John George Lichfield, Esq. formerly an eminent Dutch merchant in Mark-lane.

In Green Ruck, Enfield, Mrs. Morgan, daughter of the late Mr. Donkwater.

6. Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. B. Banker, of Bridgworth, co. Salop.

At his house in Liverpool, in his 55th year, Nicholas Blundell, Esq. of Chesham Hill, co. Lancashire.

At Oatton, co. Leicester, Mr. Green, relict of the late John G. gent. of Lat. Hill, N. H.

Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. G. of the Royal Oak inn at Leicester.

7. At Eltham, Kent, in the 70th year, John Jackson, esq. late of Leicester-square. In his 74th year, Mr. James Price, late of Salisbury, builder, and celebrated workman of the cathedral church there, who, as he had held upwards of 40 years, a great repute, as successor to the ingenious Mr. Price.

At Rochester, in her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Spice, wife of Wm. S. esq. temporal-derman of that city. She was a charitable and good woman; and many will regret her death.

Mr. Fowle, linen draper, Ludgate-hill. After a short illness, much lamented, Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Mr. F. master of the George inn, St. Martin's, Stamford Bayon.

In her 39th year, Mrs. Burcham, wife of Mr. John B. of Conningby, co. Lincoln. In her the poor have lost a kind benefactress; her children one of the best of mothers; and many a most sincere friend.

8. At his father's house in Spital-fields, Mr. John Griffin Reeves, wine-merchant.

At Northaw-place, Herts, in child-bed, the Lady of A. Watt, esq.

At Solihull, the very amiable wife of the Rev. Mr. Curtis, rector of that place, whom, with five sons and one daughter, she has left to lament her loss.

Dr. J. Robertson, of Howard-street. At Exmouth, wroth he had gone for the recovery of his health, Richard Lodge, esq. of Leeds, co. York.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. John G. grocer. Her benevolence and humanity to the unfortunate pregnant, with her parental affection to her family, and friendly attention to her neighbours, will make her death sincerely lamented.

At Bury, aged 75, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Fretwell; and, on the 11th, aged 65, Mr. Fretwell. They had been married upwards of 40 years; and were both interred in one grave at Everton, near Bury.

9. At Chatham, of an inflammation fore throat, Mr. John Ballard, master and commander of the Chatham yacht, commonly called the commissioner's yacht.

At Binfield-house, Berks, aged 14 months, the Hon. Miss Amelia-Barbara Knives, youngest daughter of Lord K.

At Southampton, Miss Sandys, of Ever-shott, co. Bedford.

In Store-street, Mr. William Clarke, formerly of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

In her 88th year, Mrs. Fimion, widow of the late and mother of the present Mr. Holmes T. of Harborough. She had been blind upwards of 20 years; and by her decease the poor have lost a kind benefactor.

At Beckington, near Newark, in her 94th year, Mrs. K.

17. After a short illness, Mr. John Paskin, of Exeter, broker.

Aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Sarah Olin, widow, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Lynn, Mr. John Copor, many years an eminent saddler there.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, Mr. William the rope maker.

Mr. Thomas Smith, steward to J. P. Hungerford, esq. of Leicestershire. While giving directions to some labourers, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and died instantly.

Suddenly Mr. Green, surgeon and apothecary, of Cwenty.

11. At St. Margaret's Bank, near Rochester, Mr. White, wine-merchant.

William Smith, waiter at the New Inn tavern, Westminster-bridge. At five o'clock in the morning he threw himself from a three-pair of stairs window, fell on the pavement, and was killed on the spot.

In Fifth-street, Soho, after a short illness, Osmund Beauvoir, esq.

At Salisbury, Capt. John Meyer, of the 23d light dragoons.

At Coarham, near Conway, universally regretted, Ralph Griffith, esq.

At Scireyton, near Bingham, very suddenly, aged about 40, Mrs. Gibton, wife of Mr. G. grocer, and steward to the late Thomas Thorton, esq. of that village. She had been remarkably cheerful during the evening, and retired to bed, where Mr. G. had been some time, about half past nine, in the most perfect health. In about three minutes afterwards, Mr. G. heard her fetch a very deep sigh, and enquired the reason; but not receiving any answer, he sprang from his bed, and struck a light; when, to his great astonishment, he found her dead.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. P. C. S. of Er-waiton. She fell into a well near her dwelling house, and was drowned; although she was taken out as speedily as possible, and medical assistance procured, every effort to restore animation proved fruitless.

Mr. James Oliphant, of Cockspur-street.

12. At her house at Walthamstow, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilly, relict of John T. esq. who died June 17, 1790.

At his apartments in Oxford-street, — Hickey, the ingenious sculptor. He had just finished a fine bust of the late son of Mr. Burke, from memory, and little thought of so soon following his departed friend. The loss of this excellent artist will be felt by more than his friends, as Taste will lose a very promising work in the model for Garrick's monument, which he had nearly finished. Besides his great merit as a sculptor, he had an elegant taste for literature, and has left behind him some admirable proofs of poetical genius. As a man, he was social, entertaining, and intelligent.

At South Lambeth, Mr. Richard Burnett, of Exeter-court, in the Strand.

Mrs. Green, widow of the late Alderman G. of Huntingdon.

Suddenly, at Nottingham, in his 64th

year, Mr. John Canner, auctioneer. He was near 40 years distributor of news-papers about that town, and always enjoyed the reciprocal esteem of his employers.

Suddenly, Mrs. Soar, wife of Mr. S. perfumer, near St. Nicholas church, Nottingham.

At the house of her uncle, Mr. Holt, at Newark, whither she went on a visit with her friends, Mrs. Brewer, of Boston, co. Lincoln; a sincere and affectionate friend; and daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Holt, of Grantham, of respectable memory.

In Hayley-street, Cavendish-square, Rev. David Evans, D. D. one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, and rector of West Tilbury, Essex; to which he was presented by the King, July 1778. The living is worth 600*l.* per annum.

At his prebendal-house at Winchester, in a very advanced age, Thomas Balguy, D. D. He was, it is believed, a native of Yorkshire; admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge, about 1732; where he proceeded B. A. 1737, M. A. 1741, S. T. P. 1748. He was presented to a prebendary and the archdeaconry of Winchester, and to the vicarage of Alton, Hants, September 1771, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. He was son of John B. of St. John's, who proceeded B. A. 1705, M. A. 1726, vicar of Northallerton, and prebendary of Sarum; author of a collection of "Tracts moral and theological, 1734," 8vo; "The peculiar and distinguishing Character of the Gospel-1738," 8vo; "Five Sermons, with one on Romans xii. 10. at the Assizes, 1739," 8vo; "A Collection of practical Discourses, with Six others before published, 1748," 8vo; "Twenty Sermons (Fifteen now first printed), 1748," 8vo; a second volume, containing twenty more, 1750. The Archdeacon published, in 1772, a charge delivered to the clergy of his archdeaconry that year; a very able defence of demanding subscriptions to articles of religion (see our vol. XLII. p. 580). In 1775, a sermon preached at the consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore; another at that of Bishop North; a third at that of Bishop Shipley; all in the same year; which, with some others, were afterwards collected into one volume, "Discourses on various Subjects, 1785;" and presented, with a handsome dedication, to his Majesty (see our vol. LV. p. 551). About this time nothing but the declining state of his health, for his eyesight had been decaying some time, and at last totally failed, prevented his acceptance of the bishoprick of Gloucester, to which his Majesty, unsolicited, had nominated him, on the translation of Dr. Halifax to St. Asaph, from a particular regard to his talents, which he gratefully acknowledges in the dedication of these discourses to the King.—"Dr. B. was a person of extraordinary parts and extensive learning, indeed of universal knowledge; and,"

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what is so precious in a man of letters, of the most exact judgement, as appears from some valuable discourses, which, having been written occasionally on important subjects, and published separately by him, had raised his reputation so high, that his Majesty, out of his singular love of merit, and without any other recommendation, was pleased, in 1781, to make him an offer of the bishoprick of Gloucester. Dr. B. had a just sense of this flattering distinction; but was unhappily prevented, by an infirm state of health, from accepting it."

● 13. At Chislehurst, Kent, the Hon. Thomas Broderick, under secretary of state, brother of the present, and second son of the late, Viscount Middleton; and born Dec. 10, 1726. His mother is, by the strangest mistake in Mr. Archdale's Irish Peerage, V. 171, said to have, "in 1738, re-married to Edward Millar-Munday, of Shipley, in the county of Nottingham, esq.;" it being the relict of Thomas Willughby Lord Middleton, an English peer, who was thus re-married 1788, and died of her first child, July, 1789. See vol. LVIII. 81.

At Wakefield, Col. William Dundas, brother of the Right Hon. Henry D.

At Hale-end, Essex, in her 86th year, Mrs. Gashy, sister to the late Francis G. esq. treasurer of his Majesty's ordnance.

At Barnstaple, Devon, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great resignation, Mrs. Gribble, wife of Mr. Henry G. merchant.

At her house on Holloway, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Groth, one of the people called Quakers, and relict of Mr. Henry G. formerly of Exeter, merchant.

Rev. George Cooke, rector of Clyft St. Mary, Devon, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Aged 60, Mrs. Wade, of Stoke Dry, co. Rutland.

At Merley, Ralph Willets esq. proprietor of a large estate in St. Christopher's, his grandfather and namesake (descended from Thomas W. prebendary of Ely, 1560, whose son Andrew succeeded him in that preferment 1587) having sought protection in Barbadoes, among other royalists, in the last century. In 1751 he purchased Merley, anciently a manor, but then only a farm, in Great Canford, Dorset, where he began, 1752, and finished, 1760, a noble house on the top of the hill, with a library, the architecture and paintings of which were designed by himself; and, in 1785, he published engravings of the paintings, with a letter-press description; which last was printed, for the use of his friends, in octavo. This library contains a capital collection of English black letter books, and the early editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, on which Mr. W. spared no expence. In 1763 he was elected F. A. S.; and he was also F. R. S.

He

He married, first, Annabella Robinson; and, secondly, 1786, Miss Strutt, relict of Samuel S. esq. clerk-assistant of parliament, who survives him. He gave to Mr. Murchins's "History of Dorset" the plate of his house; of which other views and plans may be seen in the Continuation of the Vitruvius Britannicus by Wolfe and Gandon. His communications to the Society of Antiquaries are, 1. A Memoir on British Naval Architecture, XI. 154; 2. Memoir on the Origin of Printing, ibid. 267. In compliance with Mr. W's will, John Willet Ayle, esq. his maternal cousin, succeeds to his fortune and estates, and takes the surname and arms of Willett.

14. After a long and painful illness, Chas. Rettefworth, esq. of Portea-house, Hants. In Berkeley-street, ——— Wallace, esq. Commissioner of the navy.

Rev. Wm. Wighton, rector of Garforth, and vicar of Loughton, co. Lincoln. and eldest son of Mr. Edw. W. of Wetherby.

At his house in Lime-street-square, in his 76th year, William Innes, esq. one of the oldest and most respectable West India merchants in the city of London, and not more valued for the probity and liberality of his mercantile character than esteemed and beloved as an excellent and benevolent man.

At his Lordship's house in Arlington-street, Lady Frances Marham, wife of Lord Romney, and younger sister of the Earl of Egremont. She has left one son and three daughters to lament the irreparable loss of so excellent a mother. As she rather shunned than courted a numerous acquaintance, her loss may not, perhaps, be so extensively as severely felt. But the riveted affection and esteem of those who had the happiness to be numbered among her friends speak more in praise of her amiable and respectable qualities than the common-place flattery and assiduous regret of the world usually do on these melancholy occasions; though here, indeed, the indulgent may perhaps have remarked, that, within one week, the public prints have recorded her bounty to them at this melancholy season, and announced the loss of so liberal a friend.

15. At Woodnorton, co. Norfolk, in his 53d year, the Rev. Edward Whitwell, the learned and much respected rector of that parish, and of Swanton Newers, 44 years. In him the parishioners have lost a religious and good pastor; the church, a faithful and true son; his widow, an affectionate husband; his domesticks, a kind and indulgent master; the poor, a compassionate and liberal benefactor; and his acquaintance, a cheerful companion and sincere friend. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, are patrons of the preferment.

Of a decline, in her 18th year, Miss Sally Fenn, youngest daughter of Mr. F. merchant, Aldermanbury.

Charles Bowles, esq. of East Sheen, late sheriff of the county of Surrey.

At Dromoland, Six Mile bridge, Ireland, Sir Lucius O'Brien, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council of that kingdom, and representative in parliament for the borough of Ennis. By his death the place of clerk of the hanaper, which he had held for many years, falls to Lord Baron Glentworth, who obtained the reversion of it only a few months since.

16. At Peckham, aged 73, Mr. Hamilton Green, formerly surgeon in Rotherhithe.

At Kingston, Surrey, in an advanced age, Mrs. E. Portman, widow of the late Mr. P. of the Swan inn.

At Mr. Cheseman's, Apethorpe-lodge, co. Northampton, Mr. Mason, formerly a reputable farmer at Denton, and lately surveyor of a district of the North road.

17. In his 63d year, Mr. Richard Waser, of Well-street, Oxford-street.

At Sidmouth, James Mansfield, jun. esq. banker in Edinburgh.

Aged 73, after being bed-ridden 30 years, Mrs. Anne Fleming, of Wiveton-hall.

At Wenbley, co. Hereford, aged 53, Harry Gough, esq. younger son of the late Walter G. esq. of Oldfalsinger, in Staffordshire, and younger brother of the late Walter G. esq. of Perry-hall. He has left a widow and three children.

18. At Enfield, co. Middlesex, in his 99th year, Mr. Robert Hood, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker and naval carpenter. He was born at Lower Deeping, in Lincolnshire (where his father lived, who was steward to Lord Exeter), Aug. 15, 1696; and, though he lost his hearing by a fit of illness when he was 9 years old, he attained to great skill in his business, and followed it with reputation, first in the borough of Southwark, and afterwards on Tower-hill, 40 years; made the wooden model for Westminster-bridge, and fitted up, at considerable expence, Lord Rodney's first cabin; and then retired, for the remaining 35 years of his life, with a very scanty pittance. He married three wives; the last was widow of Mr. Levic, an eminent taylor in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. She recommended him, on her death-bed, to the care of her son by her former husband, and by him he was amply provided for, and handsomely buried in Enfield church-yard.

At Handsworth, in Staffordshire, Mrs. Anna-Maria Sacheverell, aged nearly 90. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of William Brearley, of Handsworth, gent. and was married, in 1742, to the late Charles Chadwick-Sacheverell, esq. of Ribwae, New-hall, and Callow, in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and Derby; but they had no issue. Her younger sister, Jane, married, first, into the ancient family of Clopton, of Clopton, co. Warwick; and, secondly, the late Walter Gough, esq. of Perry-hall, co. Stafford; but she also died a widow, leaving no issue, 1721.

In his 21st year, Mr. Arthur Holmes Chave, of Devonshire, designed for the practice of the law; a young man of diligence, study, honour, and integrity.

Aged 101, Mr. Richard Gough, sen. of Ford's heath, near Shrewsbury.

At her house near Emanuel-college, Cambridge, aged 81, Mrs. Lancaster.

19. At Gosport, Capt. John Bligh, brother of Rear-admiral B. who so gallantly defended the Alexander man of war, and is now a prisoner in France.

At Long-Newton, near Darlington, Lady Vane, relict of the late Rev. Sir Henry V. bart. and mother of the present Sir Henry Vane Tempest, bart. M. P. for the city of Durham.

At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs. Wooldridge, wife of Mr. W.

At Steeple-Aston, co. Oxford, in his 85th year, the Rev. Lionel Lampett, vicar of Great Barford, or Barford St. Michael's, in that county, and rector of Pitsey, in Berkshire. He was of All Souls college, Oxford; M. A. 1736.

20. Aged 94, Mr. William Clark, of Skeffington toll-bar.

At Somerby, co. Leicester, aged 61, Mrs. Lane, widow.

Mr. Jackson, father of Mr. J. of the Roebuck inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 84, Mr. Mason, farmer, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Twickenham, Christopher Doyley, esq. of Cuzon-street, May-fair.

In Vine-street, Piccadilly, Mr. John Middleton, pencil-maker to his Majesty.

21. At Wotton, Kent, aged 51, John Stables, esq. formerly of the council at Bengal, in the East Indies.

Aged 75, Mrs. Green, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. of Hardingham, co. Norfolk.

At the house of her son, the Rev. Thomas Percy, vicar of Grays, in Essex, after a very short but painful illness, occasioned partly as is supposed by the extraordinary rigour of the season operating upon a delicate constitution. Mrs. Percy, wife of Anthony P. esq. brother to the Lord Bishop of Down in Ireland. What native elegance of manners, what pure benevolence of sentiment, what religious integrity of principle, were united in her character, many there are who deeply feel, but none who can sufficiently describe!

22. In Lime-street, Robert Cattley, esq. merchant.

At his house in Grosvenor-street, Paul Methuen, esq. Many must feel his loss, as few were ignorant of his worth. His afflicted family and friends have this consolation in the recollection of his virtues, that, as his conduct through life was just, upright, and exemplary, so his departure from it was easy, calm, and tranquil.

Aged 72, Mr. Coit, farmer, at Caldwell, co. Rutland.

After a lingering illness, which he sustained with great fortitude, Mr. Jas. Clarke, one of the aldermen of Northampton.

23. Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. G. master of the Bull inn at Market Deeping.

Aged 73, Mrs. Gilson, of Preston, co. Rutland.

In Pater-noster-row, Mr. Stanley Crowder, bookseller, and clerk to the commissioners of the commutation and window tax for the city of London.

Mr. John Gill, of Duke-street, Adelphi.

At four o'clock, in his 78th year, at his house at Maddingley, co. Cambridge, Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. He succeeded his father, Sir J. H. C. the well-known opponent of the Walpole ministry, 1752, and represented St. Germain's, in Cornwall, 1741, Marlborough, on his father's death, 1752, and again 1754, and the county of Cambridge 1768 and 1771. He married, August 1754, Anne, second daughter of Humphry Parsons, esq. of Reigate, twice lord-mayor of London, by his wife Sarah, third daughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley, knt. by whom Sir John had six sons: John, died 1781; Charles, captain of a man-of-war; George, deceased 1781, and Alexander, twins; Henry, died at his birth, and Edward, twins; and three daughters: Sarah; Anne, married to the Rev. Mr. Oldershaw; and Lettice.

Aged 78, Mr. G. Day, father of the late Mr. John D. brewer, of Norwich.

24. At his house in Curstow-street, Henry Boulton, esq. of the Temple, son of the late H. B. C. esq. steward of the Marshalsea, who abridged the Statutes, which Mr. C. on his father's death, completed, and was appointed deputy to the steward of the Marshalsea. He was also steward of the county-court for Middlesex, and, for a short time, joint solicitor to the excise. He was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1752, M. A. 1755, and was fellow till he married, 1770, Miss Piggott, sister of Granado P. esq. of Basingbourn, co. Cambridge, by whom he has left two daughters.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. P. ship-builder, at Blackwall.

Mrs. Martha Keyser, wife of Mr. Assur K. of Savage-garden, Tower-hill.

At Chevenage-house, co. Gloucester, Henry Stephens, esq.

At Edinburgh, David Anstruther, esq. late captain in the 42d regiment of foot.

Aged 64, Mr. Sharpe, of Lincoln; where he was noted for his penmanship, and, on that account, much employed.

Perished by the inclemency of the weather, on his return home from Shepshed, co. Leicester, Thomas Mills, of Chorley.

25. Of an asthmatical and dropical complaint, to which he had been long subject, the Rev. Rich. Southgate. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A.

1749; but took no farther degree; elected F.A.S. 1794; presented, on the death of Dr. Halifax, bishop of St. Asaph, to the rectory of Warlop, co. Nottingham, worth 400*l.* per annum, July 1790, by his friend John Gally Knight, esquire, to whose father, the learned Dr. Gally, he had been many years curate; appointed assistant librarian at the British Museum, under Richard Planta, esq. 1785; and curate at St. Giles's in the Fields, where his assiduity in the reformation of the manners of its parishioners of the lowest, most wretched, and most abandoned characters, will long be gratefully remembered. In numismatic knowledge he stood almost unrivalled; and the professor of that branch of virtue has to regret that he did not live to finish his noble design of illustrating the Saxon coinage; or that his progress in it (for some progress he had made) was retarded by his diffidence. His knowledge of books was good; and he was employed by the trustees of the British Museum in making purchases of many curious articles.—A report was in circulation that his death had been occasioned by having been ill-treated by some poor Irishmen, disgusted at not having partaken of charity distributed by him at St. Giles's church, and even a Grubian elegy, alluding to it, cried about the streets; but, on enquiry, we find this to have been erroneous. He was buried, Feb. 3, in St. Giles's church. He left five brothers; and, dying intestate, his valuable library and collection of coins will shortly be disposed of by auction.

Aged 82, Edwin Lascelles, Lord Harewood of Harewood, co. York, so created June 19, 1790. He rebuilt his noble mansion at Harewood, between Harrowgate and Leeds, deservedly ranked with the first buildings in the kingdom, from a design of Messrs. Adam and Carr, of York; of which a view may be seen in Mr. Watts's collection, and in *Vitruvius Britannicus*, V. 23—28. The grounds were laid out by Mr. Brown.

At Exeter, Mr. Roberts, formerly of Starcross, who, a few years ago, carried on an extensive business in the coal-trade there.

At Exmouth, in an advanced age, David Ross, esq. late major in the 5th reg. of foot.

At Barnstable, advanced in years, Mrs. Colley, widow of the late Mr. James C. of that place, merchant.

At Woolston, co. Warwick, aged 37, the Rev. John Kaye.

At Bath, Mrs. Wilby, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. vicar of Boston, co. Lincoln. On the 22d, soon after the rose, while her husband was gone to the bath, reading a news-paper as she stood near the chimney, and suddenly perceiving that her pipes were on fire, she pulled both the ends of the bell with such violence, that one broke; unfortunately, her servant, who was in the room, did not hear the summons was not answered. She had the presence of mind to fall on

the carpet, and endeavour to roll herself up in it, but it was nailed to the floor. As the last expedient, she rushed, in flames, out of the room, and ran down the first flight of stairs, where, alarmed by her shrieks, assistance was given her—but too late. A surgeon, who happened to come in at the moment, rolled her in a carpet torn up and thrown after by a lady who lodged on the same floor with herself. She died on the 25th, literally, though not immediately, burnt to death, but perfectly collected and resigned. Mr. W's man-servant died at Bath just before.—This accident, with three more which we shall have occasion to record since, it is hoped, will be a caution to ladies, how they stand too near the fire, which is very apt to attract the lighter parts of their dresses, and catch the whole, before they can be aware of it.

At Bath, sincerely lamented by his brother-officers, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Capt. Kelly, of the Worcestershire regiment of militia. He was seized with a paralytic stroke at the ball-room on the evening of the 23d.

26. Mr. James Crook, of Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.

Mrs. Bigby, senior, relict of the late Mr. B. surgeon, of Nottingham.

At the vicarage-house in the church-yard at Blackburn, co. Lancaster, Mrs. Starkie, wife of Rev. Tho. S. vicar of that place.

27. At her father's house in Stanhope-str. May-fair, Lady Susannah Maria Fitzroy, eldest surviving daughter of Lord Southampton; born Sept. 7, 1760.

In Spring gardens, Mrs. Devaynes, wife of Mr. D. apothecary to their Majesties.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Allett, of Ludgate-street.

In his chair, aged upwards of 80, the Rev. Ralph Harlow, 42 years vicar of Bozeat cum Strixton, co. Northampton; M.A. of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, 1739.

Robert Woulfe, esq. of Corke, in Ireland. Early in the morning he went to bathe, according to custom, in the Liffey, to the rear of St. Stephen's hospital, and walked across the ice for a length of way to get to the corner of the river that was not frozen; before he reached which, the ice gave way under him, and he was unfortunately lost before any assistance could be administered to him. He was a gentleman of the most amiable manners and upright character, and had served as captain many years in Lt. Clark's Irish regiment of brigade, in France and the East Indies.

At Retford, Mrs. Booth, wife of Alderman B. of that place.

At Blithorpe, near Southwell, aged 109, Mrs. Hazard, widow; who retained the use of her faculties and could do her household business nearly to the last.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Cockle, of Lincoln, relict of Alderman C.

At his house in Albemarle-street, the infant son and heir of Paul Benfield, esq. M.P. of Woodhall-park, Herts.

At Merton, in Surrey, aged 45, Mrs. Dorcas Lackington, wife of Mr. L. bookfeller, of Finsbury-square. She was great granddaughter of the Hon. Sir John Turton, one of the judges of the King's Bench; but, what is more to her praise, she was one of the best of women. We are informed, in Mr. Lackington's Life, that, before she was married, she, by keeping a school, and by needle-work, supported her father, who had dissipated a very large fortune. Soon after her father's death she was married to Mr. L. and for many years paid a constant and unwearied attendance to bookfelling.—It is eight years since she was given over by her physicians; since which, she has been combating a complication of disorders, with uncommon patience and fortitude; and, although she bore her numerous disorders with the temper of a stoic, she discovered the tenderest feelings for Mr. L.'s numerous poor relations, with whom she divided her time and money.

28. Mrs. Benezick, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

At Staynton, in the bishoprick of Durham, aged 80, Mrs. Kath. Lodge, widow of Rev. John L. some years since vicar of Moulton, co. Lincoln, and the last surviving of 26 children of Mayrice Johnson, esq. of Spalding, founder of the Gentlemen's Society there.

29. In Little Trinity-lane, Queenhithe, Mrs. Piper, relict of Mr. Ju. P. many years deputy of the ward of Queenhithe.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Cotton, relict of the late Wm. C. esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

At Islington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Esther Whiston, one of the pew-openers of that parish, where her husband was many years sexton. She had been a widow nearly half a century, and, during that long period, had borne her faculties so meekly as to obtain very general attention and respect.

At Chatham, aged 81, the Rev. Samuel Neale, many years a dissenting minister of that town.

At Attercliffe, near Sheffield, Mrs. Fell, a kind benefactress to the poor in general, and one of the original promoters of the Sheffield infirmary, towards which she subscribed 1000l.

Suddenly, at her house in Oxford, Mrs. Mary Browne, widow of the late Rev. Dr. B. canon of Christ Church, Regius professor of Hebrew, and Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic.

30. In Leicester-square, Major-general Taupier, commandant in chief of the corps of marines.

Lieutenant-general Douglas, colonel of the 99th regiment of foot.

Rev. Richard Thompson, one of the pre-

bendaries of York cathedral, and rector of Kirk-Deighton, in the West riding of York.

After a short illness, at Litcham, co. Norfolk (where he was resident curate), the Rev. George Haggitt, rector of Pecthamwell.

While her servant was dressing her, aged 70, Mrs. Jane Feverall, of St. Stephen's, Norfolk.

At Braceborough, co. Lincoln, in his 42d year, Edward Newton, esq.

At his house in Bache's-row, Hoxton, aged 84 years within 9 days, the Rev. Michael Marlow, M. A. rector of Ekeforth, alias Lackford, and Freston, St. Peter, co. Suffolk, and chaplain to Alke's hospital, Hoxton. He married the youngest daughter of Mr. John Kent, formerly of London, whalebone-merchant; great uncle to the present Sir Charles Kent, formerly Eggleton, bart. She died Feb. 17, 1791; and by her he had a son of his own name, of St. John's college, Oxford, and two daughters; of whom the younger is married to the Rev. Watts Wilkinson, B. A. who succeeded his father-in-law as chaplain to Alke's hospital.

At Reading, Berks, in the prime of life, Mr. John Spalding, one of the people called Quakers. His death was the consequence of a very violent fever, occasioned, there is every reason to suppose, by his unwearied endeavours to promote the cause of Quakerism, at the expense of ease, health, and every other consideration. The conduct of this young man was very extraordinary. About a year and a half ago he, to the great astonishment of his friends, left the Established mode of worship, in which he had been educated, and embraced, with the greatest enthusiasm, the opinions, and ever since lived up to the most rigid rules, of this sect. For this singular change he just lived to publish his "Reasons," and then, on the memorable day of the martyrdom of King Charles, fell a martyr to that cause which he had so warmly and fatally espoused. While his premature death may serve as a memento to others not to engage too ardently in any pursuit, however good,—a remarkable trait in his character,—they would do well to imitate his innocent life and unoffending manners.

31. In his 78th year, Mr. William Brown, bookseller, of Aliborne, co. Derby.

Lately, at Chyretty, near Calcutta, in the East Indies, Mrs. Birch, lady of John Brereton B. esq. and sister of Sir John Rous, bart. M. P. for the county of Suffolk.

At Lisbon, Lizur. Horsfall, late of the 39th regiment of foot.

On the Continent, of a severe wound he received in an action with the French on the 8th of January, Lieut.-col. Buller, of the 27th regiment of foot, son of the Bishop of Exeter. He was universally lamented by the army in general, for his bravery and good conduct; but more particularly by his family and friends.

Rev. Henry Jones, rector of Penmark, near Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan.

At Badby, co. Northampton, in his 87th year, the Rev. Knightly Holled, D.D. near 40 years rector of that parish. He was of Baliol-college, Oxford; M.A. 1766, B. and D.D. same year.

At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-sq. Charles-William ninth Viscount Molyneux, and first Earl of Sefton; born 30th September, 1748; conformed to the Protestant religion 1768; created Earl of Sefton 1771; married, 1768, Isabella, daughter of William Earl of Harrington; and had issue a son, born 1772, and other children.

At Coleraine, in Ireland, in his 76th year, Sir Hugh Hill, bart. representative for the city of Londonderry in four successive parliaments. He was created a baronet in July, 1779. His title devolves to his son, Sir Geo. Hill, recorder of Derry.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Glanville, wife of Mr. C. late master of the Bull inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At High-Ham, near Bath, Mary Howe, mother of 82 children, grand-children, and great grand-children, leaving behind her a husband in good health, aged 83, with whom she had lived 57 years.

At Loughborough, after a long illness, aged 75, Wm. Poeljan, esq.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Eamer, mother of John E. esq. one of the sheriffs of London.

In his 86th year, Philip Davis, esq. of Leominster, many years collector of excise for Herefordshire.

At Sheerness, of a fever, aged 13, Mr. Henry Langford, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, and son of the Rev. Dr. L. of Eton college.

At Dawlish, near Exeter, James Macaulay, esq. late of Honduras.

At her house at Pimlico, aged near 90, Mrs. Alice King, a maiden lady. She was intimately acquainted with Pope, Addison, Congreve, &c.; and possessed her faculties to the last.

James Richards, esq. of Sulham-house, near Reading, Berks.

At Beckford, the feat of Wm. Wakeman, esq. the Lady of Walter Wakeman, esq. of the Mythe, co. Gloucester.

At Chichester, in his 84th year, the Rev. Mr. Peckham, father of the late Counsellor P.

Mr. John Lacy, one of the aldermen of Northampton.

Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

Much respected, aged 72, Mr. Geo. Cole, of Great Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, who had been near 50 years engraver and printer to the Bank of England, and one of the oldest officers of his Majesty's marine forces.

In Broad-street, Golden-square, John As, esq. 1 te major of the 10th reg. of foot. her house in Great James-street, Bedford, Mrs. Esther Bennett.

Feb. 1. In his 86th year; Henry Barber, esq. of Romford, Essex.

At Exeter, John-Peter Jordan, esq. some time since a very respectable merchant at Gibraltar.

2. At Cheshunt-house, Mr. William Pynsent, many years steward to John Shaw, esq. lord of that manor.

Mr. Jacob Meane, coffin-plate chacer, on Snow-hill, one of the common-council of Faringdon Without.

At Doncaster, Rev. Francis Drake, D.D. rector of Winestead, in Holderness, late vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, and formerly fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford.

At Alnwick, Thomas Forster, esq. of Bolton, co. Northumberland.

Suddenly, at Leicester, whilst huckling her shoes, Mrs. Stevenfon, wife of Serjeant S. of the York fencibles.

3. In Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, aged 74, Rachel Merry, tailor, one of the people called Quakers.

At Fordwich, aged 80, Richard Edwards, esq. admiral of the Blue.

At West Horsley, Surrey, aged 111, Mrs. Fitzgerald; who retained her faculties perfect to the age of 104.

At Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, after a long illness, which she bore with great patience and fortitude, Mary the wife of Joshua Scrope, esq. a lady of a disposition so truly amiable, as to have rendered her an object of universal esteem and regret. She was the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vivian, esq. by Mary Countess-dowager of Deloraine, who was the daughter of Gervase Scrope, esq. of Cockerington, co. Lincoln, which family estate devolved to the late Mrs Scrope, on the death of her uncle Flo. Scrope, esq. in April, 1752.

4. At Wallington, Surrey, aged 80, Wm. Frye, esq. one of the principal hunt and salt-meters for the city of London.

In an advanced age, Mr. Morelith, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.

In Mortimer-street, John Webb, esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

At his house, in Grosvenor-street, George Earl and Viscount Mount-Edgumbe, Viscount Valletat, Baron of Mount-Edgumbe, and Admiral of the White, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, and Joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland. He was born in 1730; married, Aug. 6, 1761, Emma, daughter and heir of Dr. John Gilbert, late Archbishop of York; by whom he had issue Richard Lord Valletat, now Earl Mount-Edgumbe, born Sept. 14, 1764; married Feb. 21, 1789, Sophia, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

5. At his house in Berwick-street, Soho, in his 77th year, Mr. David McCulloch.

At his seat at Rockhere, co. Devon, Sir John Duntze, bart. M. P. for Tiverton, and a respectable merchant of Exeter. He bore a long and painful illness with that fortitude

and

and resignation which characterize the true Christian; and possessed every quality that could adorn the finished gentleman, constitute the upright man, and mark the protector of the distressed. His death must therefore be deemed a general loss to society.

At Laverton, aged 91, Joseph Purton, farmer, grand-father and great-grand-father to 161 children. His eldest son is now living at Woolverton, aged 61, and his youngest is only 8 years old.

6. At his house in High-street, Borough, William Cody, esq. of Sydenham.

In her 78th year, sincerely regretted by all her acquaintance, Mrs. Eliz. Forstee, of Lime-street-square; a most indulgent parent, kind mistress, and sincere friend.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, of a fever, the second son of John-Henry Warre, esq.

Of an inflammation on his lungs, Mr. George-Charles Blagden, of Newgate-street.

At Skeldeigate, in his 103d year, Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly a joiner at York.

At Dublin, the Right Rev. Charles Dodgson, Lord Bishop of Elphin. His Lordship was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1746, M. A. 1758, and the superior degrees he took in the university of Dublin. He was F.R. and A.SS. London, and had been tutor to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and his brother, Lord Algernon Percy, Baron Lovaine. The Bishop of Elphin had for a few years past resided in the neighbourhood of Cambridge; first at Gog-magog Hills, (the Lord Godolphin's house,) and latterly at Farn-hall, Godmanchester.

7. At Farn-hall, Bagnham, bart. of Cottesbrooke, co. Northampton; who had been several years one of the representatives of that county in parliament.

In his 84th or 85th year, Mr. Ferdinand Scheraman, upwards of 40 years organist of the French Episcopal Chapel at Montrose. In the two last years of his life he was incapable of attending to the duties of his office; but the very respectable members of that congregation, sensible of his long and faithful services, still continued his salary to him. He was a man of great temperance and regularity in life, and was esteemed in his younger days a proficient in music. He is succeeded by Mr. Butler, a capital performer, who was educated under Dr. Nares in the Chapel Royal.

Almost suddenly, at Bradford, Wilts, Mr. Edward Eaton, many years a very eminent and respectable bookseller in the city of Salisbury, and an alderman of that corporation. In 1780 he was elected to the office

of chief magistrate of the city, which he filled with great credit, and presented a very loyal address to his Majesty on the subject of the memorable riots of London in that year. Having attained the age of 75 years, and retired from the fatigues of business only three months, he died as he had lived, universally respected.

8. Aged 41, Mr. Wm. Kneller, late surgeon in the East India Company's service.

9. At Hull, Lieut. Symes, of the royal navy.

At his house in Cavendish-square, Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, born Oct. 13, 1723; married Dec. 12, 1749, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart. by whom he has issue George Viscount Parker, born Feb. 14, 1755; married, May 24, 1780, to Miss Drake, and has issue.

10. At his lodgings in the Strand, James Powell, esq. formerly of Cheriton, co. Glamorgan.

11. Aged 70, Mr. Oton, one of the aldermen of Leicester.

At Midhurst in Sussex, (in the prime of life, and at a time when Fortune held up to his view the most flattering prospects,) the Rev. Charles Parsons, master of the grammar-school in that town, greatly regretted by all who knew him. His character was such as did honour to his profession; to the duties of which he was strictly attentive.

13. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 72d year, John Phillimore, esq.

14. At Lady Davenport's house in Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Seel, relict of Robert S. esq. and mother of her ladyship.

15. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Richard Sheldon, esq. one of the directors of the South Sea Company.

At Potton, in Bedfordshire, Thomas Raymond, esq.

16. John Smith Barling, esq. many years an attorney at Faversham.

17. At her mother's house in Nottingham, aged 24, Miss Bell.

19. At Enfield, aged about 50, of an asthmatic complaint, Mrs. Adams, relict of Mr. A. of the Court of Chancery.

20. At his seat of Ollantigh, in Kent, John Sawbridge, esq. alderman of Langbourn ward, one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London, and colonel of the East battalion of the Kent militia; of whom an account shall be given in our next.

21. Mrs. Waddell, wife of Mr. Tho. W. colour-man, High-street, St. Giles's.

23. Aged 66, William Chilwell, esq. formerly of Lambeth, lately of Great George-street, Westminster.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 3, to Feb. 24,

Christened.	Buried.
Males 716 } Females 645 }	Males 1462 } Females 1483 }
2945	
Whoseof have died under two years old 579	

Peck Leaf 23. 114

2 and 5	175	30 and 35	357
5 and 10	82	60 and 70	343
10 and 20	99	70 and 80	287
20 and 30	214	80 and 90	118
30 and 40	296	90 and 100	15
40 and 50	349	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1795

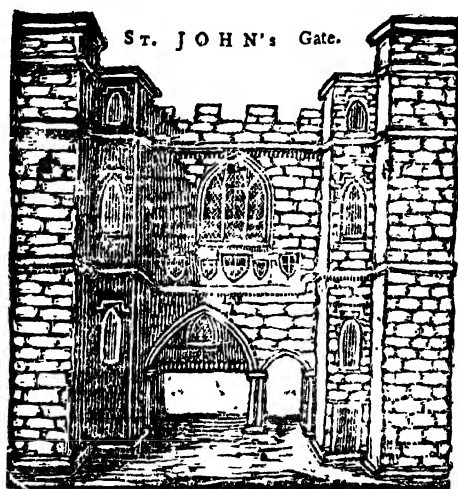
Bank	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct. Confol	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-80	India Stock.	India Bonds 65-pr.	S. Stock	Old Ann	New Ann 63 1/2	New Navy 2 1/2 dl	Excheq. Bills. 6 pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann ditto.	Omn. Tickets.	Eng. Lots Tickets.	Grift Lots Tickets.
27	153 1/2	64 1/2	80 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	183 1/2	6	65		63 1/2	2 1/2	6				20 2	2	6
28	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 1	0	6
29	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
30	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
31	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
32	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
33	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
34	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
35	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
36	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
37	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
38	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
39	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
40	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
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43	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
44	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
45	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
46	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
47	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
48	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
49	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
50	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
51	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
52	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
53	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
54	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
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56	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
57	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
58	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
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61	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
62	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
63	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
64	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
65	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
66	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
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87	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
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94	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
95	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
96	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
97	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
98	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
99	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
100	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2 1/2	7				20 0	6	6
101	153 1/2	64 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	182 1/2	6			63 1/2	2							

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Concols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks, the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.

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IRELAND
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LICHETER 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
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Newcastle 3
Northampton
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OXFORD
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Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
YORK 3

MARCH, 1795.

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By **SYLVANUS URBAN**, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1795.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.
Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	Barom.	Weather	of in.	of in.	of in.	Barom.	Weather			
Month.	u. pts.	in Mar. 1795	in.	in.	in.	in. pts.	in Mar. 1794.			
Feb.			Mar.							
27	39	41	29,04	cloudy	13	34	37	34	29,18	showery
28	32	34	944	snow	14		34	33	50	snow
Mar.	26	35	98	fair	15		45	38	51	fair
2	34	35	30,00	snow	16		39	37	11	rain
3	35	37	28	cloudy	17		38	35	38	cloudy
4	38	49	02	fair	18		38	33	70	cloudy
5	42	51	29,80	fair	19		40	38	30,20	fair
6	47	51	24	fair	20		44	39	26	fair
7	45	43	62	aim.	21	29	49	40	26	fair
8	36	45	30,12	fair	22	36	48	38	20	fair
9	40	45	9,99	aim	23	34	47	41	16	fair
10	39	46	66	rain	24	42	50	39	30,00	cloudy
11	40	45	30	showery	25	40	48	37	29,86	fair
12	34	44	35	showery	26	38	51	38	89	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182. near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	W.ind.	Barom.	Thermom					Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1795.	
			I.	N.	E.	S.	W.			
1	E calm	29,48	36	32	34	36	35	14	1.2	overcast, snow
2	N calm	20,37	30	32	33	32	29		.2	blue sky, snow in the night
3	W moderate	28,97	38	31	34	35	32		-4	overcast, snow
4	W calm	90	37	30	34	35	34		.6	overcast, snow
5	W calm	29,47	36	29	33	34	32		-5	clear, fair
6	SE calm	77	32	15	19	21	18		.2	hoar, snow
7	SE calm	44	37	32	33	34	35		-4	haw
8	SE calm	73	38	35	6	37	37		.1	haw
9	SE moderate	28,93	42	36	38	38	37	0.9	.9	rain
10	S moderate	77	44	43	45	46	44		-3	showers
11	SW moderate	80	47	45	48	48	46		-4	fair
12	SW calm	90	45	57	37	36			-9	fair
13	N brisk	29,30	40	30	35	35	32	1.4	1.4	fair and clear
14	NW calm	94	37		41	31	28		-7	fair with sun
15	SW gentle	30,30	40		45	46	38	2.1	2.1	clouds all day, shower at night
16	SE calm	53	42	34	35	37	3	1.0	1.0	frost, sun
17	SE calm	49	40		32	29	2			hoar, clears up P.M.
18	SE calm	37	39		33	3				cold raw day, no sun
19	E gentle	12	39		31			2.1	2.1	no sun, a little fleet
20	NE brisk	7	36		33	33	3	.0	.0	fleet
21	E calm	29,60	36		29	28	24	1.8	1.8	fair
22	E brisk	38	38	33	36	36	34	.9	.9	fleet, and thaws
23	SE calm	32	40	35	37	38	37	.3	.3	thaw continues
24	NW calm	35	42		40	41	38	.0	.0	little rain
25	SE moderate	30	44		42	41	41	.0	.0	showers, frost at night
26	SE calm	5	42		38	38	36	.2	.2	very pleasant and fair
27	NW moderate	10	41		48	59	34	.5	.5	fair
28	E calm	28	40	30	33	33	31	.7	.7	flight showers

Thermometer, 1. within; N. Northern aspect; E. Eastern; S. Southern; W. Western; fix inches above-ground: their heights taken at the same time, nine o'clock.

1. Thaw till evening, then frost.—2. Thermometer, N. 34, E. 58, S. 67, W. 35. all the day, frost at night.—3. Ice, 3—8ths of an inch.—4. Ice, 9—10ths.—5. Ice, 1

10th. Thermometer, one o'clock, N. 32, E. 41, S. 60, W. 42. Snow upon the

ix inches. Thermometer, same day at two o'clock, N. 31, E. 36, S. 65, W. 72.

6. Ice, 9—10ths.—8. A little frost about midnight.—10. Hygrometer, in the course

lay, 13 feet 11 inches, 8—11ths higher than ever since put up, Dec. 1793.—9. The

if snow-drops appear.—12. Snow-drops in bloom in a very warm corner.—13. Ice, 2—10ths

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine

For MARCH, 1795.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

March 10.

 I *****

N the third volume of Dr. Johnson's Life, which Mr Boswell some time ago republished in an octavo edition, your readers will find the following paragraph:

"The Rev. Dr. Parr, in a late tract, appears to suppose, that Dr. Johnson not only endured, but almost solicited, an interview with Dr. Priestley. In justice to Dr. Johnson, I declare my firm belief that he never did. My illustrious friend was particularly resolute in not giving countenance to men whose writings he considered as pernicious to society. I was present at Oxford when Dr. Price, even before he had rendered himself so generally obnoxious by his zeal for the French revolution, came into a company where Johnson was, who instantly left the room. Much more would he have reprobated Dr. Priestley."

The foregoing paragraph contains the reasons for which Mr. Boswell contends that Dr. Johnson never had met, or at least had never wished to meet, Dr. Priestley; and the correspondence which I now beg you to subjoin will shew the grounds upon which I said that they had met, with the consent, and, it should seem, almost at the request, of Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir, *Watton, Jan. 14, 1795.*
 This evening have received, and I lose no time in communicating to you, a transcript of the very words of Mr. Boswell; and I beg the favour of you to recollect carefully, and to state precisely, the account you heard Dr. Priestley give of his interview with Dr. Johnson when I met him at your house in 1790. It is very proper, both for Dr. Priestley's sake and my own, that Mr. Boswell should find your testimony supporting my representation of Dr. Priestley's plain statement, in opposition to Mr. Boswell's firm

belief. Mr. Boswell's words are these, "The Rev. Dr. Parr, in a late tract, &c. &c."

"Such, dear Sir, are Mr. Boswell's words; and they form a part of a very long and severe note, with the remaining contents of which neither you nor I can have any concern. But I must, and I do, appeal to you, for the correctness of my statement; and what you write to me about Dr. Priestley's conversation ought to be published, in confirmation of what I mean to write, and to publish, about Mr. Boswell's note. All I remember about the matter is this:

"I asked Dr. Priestley, if he had ever seen Dr. Johnson. He said, 'yes, once.' I then asked how the interview came about. He said, that, knowing Dr. Johnson's prejudices against himself, he had never sought an interview; and that he met Dr. Johnson under the idea, that Dr. Johnson wished to see him. I afterwards asked, how Dr. Johnson behaved to him? and his answer was, that Dr. Johnson's behaviour was very civil, and seemed to him even respectful.

"This, dear Sir, is all that occurs to me. But I particularly remember Dr. Priestley's use of the word *respectful*; and it is so marked a word from plainness, that I can hardly suppose you to have forgotten it. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, S. PARR."

Dear Sir, *Birmingham, Jan 31, 1795.*

From the impression that now remains on my mind of the account Dr. Priestley gave me of his interview with Dr. Johnson, when I had the pleasure of seeing you and him at my house in the year 1790, I believe the statement, contained in your letter of the 14th instant, to be correct. I cannot, indeed, at this distance of time, charge my memory with the precise terms used in that conversation; but perfectly recollect the purport of it, viz. Dr. Priestley never sought an interview with Dr. Johnson. He met Dr. Johnson, under the idea, that Dr. Johnson wished to see him, and that the meeting seemed to give mutual satisfaction. I am, Dear Sir, your faithful humble servant,

E. JOHNSON.

2-10ths of an inch.—14. Ice, 6-10ths.—16. One o'clock, thermometer within, 46, N. 39, E. 52, S. 75, W. 46, a most delightful day. A small black fly creeps out. Turnips, especially upon wet lands, totally destroyed by the present frost succeeding the snow; the Swedish turnip alone stands good. Peas and beans also destroyed.—18. Ice, 7-10ths.—19. Ice, 7-10ths.—20. Ice, 8-10ths.—21. Ice, 5-10ths.—25. Opened a repository where potatoes had been deposited. The frost had penetrated through the whole covering of soil (two feet). About ten inches of the soil then thawed in the four preceding days.—27. Ice, 2-10ths.—28. Ice, 4-10ths.—The Rain, and snow after being melted in the gauge, 6 inches 1-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

When

When the tract, to which Mr. Boswell alludes, was published, Dr. Priestley was in England; and in all probability, if I had made any mistake, he would have taken some opportunity of correcting it. But, from his silence about my statement, I can have no doubt of his assent to it; and, as the Doctor is now in America, I thought it incumbent upon me to appeal to the respectable gentleman who in private conversation heard, at the very same time with myself, from the very same person, the very same fact, which I afterwards had occasion to lay before the publick.

Through the bluntness of Mr. Boswell's language, I am unable to collect precisely the extent of his meaning. He might mean to say, that Dr. Johnson and Dr. Priestley had not met at all; or he might mean to say only, that Dr. Johnson had not almost solicited the meeting. But the correspondence which passed between Dr. Johnson and myself is equally applicable to either construction of Mr. Boswell's language; and I hope to give him no offence, by saying before your readers the answers which I have received to some farther inquiries.

Dear Sir, *Francis-street, Feb. 21, 1795.*

I have received your favour of yesterday; and, in answer to the former part of it, I beg leave to state generally, that sometime in April or May last I heard Dr. Priestley remind Mr. Paradise of the particular civility with which, according to his account, Dr. Johnson had behaved towards him (Dr. Priestley) when they formerly dined together at the house of Mr. Paradise. I will, moreover, add, that, having mentioned the subject this afternoon to Mr. Paradise, he told me, that, though he did not clearly recollect the motive by which he had been induced to bring Dr. Johnson and Dr. Priestley together, he very well remembered Dr. Johnson's having been previously informed, that Dr. Priestley would be one of the company, and his having manifested great civility to the latter upon that occasion. I have the honor to be, with great respect, dear Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

EDWARD BEARCROFT.

Dear Sir, *Newington-Green, Feb. 23.*

I can answer your several questions distinctly.

I heard of the interview between Dr. Johnson and Dr. Priestley from Dr. Priestley himself.

I have heard it mentioned more than once. I understood that it was *not* solicited by Dr. Priestley; and that, if any overture was for that purpose, it came from Dr. Johnson.

I found that Dr. Priestley thought Dr. Johnson's behaviour such as it ought to have

been from one man of letters to another. Johnson was very civil.

I hope that I have written satisfactorily; and I am happy in the opportunity which you have given to me of assuring you with what respect I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL ROGERS.

They who, after reading the foregoing letters which have lately passed between my friends and myself, feel no distrust in the exactness of our memory, or in the veracity of our testimony, will see that the dispute now lies between Mr. Boswell and Dr. Priestley; between firm belief upon the one hand, and positive assertion on the other; between Mr. Boswell's inference from his knowledge of Dr. Johnson's general disposition, and Dr. Priestley's account of Dr. Johnson's behaviour in a particular case.

Either Mr. Boswell, then, has fallen into an error; or Dr. Priestley has been guilty of a falsehood.

Mr. Boswell cannot imagine, that I was capable of overlooking the guarded and ambiguous language in which he represents me, *as appearing to suppose* what, in truth, I believed, and still continue to believe very sincerely, what I recollected very distinctly, and stated very unreservedly. He will not be displeased with me for declaring, that in my tract I meant no dishonour to Dr. Johnson's memory, while I allow, that he intended to do what he thought justice to Dr. Johnson's character by his note. He will not expect me to controvert his opinions, or to explain my own, upon the right which Dr. Johnson had, as a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian, to reprobate and even to shun such men as Dr. Priestley and Dr. Price.

Should Mr. Boswell be pleased to maintain, that Dr. Johnson rather *consented* to the interview, than *almost solicited* it, I shall not object to the change of expression. If Dr. Johnson met Dr. Priestley, if he previously knew that he was to meet him, if, upon meeting him, he behaved to Dr. Priestley with particular civility, he did what Mr. Boswell represents as unlikely, and indeed unfit to have been done by so exact and inflexible a moralist towards a writer, whose opinions he thought pernicious to society.

I reverence Dr. Johnson, not less than Mr. Boswell does; and if I respect Dr. Priestley, more than he seems to do, I am not entirely without the hope of being approved by some who are wise, and many who are good. The chief purpose, however, for which I desire you,

you, Mr. Urban, to insert what I am now writing to you, is neither to defend Dr. Priestley, nor to censure Dr. Johnson, nor to complain of Mr. Boswell, but to shew that when I was speaking in my tract of two men, who have deservedly engaged to large a share of public attention, I possessed a sort of evidence, which even Mr. Boswell himself, when he knows it, will have too much candour to flight. That evidence, though it should fail to convince Mr. Boswell, is at all events sufficient to justify me.

I am, &c.

S. PARR.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS.

WINTER, 1794 5.

PROBABLY the last winter was the severest that ever occurred in this island since "God said, let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years." Undoubtedly it was the severest ever recorded in our annals; and of course the severest ever known within the memory of man. The full extent of its beneficial, and baneful effects will not be completely ascertained till near the close of the year; as many consequences both good and bad will become developed as the seasons to come advance. The unprecedented inclemency will leave the deeper impression on the mind than having occurred at an æra of political history, when men are awfully contemplating an extraordinary and rapid succession of momentous events; the of the most important of which, the extraordinary frost, assisted the accomplishment of by the French, viz. the reduction of Holland. Another remarkable circumstance was, that, during part of the vigorous period, our grand fleet was at sea; where, in defiance of all boisterous and frigid phenomena, it through the mercy of God rode triumphant and uninjured, whilst the fleet of France was nearly destroyed. A third memorable circumstance was, that the weather detained a royal bride in a kind of captivity; by preventing the squadron destined to fetch her from attaining access to her, and even from getting out of port.

In this severe season several remarks were corroborated that have been made by former naturalists; of which I will notice: one, that much illness among the human species attended the decline and breaking up of it; second, that the increase of the cold was gradual; third, that it succeeded to a wet autumn, and

fourth, that the visitations of sunshine were more injurious to the vegetable kingdom, than the intense frigidity. I apprehend that this last remark also holds good in respect to Iceland; for during his two year's stay in that island, Horrebrow observed, that a certain garden there, that was shadowed, was more flourishing than another was that was exposed to the sun; but he erroneously ascribes the difference to the difference of culture. Mr White says in his Natural History of Seiburne (p. 228), that "it is the repeated melting, and freezing of the snow, that is so fatal to vegetation, rather than the severity of the cold;" and, to the best of my judgement, I think him right. Of the injury done to the trees and shrubs within my observation, I shall say little till I write my Summer Chronicle; for till July it will not be fully apparent either in what manner or in what degree they really have been affected. I did not see that any trees were rifed, but the foliage of many of the non-deciduous sorts were crisped as parsley is by fire, or as grass is by a hot sun; and of course they shivered to atoms. The leaves of some fell off entire; and the leaves of others remained on disfigured with blotches. The heart leaved phillirea, yellow-berried holly (other hollies were defaced), butcher's broom, Portugal-laurel, saviue, and the tribes of pine and fir, escaped. I imagine, that it is the warm quality of the turpentine that prevents frost from having any effect on the pines and firs; for to unaffected was that resin by the state of the atmosphere that it exuded fresh from out of a spruce slightly wounded during several of the coldest days. In the box-tree vegetation continued active during the whole time; the flower-buds pursuing their usual progress towards perfection. The dwarf-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginica*) shewed its value by producing a succession of blossoms from November to the end of winter, which were the only flowers to be seen from the middle of December to the middle of February. On the 12th of the last-named month the female flowers of the siberd appeared, and on the 16th some palm became visible on the ground-withies. No turgidity was perceivable in the elm-spray till the 5th of March: not an hop plant began presenting a bud till the 6th of that month; nor a gooseberry bud to look greenish till the 7th. So we see, that, generally speaking, it was about the beginning

beginning of March that vegetation began surmounting the torpidity that the frost had thrown Nature into; yet it is to be observed, that in the herbaceous class the vegetative principle was active under the snow; for when the pease and beans in the garden, and the indigenous plants on the banks, became discoverable, it was evident that they were considerably forwarder than they had been at the time of their becoming enveloped; but, among the mature articles that a garden supplies the table with, the havoc was extreme. For a short time people were obliged to eat their meat unaccompanied and unseasoned by any thing green; for the weather, that killed the cultivated plants, retarded a supply of spontaneous succedaneums. Neither a hop, a turnip, or a nettletop, was to be had; and a man might have bled to death at the nose for want of nettletops to bruise for a styptic. Last year every tree, plant, and herb, was a month forwarder than usual; this year they will probably be the same space of time backwarder, from the filbert blossom to the mulberry leaf, and from the snowdrop to the starwort. Snowdrops expanded February 11, dwarf-daisy February 27, and yellow aconite, together with the primrose, on March 4. The crimson piony broke ground on March the 5th, and monkshood on March the 7th. A few yellow crocuses at last began to expand on March 8; at which time the double and single snowdrops were in full bloom, undisfigured by the frost. An idea of the weather, and of the face worn by Nature from St. Thomas's day to the third of March, can be better imbibed from the accounts of Lapland and Russia than from any description that I could give. Every kind of hyperborean and hyemalian phenomena, existent in nature, were exhibited in a greater or lesser degree; every concomitant usually attendant on them presented itself, and every natural consequence ensued from them. The frost set in on the 18th of December, and the first snow fell on Christmas-eve. From Christmas-eve to the 5th of March the ground was never totally without more or less snow on it, which was a space of seventy-one days! including two short intervals of incomplete thaw, it may be said, that the frost was of seventy-five days continuation; reckoning from the 18th of December to the 3d of March, both days inclusive. I think the thaw that proved complete was a subterraneous

oned. Amazed we saw the depicted scenes of Greenland, and of Terra del Fuego, realized in our own clime; and among the deceptive images presented by the beautifully congealed vapour, one could almost fancy that one saw white bears and ermines. During the extraordinary thick rhyme that occurred at the beginning of the frost, all inanimate exposed objects appeared, when the Sun shone, as if, like those in the cave of Aladin, they were formed of gems of the greatest brilliancy and vividity. Floods roared, and winds roared; and an intense renewal of frost succeeding immediately to a sudden temporary thaw, tracts of land that were devastated by water became converted into icy plains; inasmuch that, where no hedges intervened, persons had the opportunity of skating from one village to another over common and corn-fields. In short, the whole scene was new and surprising to those persons who never have been out of this kingdom. But, alas! it was deplorable likewise; provisions dear, corn scarce, forage wanting, fuel difficult to procure, and a suspension of agricultural, horticultural, agnatic, and masonic employments. However, the affluent exerted themselves, and the needy were relieved in a proper and sufficient manner. Early in March a thorough atmospheric change took place; blowing showery weather came; and then the farmers began attempting to set to work, with greater expedition than the state of the ground would admit; for the earth was of the consistence of an hasty-pudding, and never were the roads so rotten. At this time vegetation pushed, and the few birds that escaped gunners and starvation set up their pipes cheerily. The insects a to revived, and ventured abroad; for lady-birds appeared on the 4th of March, and honey-bees and gnats on the 8th; which were the only insects except house-spiders that I had seen from the commencement of the frost. When the snow wasted, it appeared that the ground was strewn with an innumerable quantity of snail shells, of all sizes and colours.

A. SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Albans, March 12.*
THE frost this year, being severe, and perhaps to great a degree of cold not having been felt since the years 1784, and 1785, I send you the following observations, the accuracy of which may be depended on.

T. C.
Fahrenheit's

Fahrenheit's thermometer in the open air, N, at St. Alban's.					
Jan 1795	Morn. 8 o'cl	Noon	Even 11 o'cl	Wind at Noon	Weather.
1	24	30	24	NE	fine clear day
2	18	25	18	NNE	thick rime, fine
3	16	23	20	NbE	ditto
4	17	25	22	WSW	fine clear day
5	24	31	28	WSW	fine clear day
6	32	37	33	NWbN	cloudy and fog
7	34	35	33	NE	cloudy, fog, thick
8	31	33	31	ESE	cloudy the day
9	31	35	31	N	cloudy and misting rain
10	27	32	28	N	fine clear day
11	24	30	25	NWbN	ditto
12	21	30	26	NbW	fog in the morning, fine clear day
13	32	33	22	E	cloudy, misting
14	23	27	25	E	cloudy, some snow
15	27	26	19	NEbE	cloudy, cold wind and snow
16	21	27	24	ENE	ditto
17	23	25	25	NEbN	cloudy with snow
18	25	28	20	NNE	fine clear day
19	21	29	18	NNE	ditto
20	16	24	17	N	fine morning, snow in the afternoon
21	18	21	20	N	cloudy and snow, day fine
22	19	26	20	N	cloudy and snow
23	16	20	13	N	fine clear day
24	20	29	14	NW	cloudy and snow
25	5	22	20	NVbN	exceeding'ly fine and clear the whole day
26	16	21	30	SEbE	cloudy and snow
27	40	42	40	SW	cloudy, and a thaw, rains hard at night
28	35	33	25	NbE	fog and rain, much snow fell
29	23	27	20	N	fine clear day
30	18	25	24	NbE	fine and clear, rime in the evening
31	13	29	30	SW	cloudy the whole day

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, March 18.*

THE annexed table shews at one view the mean heat of every day in July 1794, and January 1795, at London, and Kendal.

The numbers in the second and fourth columns, are formed by the common rule for finding a mean from observations given at the beginning of your Magazine; those on the third and fifth are taken, in like manner, from a diary of the weather kept at this place, in which the state of the thermometer is noted, before 7 A. M. in summer, at 8 A. M. in winter, and at 1 P. M., and 10 P. M. the year round.

The months that have been selected in the present case are both of them remarkable, one for great heat, the other for severe cold; which circumstance gives me reason to conclude, that this comparison of the temperature of the north-west part of England, with that of the metropolis, will prove acceptable to your scientific readers.

A slight inspection of the different columns of this statement contradicts an opinion commonly received, by shew-

ing clearly, that the rigours of winter are not so severe at the northern extremity as in the southern parts of the kingdom; the fact is, the mountainous district on the north west coast does not experience those extremes of temperature which prevail in the more open parts of the nation. The greatest height of the thermometer at Kendal, in the summer of 1794, was 82°, and it never fell below 12° in the late frost, provided the glass was kept free from snow; the mercury stood twice as low as 8°; but the instrument was at the time in contact with snow, and covered with rime that was forming on it; circumstances, which are known to produce a great degree of cold on the surface where it settles, without influencing the general temperature of the atmosphere. The beginning of the winter was wet and mild, which disposition of the air commonly precedes very cold weather, as many observing persons have remarked, particularly Mr. White, in his natural history of Selborne. The ground became permanently frozen on the 24th of December, and remained impenetrable

184 Meteorological Observations in July 1794, and January 1795. [Mar.

impenetrable to the plough to the end of the first week in March; this was not because the frost was incessant all the time; on the contrary, we had four or five temporary thaws, but which were of too short a duration to render the soil fit for the purposes of agriculture. The valleys were first slightly covered with snow on the 16th of January; several moderate falls succeeded this; and the greatest fall of all, which perhaps has not been exceeded since the year 1767, happened on the night of the 6th of February, amounting to 6 inches. The long continuance of so severe a calamity proved fatal to the feathered tribe; numbers of small birds perished through want; red-wings, fieldfares, and even snow-buntings, repaired to the skirts of towns in search of food.

The lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland were all frozen over, (Windermere excepted;) one part of this deep water withstood the attacks of the keenest frost, and remained open for the reception of wild swans, and water-towls of every description. J. G.

London.		Kendal.	
July 1794.	July 1794.	Jan. 1795.	Jan. 1795.
66,0	67,8	24,6	24,5
67,6	67,5	24,0	25,0
68,3	64,6	17,6	22,1
66,0	65,3	18,0	30,3
66,0	65,1	28,3	37,0
71,6	65,3	33,3	36,3
73,0	73,0	35,0	36,1
71,0	67,6	35,0	35,1
69,6	65,3	34,6	34,0
68,6	65,0	32,0	28,6
69,0	65,6	26,6	25,3
68,6	68,3	27,0	24,3
73,0	63,5	31,3	30,1
69,0	63,0	27,6	29,0
69,0	64,5	27,6	28,8
67,3	62,3	26,6	31,6
68,3	62,6	25,3	32,6
70,0	65,0	25,3	29,6
69,3	69,3	22,3	27,0
67,6	64,3	22,3	23,3
66,6	55,8	22,6	22,0
67,3	55,8	22,0	21,3
65,6	61,3	18,3	23,0
64,0	59,3	21,0	26,6
61,6	57,3	17,0	27,6
62,0	59,0	26,6	24,8
65,0	60,0	43,6	31,5
63,3	60,3	34,0	33,6
65,6	61,5	25,0	21,8
64,0	63,0	25,3	18,0
63,6	65,1	28,6	20,0
167,3	63,7	26,7	27,8

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.
I SEND you an account of the weather for January 1795, taken at nine in the morning and evening, by Reaumer's thermometer, placed out of doors, facing the Downs, aspect north-east, about 5 miles from the sea, and near Arundel, in Suffex. On comparing it with my Fahrenheit in turn, the comparison will be nearly as follows, 0 Reaumer, is equal to 32 Fahrenheit, 0.5 Reaumer, is equal to 20 Fahrenheit, 5.0 Reaumer, is about 41 or 2 Fahrenheit, &c. The Downs are to the north of my house, the sea to the south.

9 A.M.		9 P.M.	
Jan.	Reau.	Farh.	Wind Reau. Farh. Weather
1	0-3	24	NNE 0-4
2	0-3	24	ditto 0-3
3	-1	24	
4	0-2 1/2	26	ENE
5	-1 1/2	28	NW 1-1/2
6	1/2	33	ditto 1-0
7	2-0	36	
8	1-0	34	NE 1-1/2
9	1-0	36	NW 1-1/2
10	1 1/2	35	ditto 1-0
11	1 1/2	33	
12	-1	30	NE 0-2
13	0-2	26	ditto 0-2
14	0-2	26	
15	-1 1/2	31	ENE 0-1 1/2
16	0-3	24	NE 0-1
17	0-3 1/2	23	ditto 0-2 1/2
18	0-1 1/2	28	
19	0-3	24	
20	-5	20	
21	0-5	20	
22	0-5	20	
23	-5	20	
24	-5	20	
25	-1	24	
26	-1	30	ESE 4-0
27	-1	41	SW 4-1
28	2-0	36	NW 3-1
29	-1 1/2	31	N 0-1
30	-2 1/2	25	NE 2 1/2
31	1-0	33	SW 2 1/2

Mr. URBAN, March 12.
IN the Woodford Charitulary (Cotton MSS. Claudius A. XIII.) it appears that John de Woodford purchased from Sir John Nevil the manor of Brentingly, and with it the arms belonging to the said manor; "that is to say, he beareth, Sable to the field, and three fleurs de-luce Argent, returned with three leopards heads Gules. And in this same coat armour was this same John of Woodford at the getting of Caley's," &c.
Is not this transfer of coat armour an unusual circumstance? A QUERIST.
Mr.



BOYLE ABBEY.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

AT Boyle, a market and borough town incorporated by James I. on the river of its own name, nine miles north-west of Elphin, was a celebrated Cistercian abbey, removed from Gralach-dinach 1148.

Its remains at the back of the town shew its antient magnificence. The chancel and a small chapel on either side are roofed; the great arches of the tower were 45 feet high, but the ground is now so raised as to cover the bases: half of them rest on plain round pillars, the rest on clustered columns; all the spaces between the pillars are now walled up, supposed in the reign of Elizabeth, when the abbey was converted into a place of defence; some of the capitals are plain, others carved, and the east window was grand and lofty. The cloister has been long converted into a barrack. The stump of a round tower near the abbey is still to be seen.

Over the river are two stone bridges, and on one of them a statue of William III. This river rises in a romantic sheet of water called Lough Gara, meanders through Kinglton lake or Lough Kay, a beautiful piece of water interspersed with many islands, some adorned with ruins of castles and other buildings well wooded. The river emerging from the east side of the lake falls into the Shannon.

I take this account, Mr. Urban, (and you need not have a better) from the last edition of Camden, III. 595; to illustrate the view (plate I.) herewith sent by
Yours, &c. H. S.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

OF Sir Matthew Lister, and of Dr. (not Sir) Martin, enquired after p. 102, some particulars will be found in Wood's Fasti; and others in Granger, who describes a portrait of Sir Matthew, another of a Sir Martin, father to the Doctor, M. P. for Reading 15 and 16 Charles I.; and a third of Susanna Temple lady Thornhaugh, to whom Sir Martin was a second husband.

On a flat stone in Lincoln cathedral is this epitaph:

"Here lyeth the body of the right honourable Mary countess of Deloraine, wife of the right honourable Francis earl of Deloraine, daughter of Matthew Lister, in this county, esq. who departed this life . . . 20, 1737, aged 31 years."

GENT. MAG. March, 1795.

In Trinity church, Hull, are these:

1. "Here lyeth the body of the right worshipful Sir John Lister, knt. twice mayor of this town, who died, being burged of parliament, Dec. 23, 1640."

2. "Here lyeth the body of the lady Elizabeth Lister, late wife to Sir John Lister, knt. deceased, by whom he had 16 children. She died Dec. 2, 1666, in the 88th year of her age."

3. "Near this pillar lyeth interred the body of Hugh Lister, esq. justice of peace in the East Riding, fourth son to the right worshipful John Lister, knt. he had to wife Jane, the daughter and heir to the worshipful Bernard Smith, twice mayor of this town, by whom he had issue 4 sons and 2 daughters."

Thomas Lister, esq. by marriage with the daughter of Samuel Tass, esq. obtained the manor of Whitwell, co. Northampton. He new-paved the church, and was otherwise a considerable bene-
factor.* M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN,

March 19.

IN answer to questions which the kind importunity of friends is continually urging, permit me to report progress in the History of Leicestershire.

My acknowledgments to individuals, too numerous to be here specified, will appear in their respective places: yet many of them, even in this cursory notice, it would be unpardonable to suppress; particularly so, were I not to distinguish the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, Baronet, from whom I obtained the ground-work of my undertaking, the copious Collections formed by his father in the course of many years; augmented by transcripts from the Chetwynd library, by the MSS. of Mr. Roper, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wadland, Mr. Sinderlen of Bitteswell, and several other antiquaries; particularly those of the Rev. Francis Peck, which include the registers of Croxton abbey and Belvoir priory.

I have since also bought Mr. Peck's copy of Burton, with many MS. notes.

The Collections of Thomas Staveley, esq. and the Rev. Samuel Cate, with several engraved plates, were the gift of a learned Dignitary of the Church, from whom the publick long expected

* See Bridges I. 172, 222. He had also the manor of Holmeden, which passed by his daughter and heiress in marriage to Charles Holt, son of Sir Charles Holt, of Allon, bart.

a History of his native town of Leicester. The handsome manner in which this has been mentioned is an inducement for wishing to deserve the compliment which Dr. Farmer has bestowed*.

Another friend has expressed an unwillingness that his name should be mentioned. He had employed a large portion of an active life in a study very little understood, the early constitution of this kingdom; but, being accidentally drawn from the metropolis, about ten years ago, to the tranquillity of a rectory in the county of Leicester, his intention on this subject had remained suspended till I announced my intention of publishing the History of the County; when, with the utmost frankness and alacrity he extracted for me the quintessence of his labours; which I shall have the pleasure of laying before the publick as Memoirs of the Earls of Leicester. The Rev. Sambrook Nicholas Russell will be readily discovered by every antiquary; and I cannot deny myself the satisfaction I feel in expressing my obligations to him.

The Rev. William Peters has favoured me with drawings of Wollsthorpe ruined church, and of his delightful parsonage at Knipton, and with a list of the pictures at Belvoir. From the minority of the noble Duke who owns this princely domain, I have hitherto been deprived of an opportunity of soliciting for plates of the elegant tombs of eight successive earls of Rutland which grace the church of Bottesford, or of their portraits which adorn the gallery at Belvoir; but I have prepared the way for it, by engraving the tombs, wheresoever dispersed, of the lords Ros, predecessors of the earliest earl, and have taken some pains to elucidate the history of the family from the Conquest to the present day.

The Earl of Harborough has communicated a splendid pedigree of the family of Sherard, and enriched the work with several fine plates of the memorials of his ancestors at Stapleford, and of their monuments in the church rebuilt by his lordship's munificence.

Earl Ferrers has personally condescended to alleviate my labours, by extracts from the original register of Bre-

don priory, by copies of deeds and seals in his own archives, and from the most copious pedigree I have ever yet seen. His Lordship has also directed two beautiful views of his noble house at Staunton Harold, and another of his old mansion at Ragdale, to be engraved.

The Earl of Stamford has honoured me with several communications; amongst which are the MS notes from a copy of Burton which was Mr. W. Staveley's; and, under his Lordship's patronage, are preparing three views of Bradgate, the favourite residence of Lady Jane Grey, both in its original and present state.

The beauties of Donington, and the fine remains at Ashby, will be capital embellishments under the auspices of their noble owner, Earl Moira; whose muniments will furnish many interesting particulars of the ancient family of Hastings, which this gallant Peer so worthily represents.

The Earl of Denbigh has had the condescension to supply a good account of the Feilding family, from an original MS. of great authenticity, and under the pains of Lutterworth will be seen some engraved proofs of his Lordship's generosity.

Under Nether Broughton, Old Dalby, and Tilton, I have received some material assistance from the Earl of Radnor.

The Earl of Leicester, Lord Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Sondes, have, in a most obliging manner, answered several applications to them.

To suppose that the patronage of Lord Viscount Wentworth with respect to Kirkby Malory can be withheld, would be an insult to his Lordship's benevolence.

By the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose library contains inestimable treasures, I have been favoured with a Register of the Abbey of Garendon, and by Craven Ord, Esq. with an original Chartulary of the same Abbey, a transcript of the Testa de Nevill, and other records.

From the Rev. T. Bosville I have an excellent account of Ulverfrott priory; and from the Rev. James Nalmoth a good epitome of the register of Ouston abbey.

Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloynce, with that liberality which marks his character, has contributed a plate of the very ancient church of St. Nicholas at Leicester; and, what is still more acceptable, his Lordship and the Rev. Thomas Derman have favoured me with a good account of the Roman roads in Leicestershire, which they had attentively explored. On this subject must necessarily be noticed the friendship of the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, and a valuable essay

* "This Work was just begun at the press, when the Writer was called to the superintendence of a large College, and was obliged to decline the undertaking. The plates, however, and some of the materials, have been long ago put into the hands of a gentleman whose every way qualified to make a proper use of them." Essay of the Learning of Shakespeare, 1789, p. 25.

on the famous Roman milliary at Leicester, by the Rev. George Ashby, who has also given me a transcript of Mr. Thomas Martin's notes on Burton, with several pertinent observations by himself.

The late lamented Mr. Southgate, whose numismatic knowledge is acknowledged, drew up a list of the coins minted at Leicester, from the reign of Æthelstan to that of Henry II, illustrated by a plate from undoubted originals; which may be considered as a small specimen of a work of which the progress was retarded only by his diffidence, an elaborate treatise on the Saxon coinage, long anxiously expected from him.

Dr. Pulteney, who in the *Philosophical Transactions*, XLIX. 803, gave a scientific account of the plants growing in the neighbourhood of Leicester, has compiled that list anew, with all the advantages which the improved state of botany can afford.

In the same fashionable science, the Rev. George Crabbe's "*Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir*" is a happy omen of his exertions towards a similar illustration of the county.

My friend Mr. Gough allows me only to say, that from his incomparable topographical library he has communicated the MS notes in the late Mr. West's copy of Burton; that he has indulged me with several of his own observations on monuments connected with this county, and the unreserved use of the plates of them, from the "*Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*;" and, by accompanying several of my visitations into Leicestershire has suggested hints for improving the description of many of the churches and monuments.

The venerable Dr. Pegge, whose writings have so long ornamented the pages of Mr. Urban, has not withheld his MSS. from my full and free inspection; and, at the advanced age of ninety, has himself given some excellent additions.

The Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield, Derbyshire, besides contributing good engraved portraits of our common relations Mr. and Mrs. Staveley, has taken on himself the task of translating the Domesday book for this county; whence Mr. Rafe has deduced some valuable tables.

Of the Rev. John Pridden, whose disposition to serve his friends is well known, more ought to be said, were he not so nearly related to me. I cannot, however, but observe that, by his affectionate attention to the fatigue of many a

long journey has been agreeably relieved; and the fidelity of his numerous drawings will appear throughout the work.

Dr. Hurd, the good Bishop of Worcester (whose uniform patronage through life I have happily experienced), has contributed a view of Thurcaston, the church which for 20 years was honoured by his pastoral labours; and a portrait of Bishop Latimer, a native of that village.

Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, has permitted me to inscribe to him views of the dilapidated church and mansion-house of Knaptoft; and its neat chapels of Moseley and Sheariby, appendages to his Lordship's rectory.

I am happy to have this opportunity to acknowledge the kindness of the Bishop of Dromore, who, though not ecclesiastically connected with Leicestershire, has, from a natural interest in the county as a landholder, contributed a plate of Belgrave and its dependent chapels. Bishop Percy derives his descent from Mr. Cleiveland, vicar of Hinckley, father to the well-known Poet. An intermarriage with this family was my first inducement to visit the county of Leicester, and by degrees led to the arduous task of publishing its history; a task which, notwithstanding all its unforeseen difficulties, animated by the cordial and respectable assistance that has been given, I have cheerfully encountered.

Mr. Price and Mr. Gutch have been particularly kind in facilitating my researches at Oxford, and in superintending some difficult transcripts from the Register of Leicester abbey. Similar acknowledgments I owe to the late Dr. Coleman, and to Dr. Wood, at Cambridge; and to the Master and Fellows of Caius College, for the loan of a valuable copy of the Visitation of 1619. Sir Thomas Cave had before transcribed the MS notes from a famous copy of Burton in the library of Jesus College, in the hand-writing of Mr. Galoigne, who had drawn the greater part of his remarks from Burton's own copy, "which he had in his custody at the beginning of the war, 1645."

To Thomas Arle, Esq. keeper of the Records in the Tower, I am indebted for much valuable matter, from the abundant information which his public situation and private treasures enable him, and inclination prompts him, to bestow.

John Bacon, Esq. of the First-Fruits office, and John Caley, Esq. keeper of the Augmentation office, have anticipated my intention of searching their records,

words, by furnishing spontaneously the necessary extracts.

The Prerogative-office has furnished some curious articles. The difficulty of making extracts, where it is not very easy for the superintendants to distinguish between interested motives of searching and those merely historical, is well known: yet even here I have met with indulgences which do credit to all the gentlemen in the office.

To the College of Arms in general I am much indebted; more especially to Ralph Bigland, esq. *Richmond Herald*. In this rich repository is Vincent's copy of the Visitation of 1619; that of 1683, of which no other copy is supposed to exist; and the original church notes of Wyreley, 1569.

To the Curators of the British Museum I am to express my best acknowledgements for admission to their archives; and to the several officers of the house, particularly Mr. Ayscough, for an unwearied attention to my enquiries. In this grand storehouse of national treasure, besides the Visitations of the County and many other articles to my purpose, I found the Register of Burton Lazars, the Charters of the Berkeleys and John of Woodford; a continuation of the *Monasticon*, in five volumes 4to, purchased, with Mr. Peck's MSS, by Sir Thomas Cave, who gave it to the Museum; and Peter Le Neve's and Humphrey Wanley's copies of Burton, with MS notes in both.

John Fardell, Esq. has been so communicative as the incessant toils which attend his office of Registrar of the church of Lincoln would permit, but I have to lament that want of leisure has deprived me of some of due assistance, in completing the list of incumbents, which his ardent desire of promoting every work of public utility would otherwise, I am confident, have attended. I am the more obliged to him, however, for what has been done; and, in some instances, had before received similar favours from his predecessor, Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Colman of Leicester has generously presented me with an heraldic MS. and Samuel Lyson, esq. has lent me a curious history of Lindley, both in the hand-writing of Mr. Burton.

The late Sir William Fitzherbert very handsomely entrusted me with a MS volume; the Rev. Rogers Ruding, with three others; John Merrick, Esq. with an interleaved copy of Burton, formerly Bp. Kennet's, afterwards successively

Dr. Vernon's and Dr. Ducarel's; and the Literary Society at Peterborough with another copy, enriched by the notes of the Rev. Robert Smyth of Woodston, whose transcript of several epitaphs in this and the adjoining counties I had before purchased in London.

The information on all historical subjects which Isaac Reed, esq. is so well able and so ready to give, I have steadily experienced in this and every publication in which I have been engaged for five and twenty years.

The Rev. Aulay Macaulay's "*History of Claybrook*," (see vol. LXI. p. 306), will be of material service; and his other communications have been numerous.

The Rev. Dr. Ford, in addition to a plate of Melton Mowbray, has afforded some essential literary aid.

The Rev. James Douglas has given a view of Colton, charmingly finished in his happiest style of aquatint.

Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley, has favoured me with a beautiful plate of Bow-budge, memorable for its traditional connexion with Richard III. after the battle of Bosworth-field; engraved from a drawing taken by the late Mr. Sohn libels only six weeks before its demolition. (See vol. LXI. p. 980.)

The Corporation of Leicester, when they perceive the magnitude of my plan, will doubtless contribute towards the embellishment of so copious a History of their ancient town. The characters, remarkable deeds, and other particulars of their early history, are among the transcripts of Mr. Staveley, Mr. Caste, and Mr. Palmer.

To John Herrick, esq. their late worthy Town-clerk, and to Thomas Pates, junior, esq. I have many obligations.

The Rev. W. Mounsey, whose exertions in the History of Framland have been highly useful, for my best thanks; as have also Rev. P. Orme of Oakham, the Rev. George Chorley, the Rev. John Butt, Samuel Street Perkins, Esq. John Herrick, Esq. of Braunton, the Rev. Samuel Dennis, the Rev. T. Gresley, the Rev. Stephen Chapman, the Rev. John Clough, the Rev. Thomas Hoe, and the Rev. Edward Williams.

Without any disarrangement to the talents of Mr. Threlby, his work is on so different a plan from mine, that we scarcely interfere. It was my wish to assist his researches, and promote the circulation of his volumes; and I have experienced from him every grateful and reciprocal return.

Not to trespass longer on the patience of the reader, it only remains to say that plates have been already given by William Pochin, esq. and the Hon. Mr. Curzon, members for the county; Sir William Skeffington and Sir William Manners, baronets; the Rev. Dr. Wilcocks, rector of Loughborough; the Rev. Henry Green, lord of the manor of Rolleston; the Rev. Stephen Greenaway; William Herrick, esq. of Beaumanor, and John Herrick, esq. his brother; John Frewen-Turner, esq. Mr. George Leigh, &c. &c.

The subjects of these plates were, for the most part, drawn by the accurate pencils of Mr. Schnebbelie, Mr. Pridgen, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. James Baire, and Mr. Longmate.

THE HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE, Mr. Urban, which has long been the object of my attention, has unavoidably accumulated; but is now so far advanced that its limits can be fixed, and the plan of publication ascertained.

The whole will unavoidably extend to four Volumes, and those not of the smallest size; as nothing shall be omitted that may tend to elucidate the History.

THE FIRST Volume will contain the various articles of Prolegomena; such as Doomesday, with a Translation; Testa de Nevill, and other Records, Lists of Baronets, Sheriffs, Members, &c.; Dissertations on the Mint at Leicester, the Roman Roads and Military, Navigations, Plants, &c.; with a copy of the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786, in answer to the enquiry after charitable benefactions throughout the kingdom, as far as relates to this County, which has been procured at a considerable expence, and of which no part has hitherto been printed.

In this volume will also be placed the ancient and modern history of the TOWN OF LEICESTER.

The Six Hundreds of the County divide themselves naturally into the other Three Volumes; and, the Hundred of FRAMLAND being nearly completed, I shall soon submit it to the publick, with such parts of the Introductory Volume as may then be ready.

The other FIVE Hundreds shall be delivered as soon as they can be printed; that of GARTRE, it is hoped, in 1796, the others as soon after as possible; the Plates for the whole Work (which in number will be near Four Hundred than Three) being nearly all engraved.

The price of the portion now intended to be delivered (the Hundred of

Framland complete, and a considerable part of the Introductory Volume) will be Five Guineas; that of each of the Four next Deliveries Two Guineas and a Half; and of the Sixth (which will be the last) Three Guineas.

The extra price of the few copies that are taken off on Royal Paper will be Two Guineas on the first Delivery, and One Guinea for each future Part.

With every subsequent Delivery some farther portion of the Introductory Volume will be given; and whatever future additions may be made, these prices shall be religiously adhered to, and no money accepted till the delivery of the respective parts of the work.

Gentlemen who possess the "Leicestershire Collections" in Quarto will be allowed for them, in exchange, Two Thirds of the prices mentioned in the several title-pages. J. NICHOLS.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 25.
DR. COGAN, in the very entertaining and interesting account of the invention of Printing which he has given in the 2d volume of his Travels (and which he states to be an abridgement of Meerman's two quartos), makes the inventor of it to be Lawrence, the *coffer* (or sacristan, of Haerlem), whom he supposes to have made this discovery, by accident, about the year 1450, as he was employed in teaching the alphabet to the children of his *sister*, by Thomas Pieterus, her husband. But, in the second part of Bowyer and Nichols's Origin of Printing, p. 58 (which also professes to be chiefly an abridgement of Meerman), the children to whom he wished to teach their letters are said to have been the sons of his *daughter*, by her husband Thomas Peter. Which of these accounts is the truth? *

Now that I am upon this subject, I cannot help observing how extraordinary it is that the antients did not hit upon the art of Printing, since it is evident, from the example of Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, king of Italy (Gibbon, Hist. Decl. and Fall, vol. IV. p. 3), that they stamped letters on paper. Or, even if it should be said that he used a perforated tablet, such as the Emperor Justin the elder, uncle of Justinian, contrived (Blackstone's Comm. vol. II. ch. XX. p. 305, note d) to write with; which is described by Procopius (Hist. Arcan. p. 29), and seems to have been

* The latter of the two is certainly correct. See Meerman, pp. 53, 78. EDITOR.

known

known in the time of Quintilian (lib. I. cap. I. p. 11); yet it is certain from Calpurnius (Ecl. III. v. 85), and Virgil (Geor. I. 263), that shepherds impressed their names on cattle. It also appears, that the letters of the *Codex argenteus* of Ulpilas (see Northern Antiquities, vol. I. p. 367, note) are stamped on the vellum with hog metal types. M. de Pauw, indeed, in his *Recherches sur les Grecs*, goes so far as to say, that the ancients actually were well acquainted with the art of engraving and stamping; but, as usual, he unfortunately falls short in the article of proof. See farther proofs of the near approach made by the ancients to this art in Pownall's *Notices of French Antiquities*, p. 144; Mr. Gough, on the seals of oculists, in the *Archæologia*, vol. IX; and the Abbé Winckelman's *Letters on Herculaneum*. Dr. Warton (*Transl. of Virgil*, vol. I. p. 148, note) says, that the same observation is made by Toland in his *Letters on the Druids*.

It is with pleasure that I hear, that Mr. Horne-Tooke is about to favour the world with a second volume of his very interesting *Diversions of Purley*; in which, I dare say, he will investigate the verbs with as much acuteness as he has settled the more minute parts of speech.

I wonder that it did not occur to him, in p. 385, that the preposition *TO* must have precisely the signification of *end* or *termination*, as the *toe* is the end or termination of the human body.

I think also he will find reason, upon farther reflection, to alter his opinion that the names of relation of place are taken from the names of some parts of our body, and rather to infer the contrary. For, I think, there can be little doubt but that *head* (heafed) and *be-ween* (between) are both the participle past (in its two terminations *d* and *n*) of the verb *beaver*, to exalt, the *lead* being the most exalted part of man, as the heaven is the most exalted of visible objects.

I own, I wish Mr. T. (whom I readily acknowledge to be a very great man) would learn to be a little less supercilious and abusive; and would not think that he has completely overthrown Mr. Ho and other eminent men, merely because he has occasionally detected them in petty mistakes (in which, even, he is as often wrong as right), because they were ignorant of that discovery of the significance and

etymology of the particles, which it was reserved for him fully to develop. Yours, &c. NUCATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb 12.

I KNOW that your excellent Magazine is read by men of all descriptions in the kingdom: neither rank, profession, nor employment, but what may therein find *something* to amuse and to instruct. I here send you a letter which I hope you will insert; though, when I first began to write it, I intended it for a news-paper, the tenor of it being of that kind which is more commonly conveyed to the publick through such a medium; but, as those publications are seldom looked upon more than as mere *ephemeral* records, they are seldom preserved for any length of time, except by a few, who are convinced that they often contain truths worthy of a second perusal. I am, therefore, solicitous that the ideas here suggested may have a more permanent duration, and may fall under the eye of observation at some future day, when the Gentleman's Magazine is taken from the shelf for the amusement of an *idle* hour; that, in case the plan proposed should not be adopted *now*, the expediency of it may be considered by our posterity, who probably will see its utility as clearly as does the writer himself.

An opinion prevails very generally amongst the inhabitants of this island, that the man who writes in support of the Government, and receives an annual salary for his literary labours, is a mean despicable character; that he is a mercenary hireling, and *intellectual* prostitute, bartering his mental talents for the wages of infamy. To eradicate national prejudice is no easy task; but yet the difficulty should not deter a man of patriotic virtue from the attempt; or, if so, every error of judgement, that can plead the sanction of long usage and general credence, ought to remain *at perpetuum*. However, arduous as the work may be, there will always be some men of those Herculean tempers that will not be at all terrified by the laborious facts of the enterprise, but will apply their strength to clear the *national stable* from those impurities which have been accumulating for years. Though it cannot be expected that the efforts of any one man will be able to purify the *whole* of such an immense edifice, yet, if one man can sweep away the filth of only one *stall*, it will be do-

ing something that is praise-worthy towards the completion of the great work. With this view I take in hand the *business* of plain sense, and hope that, by a judicious use thereof, together with such other *argumentative* instruments as are necessary to be used, I shall be able to cleanse a corner in such a manner, that even Pegasus or Bucephalus would not refuse to lie down there if it be well littered with some good straw taken from the Treasury barn, and both rack and manger properly supplied with the requisites for sustenance.

But, enough said in these *fabular* metaphors! and now for plain sense in plain English. If it was a truth that none but men of opulence are qualified for pursuits of literature, then would I admit, in some measure, the verity of this popular prejudice. But, as it is *not* a truth, such an opinion evidently tends to lay a tax upon wisdom, and, in many instances, to doom men of genius to perpetual obscurity and poverty. I could wish to know in what respect the writer for Government can be called a despicable hireling? Not merely because he writes and receives *pay*, for, if so, the man who fights, and is paid for it, is equally *despicable*; the senator who pleads, and receives emolument, is equally *despicable*; imputations which neither our soldiers, our sailors, or statesmen, would be contented to admit. It is not the use, but the abuse, of the thing that makes it contemptible. By what rule of logic can it be proved, that mental endowments may not be so applied as to be of *lucrative* advantage to the possessor? Is *matter* of more value than *spirit*? Shall mere *bones* and *muscles*, or *bodily* strength, be more highly esteemed than strength of intellect? Forbid it, Reason! Forbid it, Justice! Why is not the man, who devotes his time to studious pursuits for the good of his country, as fairly entitled to a recompence for his labours as he who serves it in the hazardous exploits of war. Duly considered, he is much more so, for, of the great number of those who "wear the livery of slaughter without a blush," very few devote their time to the study of *saluticks*; and they who *do*, generally attain to such promotions, that they are very amply recompensed for the pains they have taken to improve the art of *preservation* and *destruction*. But the great majority are only the component units of the vast material aggregate; for the wages they

receive they render their country no other than *personal* service; they fight, they are killed; and with this *honourable* exit terminates their utility to their country. Not so with the writer or pleader; he is himself, *as it were*, an host; and, "though dead, he yet speaketh." His *arguments* may influence *thousands*, and persuade them to peace; and a few strokes from his pen may do more to suppress a spirit of rebellion, and to put an end to the horrors of war, than mere military force can, although equal in number and valour to any that Darius or Alexander ever brought into the field of battle. In proportion, then, as his labours are more *extensively* beneficial to the publick, he is honestly entitled to a more liberal reward from the *public purse*; and, instead of being looked upon with disrespect, and calumniated, should be venerated for his national services: But, when a man so far forgets his dignity, that he will be *bribed*, as the hireling of *corrupt* ministers, to *vindicate* their measures, *however injurious* to public good, *then*, indeed, he is *deservedly* branded with the appellation of a mean, contemptible, worthless fellow. If, on the contrary, he maintains an upright independent character, and only commends their measures so far as they deserve commendation, and censures those which merit censure, then he has a just claim to a liberal allowance for the employment of his time in the station of a *political writer*; since those talents, employed in that way, may doubtless be directed, if he is so disposed, to other pursuits, that he is so disposed, to other pursuits, that he is so disposed to be more advantageous to *himself* though less to his country.

Now, as one thought commonly occasions another, it has just occurred to me, that an institution *may* be set on foot, which would be of service to *this* and *every other* kingdom that would adopt it.

We have twelve judges appointed for the due administration of the laws at periodical sessions, with such an ample salary to each, that they are above the influence of temptation if the heart be inclined to the ways of rectitude and justice. Therefore, taking this for a model, let us suppose twelve men of unimpeachable integrity, and of extensive knowledge in political matters, were to be selected from the nation, and formed into a society, to be called the *Inspectors of Administration*. To each

should

should be allowed a salary of 500*l.* per annum, on condition that they published, once every month, a kind of Magazine, containing strictures on the conduct of Ministers and the Minority, shewing the utility or danger probable to result therefrom; together with proposals of their own for the introduction of such laws as shall seem requisite. They should be elected every three years; and it should be a necessary condition that, at the time of their being in this society, they should not have any place under Government, nor even be members of the senate. Of course, by this restriction the Lords are *wholly* excluded. Their *having been* in the senate should be no cause of objection, but rather a recommendation. Their age not less than 40. The exercise of any profession, either law, physic, or divinity, should not be any disqualification; for, we know that in each department there have been men of great political talents. Instances are needless; but what *has been* may be *again*. The right of electing them, for sake of expedition and good order, I would have confined to the bench of magistrates ONLY. Every county in England should take its turn to send a member to the society of Inspectors; nor should any man be re-elected more than once for the same county, nor be permitted to continue, *during his life*, more than nine years, or three sessions. The only authority that should have power to *dissolve* this society should be that which, sooner or later, will dissolve every member of it—I mean the gentleman who is represented with a *bailed* pate (save only one single tuft), and is denominated *Old Time*. His triennial fiat should be obeyed; but, whatever changes may take place in the Administration by the *regal* fiat (for I hate a *democracy*) should have no influence over this. Their Magazine, or *Monthly Inspector*, should be sold at the price of 6*d.*, that it may be within every man's ability to purchase it if he pleases. Whatever *proposals* are therein sent forth should be signed with the respective names of those who propose them. Their *strictures* we must *suppose* to be the sense of the majority of them, and consequently need no signatures. They should not state *who* said such and such things, but the substance of *what* was said *pro* and *con*, and their own opinions should be subjoined.

Perhaps it may be said, that I have

been all this while talking a great deal to very little purpose; that our House of Commons, our news-papers, and political Magazines, are tantamount to my scheme; for, the minority are *inspectors*, and the public prints a detail of what passes in the House. Now, this I *deny*; for, the minority are as completely a *party* as the majority; and, with all their *boasted patriotism*, I believe them as much biased by *selfish* motives as the *men in power*. But the plan I propose is, to have a small set of men *perfectly* independent, who, having nothing to hope for from any administration, will be as ready to condemn as to approve, and to approve as to condemn. With respect to the news-papers and public prints, I know *not one* that is invariably a faithful narrative of facts; but all of them, either from *interest*, or some other motive, incline most to one side or other; and, as the conductors of them are men not *generally* known, whatever they advance, either *for* or *against*, cannot be supposed to have that proper influence upon the public mind as would the sentiments of men *thus* appointed to the truly honourable office of being the *national inspectors*; and *guardians of our liberties*.

I shall no longer trespass on the patience of my readers, but conclude with signing myself SUGGESTOR ALTER.

P. S. I entertain some hopes that, before many months have elapsed, I shall see this proposal brought before the House by some one of our virtuous Senators; and the reception it meets with will be no bad test of the complexion of our present rulers.

MI. URBAN,

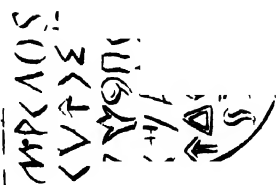
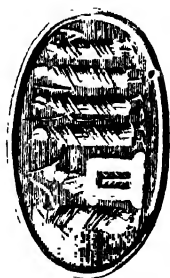
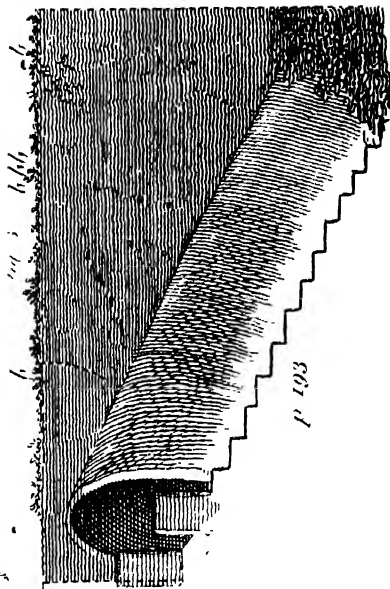
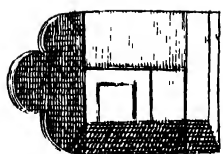
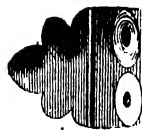
Feb 6.

I TRUST to your usual impartiality for the insertion of the following remarks on an article in p. 53.

I have long been a reader and admirer of your Miscellany, and an occasional correspondent. Its plan is excellent; its communications highly respectable; and its effect, much entertainment and extensive usefulness. This eulogium I very cordially give, and as freely shall proceed to mention what I conceive to be a considerable blemish on its fair fame.

In your Review of New Publications, the trial of the Rev. Mr. Woolley, for a libel on Sir Richard Hill, and his brother the Rev. Rowland Hill, is introduced; and your Reviewer's remarks on it are as follows:

"The



"The progress of the libel carries its own condemnation; and has been justly considered in that light by an impartial jury; which renders it unnecessary for us to make any reflexions on the *falling out of the saints*."

Now, Sir, give me leave to ask this gentleman what he means by the concluding reflexion; and in what sense he applies the term *saints* to the parties in this trial? Does your Reviewer belong to, or is he acquainted with, any established or tolerated sect that is free from dissensions? or, whose members are all so pure and peaceable as never to contend with each other? If he does, I shall be glad to know the name and constitution of that sect; and I promise immediately to enrol my name among its honourable members. If he does not know of, or belong to, such a society, why is what he calls "the falling out of the saints" so particularly and invidiously remarked? And what does your Reviewer mean by applying the term *saints* to the parties in dispute? Is the word itself offensive to him? If it is, let him denounce and boldly shew his resentment against the *authority* which first introduced it, and against the *charities* to whom it was first applied; let him expunge the offensive term from his Bible; or, as in the present case, laugh at the persons who are there so denominated, because there *fallings out* even among them. Does your Reviewer embrace and inculcate that unworthy notion and false sentiment, that some of the Methodist Societies apply the term, and assume the character, of saints, in the highest sense of the word, and to the exclusion of every other society of Christians? I hope his good sense and knowledge of the subject forbid him to mix with those ignoramuses and bigots who think and speak thus. Or, does the gentleman mean to chide Sir Richard Hill and his brother with the *reverend libeller*, as belonging to the same sect, assuming the same character, of saints, and (excepting the present libel) as deserving the same credit? His reflexion will certainly bear these applications, though neither of them will be found true. There never was, I believe, any connexion of a religious kind between them; and their characters are as widely different, and as directly opposed, as light and darkness. This observation was justly and forcibly made by Mr. Eiskine and

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Lord Kenyon on the trial, without any sneer at their religious sentiments, or reflexion on their religious connexions.

I do not think your Reviewer would have lessened his character for judgement and candour if his remarks on this subject had breathed the same spirit, and been written with the same effect. I hope he will take this admonition in good part; it comes from one who, however opposite his religious sentiments may be to his own, can yet very cordially take him by the hand, and wish him the possession of real Christianity here, and its perfect enjoyment hereafter.

W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury*, Feb. 10.

IT will no doubt excite your curiosity when I inform you that a subterraneous passage has been discovered at Old Sarum.

Some persons of Salisbury on Saturday last went to the upper verge of the fortification (the citadel), and on the right-hand, after they had reached the summit, discovered a large hole. They got a candle and lantern, and went down a flight of steps for more than 30 yards. It was an arched way, seven feet wide, nearly chiselled out of the solid rock or chalk. It is probable the crown of the arch gave way from the sudden thaw, and fell in. There is a great deal of rubbish at the entrance. It appears to be between six and seven feet high, and a circular arch over-head all the way. These particulars I learned from the person who himself explored it; but was afraid to go farther lest it might fall in again and bury him. He thinks it turns a little to the right towards Old Sarum house, and continues under the fosse till it reached the outer verge. The marks of a chisel, he says, are visible on the side. There are two pillars at the entrance which appear to have had a door at foot.

Plate II. fig. 1. is a sketch of Old Sarum; *aaaaa*, the situation of the underground passage, and its direction.

Fig. 2. a large view of the opening. At the entrance still remain two large pillars of square stone, 18 inches by 27, of masonry work of good free-stone, about 18 inches square, and 8 thick.

Fig. 3. marks its descent by steps all cut in the solid chalk; the height from 7 to 8 feet. *bbbb*, the surface of the ground, the top of the highest part of the archway being two feet below the surface

surface of the ground.

It is all now again filled up by order of farmer Whitchurch, who rents the ground of Lord Camelford, and thinks curiosity would bring to many people there as to tread down his grass, whenever grass shall be there.

I went into it 30 yards, which was as far as I could get for the rubbish.

I measured it with a line, and found it extend till 120 ft. at inwards from the two pillars supposed to be the entrances, then onwards it appeared to be filled to the roof with rubbish. By measuring with the same line on the surface of the earth, I found it must go under the bottom of the outer bank of the outer trench; where I think the opening may be found by digging a very little way.

Whether it was a Roman or a Norman work it is difficult to say; but it certainly was intended as a private way to go into or out of the castle; and probably a fort or strong castle was built over the outer entrance.

I looked for inscriptions or coins, but have not heard of any thing found.

*** We are much obliged to this intelligent correspondent for the account of what we only announced in a general way in our last, p. 95.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

FIG. 4. 5. is a vase of red baked earth with an inscription raised on its side, in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Fig. 6. is from a seal in possession of Mr. Wenman Langham Watton; having for a number of years previously been in the family of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Samwell, bart. of Upton, co. Northampton. D. H.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

I THINK it was Cicero, if not, some other man of good sense, who has observed, that there is nothing to be studied by some shallow pretenders to knowledge and philosophy but man. And I have always been pleased with the short method used by an old gentleman, who, to confute the arguments of a learned friend against motion, only rose from his chair, and, taking a turn round the room, cut him out of his feathers.

The reason of my troubling you with this, is to propose an effectual method for determining of a certain knotty point; which I would not have cut short by the Alexandrine mode, but fully investigated and unravelled. The

world, it seems, has long, very long, lain under a most grievous mistake concerning the communication of the canine madness, and consequent hydrophobia, by the bite of a mad animal. Of this indeed we have lately had several modest hints from some of your correspondents; but in your Magazine for the last month, p. 11, we are presented with what may be called a clincher. We are there informed, that a regular physician, educated at Oxford (that *alma mater* from whose breasts I myself formerly sucked delicious nutriment), who has studied abroad, has been in full practice 16 years, and ranks high as a member of the College, has given a friend his decided judgement upon the case "The disorder," he admits, "is unhappily too frequent; but the College of Physicians, as a body (the men the best qualified to judge), are not convinced, notwithstanding all that hath been said, that it can be communicated by the bite of any animal in any state of madness. My opinion is, that it cannot."

The case of the maid-servant, mentioned by his friend, he totally sets aside for want of knowing all the circumstances of her disorder. And so, without doubt, he will do one that I remember to have heard many years ago, and was inclined to believe upon the authority of people acquainted with the fact. A young girl had her position turned by the bite of a mad dog. And understanding it, she bit off the throat, which, it was supposed, being infected with the saliva left on the place, actually brought on the madness, and occasioned her death; at least it could no otherwise be accounted for.

Now, to fix this momentous point beyond the possibility of any further doubt, I would modestly propose, that the College of Physicians do select 13 members of their valuable body to be subjected to the bite of some mad animal for 13 successive lunar months, and on different days of the months, to preclude all suspicion of other mania having intruded itself. These experimental members, if I may to call them, to be under the daily inspection of the College, and effectually secured from taking any other infection that might be supposed capable of inducing an hydrophobia. And if, contrary to the opinion of that very learned body, it should unfortunately so happen that all, or any, of the subjects of this meritorious

rious experiment should discover symptoms of canine rabies and hydrophobia; and, with all their united skill, they should find themselves unable to remove the fatal symptoms; I would recommend their patients to the cure of a labouring man at Birling, in Kent, who is in possession of a nostrum that, if taken in time, I may venture to assert, from numberless instances, will infallibly cure them, and is known to have saved a man at Cobham from a state of virulent hydrophobia, as will be attested by many neighbours, who were well acquainted with all the circumstances. This proposal is in itself so modest and reasonable, that it must meet with general approbation, and particularly of the humane and beneficent College, who have the health of his Majesty's subjects in their hands, and their good and happiness in their hearts; and, if carried into execution, I may, with out vanity, congratulate my country and myself upon this judicious expedient for removing all doubt and difficulties in a matter of such infinite concern to the world.

R. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10, 1792.

THE village of LONG COMPTON, in Warwickshire, stands at the foot of that bold range of hills from whose summit you descend out of the county of Oxford into that of Warwick. The church is a long embattled building, the nave resting on four pointed arches on hexagon columns, and clerestory windows on each side.

In the chancel, on lozenges:

D O M.

WILLIAM SHELTON, of Winchester, 1736, aged 24.

P. P.

WILLIAM, son of William and Margaret, 1714, 6 months.

BARBARA, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth, aged one month.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth, died at Welton, 1712. 7 months.

JOAN MANNERS.

In the South wall is a double piscina under an arch, *plate II. fig. 7*, opposite to it a square locker with a fl. 16, *fig. 8*.

Here lie the remains

of the Rev. Dr. JOHN BROWNE,

prebendary of Peterborough,

archdeacon of Northampton,

and master of University college, in Oxford. He was born of a very respectable family in the county of York;

and died,

after having been 50 years vicar of this parish,

on August 7, 1764, aged 78.

He took a pleasure in discharging the duties of every office he was engaged in, and left tokens of his beneficence in every place.

Arms: Az. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis O.

On the South side of the chancel is a chapel; and a room over it, unglazed, has a North window stopped.

In the North window of the chancel is a saint, his right-hand on a book, his left pointing down. *Sig. 11m*

Dugdale gives this inscription in this window:

ROBERT MOLE, vicar.

who is omitted in the list, though his resignation is noted 1571.

In the North window of the North aisle:

G. a fess O. between 6 cross crosslets O.

The font is hexagon.

In the North wall, by the tower, is Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. In Dugdale's time there were six other coats in different windows; two of them gone in Thomas's time.

The arch between the nave and chancel is pointed.

The tower is at the West end, and embattled.

R. G.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

A CORRESPONDENT in your valuable *Miscellany* having noticed the progress of inscriptions on monuments, from the imperfect *Vixit ann.* &c. to the polished periods of the present time, led me to observe the various forms adopted at different periods for tombs, from the humble slab to the richly-decorated stately monument. The first stone has maintained its ground from the remotest ages, and seems, indeed, well calculated to preserve the bones beneath, though the inscription suffer. It is amusing to observe the gradations from plain *Hic jacet* to the rich border of brass pompously displaying the title, office, &c. of the deceased, inclosing the effigies, habited as their dead were wont to be. The marble that covers the body of John Wiltham, bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1655, is finely adorned with brass inscribed. Another description of slab merits attention from the variety it is capable of, I mean those of alabaster engraved and stained. It is rather surprising they should have been so common, as of all others they are most perishable. The tablet seems to claim our notice

next:

next: as it is generally plain, excepting a bust or pediment, a little decoration brings it to a mural monument. Drayton's monument consists of a tablet and bust in Westminster abbey. To ascend one step from the slab, we observe the cumbent figure, uncouth and disproportioned, let into, or shaped from, the flat stone; for instance, the abbots Crispinus and Laurentius. Many of the crusaders were raised in effigy one step from the pavement; and so fond were their successors of the title, that they were represented cross-legged. It was common too for the founders of aisles, chapels, &c. to leave an arch or recess for their figure. I cannot help suggesting to the Clergy how much it would be to their honour to imitate the example of the rector of Midsbourn, in Leicestershire, who has carefully restored the long-neglected arch and figure of him to whom the parish is indebted for part of their church. The tomb of Bishop Penny, at Leicester, varies from the above, as the figure lies some distance from the pavement in an open tomb, through which it appears in his sacred vestments. The subject now swells to the full-sized altar-tomb, many of which are merely tables without ornament; such is Edward I. at Westminster abbey. Some are plain, except the top; and these are copies of the slab with all its varieties. It would be fruitless to attempt a particular notice of all the various beauties of this kind of monument. That of Henry VII. is extremely fine, surrounded by its grand screen. Some are placed in niches, others against the wall, &c. &c. The canopy to many of these add greatly to their beauty; as in that of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, as well as the monument adjoining, to Aymer de Valence; the former, fourth son to Henry III. There are too altar-tombs placed on pedestals with figures kneeling. Margaret, countess of Lenox's, is thus at Westminster abbey. There are both Gothic and Grecian canopies common to the altar-tomb; the monument of Edmund Crouchback will serve as an illustration of the former, as will Queen Elizabeth's of the latter. During her reign, the large mural monument prevailed, I believe, more than any other. The altar and cumbent figure serve as basis of most of this description, from which arise the Ionic and Corinthian orders variously enriched. The venerable Countess of Shrewsbury reposes

beneath a noble specimen of this class in All Saints church, Derby; Lord Henry Carey's tomb in Westminster abbey is extremely splendid; he lived in the time of Elizabeth. The pedestal, sarcophagus, pyramid, &c. are very common, embellished with emblematic figures, representations of particular passages in history, or events in which the deceased have borne a part. Roubillac has left several beautiful efforts in this kind of tomb; his Resurrection, the Nightingale monument, &c. in the abbey at Westminster, will perpetuate his name for many ages to come. There is not a god or goddess, a virtue, or an angel, that has not, one time or other, afforded their persons to be disposed as the caprice of the artist, or whim of the employer, chose to place them. It will not be denied that their condescension is frequently absurd. Figures seated and standing on pedestals have sometimes a good effect. Shakspeare's monument is an instance; his contemplative posture, and reference to his celebrated lines, "The cloud-capt towers," &c. are most appropriate. This indeed should be studied by every one concerned in the erection of memorials of the dead. What can be more improper than a mis-shapen figure loaded with armour staring you full in the face; or a battle fought in Canada, the chief and soldiers in the habits of Romans? Why must an English hero borrow the Roman dress? Who will assert that the statue of Chatham is defaced by its English dress? Our ancestors' ideas on this subject were certainly more correct; their effigies were habited, with few exceptions, as their dead. We see them as soldiers, statesmen, divines, &c. &c. surrounded by their children. It will perhaps be said, this affords no scope for genius. A little reflexion will convince it is an error; there are few persons of eminence whose lives would not furnish at least one subject for the sculptor. Then would our churches contain a series of historic facts alike honourable to the nation and the individual; instead of Justice misplaced, Hope for Despair, Faith for Unbelief, and an endless catalogue of Minervas, Naptunes, sea-horns, guns, swords, and implements of destruction. I cannot conclude without noticing a beautiful Sleeping Youth in marble, by Banks, designed for a monument exhibited last year at Somerset-house.

Please to acquaint Eusebia, that I
will

will endeavour to gain admission at the house at Hackney; when you shall again hear from,

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *March 5.*

"**A**BOU^T the end of November a very hard frost began, which, with some short intermissions, continued till the 9th of February, with greater severity than could be remembered; whereby the river Thames was frozen over, and a great number of booths erected thereon, wherein were sold all sorts of merchandise; and on 19 January, two large oxen were roasted on the ice." Maitland's London, 1739. p. 331.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the account of the first hard frost in this century in England, as described in the edition of Maitland's History of London, published a year before the second. Whether a fuller account of that in the year 1740 be mentioned in a subsequent edition, or in any other History of London, I cannot tell; but, having no other account of it than is recorded in your Miscellany for that year, and being disappointed in my search for it in the "City Remembrancer," which should have been a record of all such calamities, as well as of those by plague, fire, or wind, I hope you will give us a full detail, which perhaps we may not receive from the Royal Society till this time twelvemonth. B. B.

THE LANCASHIRE COLLIER-GIRL. *A true Story.*

FOUR miles on the gradually rising road, between Wigan and Ormskirk, the little village of *Upholland* rears its stony head, on the side of a hill, commanding an extensive view over a rich country. This happy retreat is as famous for clear air as for good prospects. Near the remains of an old priory, long ago violently dismantled, there is a school, under the care of a clergyman, which not only produces excellent scholars, but as suddy-faced and contented boys as any in the kingdom. Nor is this village wanting in the elegant manners of polite life; and to a fair inhabitant we are obliged for being the means of rescuing the *subject* of this relation from distress, by recommending her to a family in the neighbourhood, the owners of a handsome old seat, not dignified when we call it *Hospitality-hall*, so deserving of the title, in the *old English* meaning of the word.

Betty H...n, our heroine, was the second daughter of an industrious couple, with six children, living at *Upholland*. The father worked at a neighbouring colliery; the eldest girl remained with the mother, employed about a little farm, in taking care of the cows; and, when that duty was over, in spinning. Every particular, to the credit of people in humble life, ought to be mentioned, to induce others to habits of employment; and, in justice to the parents, their children are spoken of as if there had not been one *spring* of idleness amongst them. Let us tell you, the spinning-wheel is a cheerful attendant to a good ditty; and, although it may not be said to turn round with much melody, it wheels about with life and profit, and sets off a song to very great advantage.

This honest man, not having employment for his children above ground, took Betty, at nine years of age, and a brother, of seven, into the coal-pit with him. These little folks soon put their strength to their basket, dragging the coals from the workmen to the pit, and by these efforts they did the duty, as it is called, of *one drawer*: it is with pride we make it known to little children, that Betty and her brother, at this early age, cleared their parents *seven shillings* a week; here was a treasure, a satisfaction they were taught to feel by example, and by the encouragement given to them.

But, alas! in the midst of their humble happiness, one fatal day, as the father was fixing a basket to be wound up, some stones fell from the top of the pit, and killed him upon the spot. I wish it were possible to avoid speaking of this accident, and the dreadful consequence; it makes the head ache to go on, and yet it would be injustice to know it and pass it over, as it sets off the young person, I am going to introduce to your admiration, in the most favourable light in the world.

Ail was grief;—the faithful partner of his life sunk under it;—she became instantly deranged, and never afterwards recovered her senses, a victim to a feeling heart, and a strong proof of the intrinsic value of her husband. Thus circumstanced, the parish was obliged to separate her from her children, and kept her five years. The eldest girl, the spinner, married some time after the calamity. Two boys, aged nine and seven, were bound apprentices by the

the parish; the two youngest, one three years old, the other an infant, were taken care of in the same way, until they might be sufficiently old to be bound like their brothers.

Betty, at her father's death, was between eleven and twelve years of age, and continued in the coal-pit, in preference to throwing herself upon the parish, as she was then capable by her own labour of earning a shilling a day. At her full strength she got two shillings, and at sixteen took her mother to live with her, and entirely maintained her; she likewise took her youngest brother, supported him half a year, when he died. Another of her brothers she maintained during sixteen weeks in illness, and, when he died, buried him; as she likewise did her poor deranged mother, at the end of seven years; and all this, without ever applying to the parish for one farthing. To enable her to provide against wants constantly increasing, and always uppermost in her thoughts, by voluntary labour she has often gained three shillings and six-pence a day, by what she called a *double turn*.

Is there an instance under the canopy of heaven of any human being having paid more reverence to the *fifth commandment*? like the honest corporal, who allowed "his father and mother three half-pence a day out of his pay." Could our *collier-girl* have had the advantage of a Sterne, or a Hannah More, who takes the poor under her protection, she would justly appear in the first line of characters, actuated by those natural best of gifts, *filial duty and tenderness*.

Actions like these prove who possess the *noblest* blood of the children of Adam. Good from example, and unassisted by education, she followed the wish of her father and was long buried in the hovels of the earth, amongst a rough, but invaluable race of men, a race known to those acquainted with them for their honesty, bravery, and hardy-hood; amongst such she could not be polished, but she did not disturb her principles, and, when she had lost her parent, the companions of his labour were the guardians of the daughter. They knew not how to improve the head, the heart could not be better; but they would occasionally lend a hand to lessen her fatigue.

But what young person could uphold, such exertions, and overloaded with complicated griefs—the un-

timely fate of her parents, her two brothers drooping, like plants withering in their infancy, and her harmless mother following, without knowing the child that nurtured her;—all comforted and supported by her indefatigable exertions.

Her mind trembled with her weakened body, and her head became troubled with strange imaginations, such as are known to be brought on by grief, poor food, and excessive fatigue; yet could she not tell why she thought so strangely, and still continued to drag on heavy loads, grown heavier as those relations were no more, affection for whom had lightened the burthens; probably too, she thought herself obliged to continue her exertions to clear expences brought on by sickness and death. At last she was compelled to quit her employ, as rest is the only relief to a mind, that gives way to filial duties, and overstraining exertions of the body; sick, and worn down, a comfortless, solitary home, and almost a prey to her sorrows. But the invisible Being, who had filled her with strength when others depended upon her for support, granted an asylum when she had not powers to labour for herself.

At this period, she heard of an under-servant's place vacant at *Hospitality Hall*, where domestics are treated as "humble friends," and never quit the roof, except from particular reasons. Years and years may roll on, still are seen the same faces, grown older in countenance, but *placidly* keeping pace with time.

The kindness of *Benevolus* spreads, like the dew of heaven; and, like it too, cheers the sickly. His tenants never see him without endeavouring to converse with him, which he never fails encouraging; and they always fix their eyes upon him as long as he is in sight. Often have I lingered behind to overhear *whispers of blessings* showered down upon him, and his house.

At *Hospitality Hall* BETTY presented a countenance of solicitation and honesty; after usual questions, and on artlessly telling about her former situation, she was given to understand, that *every* situation was such as to make it necessary to be particular in inquiries about her character; and it was thought, it could not be proper to admit her into a private family.

This rebuff, which her innocence had never expected, was almost death

to her, and she silently retired with a heart as big with accumulated grief as her mind had been full of fantasies.

Benevolus and his Lady were so much affected at the alterations in her countenance, and the sorrow which she took away with her;—that, on hearing from her fair Protectress, before mentioned,—of the peculiar good character Betty bore in the village;—they immediately determined to take her into the family.—*Benevolus* made it his first business to go to the Colliery to enquire more of this remarkable young person.—The Master of the pit spoke of her most kindly, and said, “As they often in the *Mines* labour by task-work, she had overpowered herself; that she was as good a girl as any alive, and was both beloved and protected by the Colliers,—who were sometimes quarrelsome, or so, when relaxing over their cups;—but howsoever they would never let any one say improper things, or offer harm to a woman in the pits, without chastisement, or making the fellow ashamed of himself.”

Pleased the more, the more he heard, she was immediately received, and has lived six years at *Hospitality Hall*, an example of industry, humility, and kindheartedness; and in all probability she is settled for life, (not errors but marriage excepted,) she is well-looking, tall, and slender in person, grey eyes and a good countenance; but it is the boldness of honesty:—when spoken to, she answers with good natural sense and openness. Nothing fatigues her: work seems to slip through her fingers:—and we may think the still retains that virginal character of a minor, no dangers could possibly daunt.—Her health under the happy change of condition was soon re-established; and her mind, which had given way to grief, and weakness of the body, is found and content.

Not one point laid before my readers is the offspring of the Brain; and who even in this tumultuous world that would not feel respect for a kind creature, who thought not of other approbation than what the *Father of Mercies* hath instinctively implanted within her? Ye men of affluence and pride, learn then that no station, however apparently unfavourable, but should live under the protection of good opinion: 'tis ungenerous to think those who are exposed to danger have *fallen* into it.—We likewise learn that a useful order of

men, toiling the greatest part of life underground, and little noticed when they emerge from it, muscular from labour and rough amongst themselves, not only allow the helpless female to sleep her hour in rest and safety, but return *unsullied* to the world.

A RAMBLER.

MR. URBAN,

Sba, Feb. 6.

I AM exceedingly happy to find that the wretched state of the coinage of this kingdom begins to attract the notice of your correspondents. Every friend to the Arts and Sciences will deem himself under particular obligations to you for your affording room in your excellent Repository for a full discussion of this subject; and I trust we shall every month be presented with some observation on its present degeneracy; some hint for its future improvement; some elegant device that may render it worthy the name of the coinage of Great Britain; or some expressive legend that may proclaim to all the world, and tell to ages yet unborn, who and what we are. I am surprized that your Occasional Correspondent, p. 33, should become the champion, and defend the cause, of the provincial copper coins. He tells us, that “it is a well-known fact that, previous to the introduction of these coins, there was a very great deficiency of the copper currency.”

If he means that there was not a sufficient stock of copper currency, such as it was, he is wonderfully mistaken, as every tradesman can tell him that their drawer was loaded with copper. I know one at this time who, though resident only in a market-town, and that not very populous, has upwards of 100*l.* in copper half-pence. If your correspondent means that this copper had not a free circulation, the same may be said of the tradesmen's tokens; these are “sometimes taken, and sometimes refused.” He farther informs us, that “where a tradesman has a die cut for his own use, and puts his name on the token, nobody can be injured, as he will, for his credit's sake, receive them whenever brought.” Here your correspondent, I doubt not, speaks from his own heart; and, knowing that he himself would do so, thinks that all others would do the same. But here again he is mistaken; the only tradesman in this part of the kingdom, who has issued tokens, refuses to give current coin for them, and will take them only

only in payment of goods at his own shop. May not his inference be here drawn from premises directly opposite, that the poor are considerable sufferers? Supposing that a tradesman will receive his own tokens whenever brought, your correspondent adds, that, "in this case, whether they weigh more or less is of little consequence to the publick." This is proving too much; for, it is one of his own just arguments against the Birmingham counterfeits, that they are "extremely deficient in weight." I have a Glasgow token, coined in 1780, which weighs only 2 dwts. 14½ grains. The only thing that can be said for them is, that their workmanship is superior to the Tower half-pence. But not a great and opulent kingdom, a kingdom where the Arts and Sciences are protected and flourish, depend for the execution of any part of its coinage on the efforts of individual tradesmen. Whenever the din of war is over, which I sincerely pray may be soon, let those who are in authority, and to whom it belongs, encourage a Bolton, and totally suppress the Birmingham counterfeits and the tradesmen's tokens altogether. As your Miscellany, Mr. Urban, must have a more extensive circulation than an Essay on Coins, even though written by a Pinkerton, permit me to add a few of that author's ideas on this subject. The guinea might present a figure of Liberty, as the most precious of our possessions, and worthy of the analogy of gold; the legend might be *The Guardian of Britain*. On the half-guinea suppose an image of Fortitude, *The Guardian of Liberty*. The crown-piece might bear Liberty, Agriculture, and Commerce, *United to Merit*. The half-crown, the king, a peer, and a commoner, emblematic of our happy constitution, with the legend, *United to protect*. The shilling might be charged with a ship of war conveying a merchant-vessel, *Wealth and Power*; the six-pence with an oak in a storm, *Stronger from the Tempest*. The half-penny may remain as it is with regard to the Impression, only doubling the size of the coin; the Britannia should hold a trident in her right hand, and let the other recline upon the helm of a ship, instead of holding both aloft with impertinent articles in each; a obscure very Gothic, and unknown to ancients. What is the meaning of her long spear? What of her olive-

branch, with which she sits, like an old lady in a Gothic picture, with a flower in her hand? The farthing, of the size of our present half-penny, might present an husbandman sowing, with this legend, *By industry small things grow great*. This would answer for the general dies; and historical subjects, as they occur, should be added. At all events, Mr. Urban, I dare affirm, that you are ready, to lend us every assistance to banish from our coins the poor representation of arms, now become so common, as the order of St. Louis once was in France.

In your vol. LXIV. p. 1073, a correspondent says, that Miss La Roche was married soon after the dreadful fall she had with the dean. This is a mistake; she is still unmarried, and resides at Stoke Canon, near Exeter, where she is deservedly respected by all who know her, but enjoys not that health which your correspondent wishes her, having long been rendered totally helpless by that dreadful scourge of the human race—the rheumatism.

The Glastonbury seal, engraved in your Magazine for April last, still solicits an explanation in vain.

Yours, &c. OEBLICH.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

I SEE no reason for supposing the initials plate at Glaston, pp 123, 123, means any thing more than that the man, who in his time killed so many bucks, was himself overtaken at last by death. To this the motto, *Sic pergo*, evidently alludes: "thus I go on till the same fate befalls me." All else must be mere tradition of the persons who flew the church.

The other monuments may be seen in Chauncy and Salmon; and are, to Sir Thomas Fisher, chief justice of the King's Bench, 1612; Sir Francis Poyns, 1528; William Grey, eldest son of Sir H. G. kn. 1517; Margaret Shelley, 1495; Felix Calvert, clq. 1713, Elizabeth, his wife, 1722; Sir John Cary, kn. baron Humdon, governor of Berwick, and lord-warden of the East Marches, who "received into England the most famous king James, when he entered into the possession of the crown of England;" Robert Chesters, of Biggins, 1722, or 1732; his sister, 1736; Math. Martin, rector, 1765; Isaac Hitchcock, of Radon, M.B. 1678.

D. H.
Mr,



Fig. 1 Amberley Castle Sussex 1703

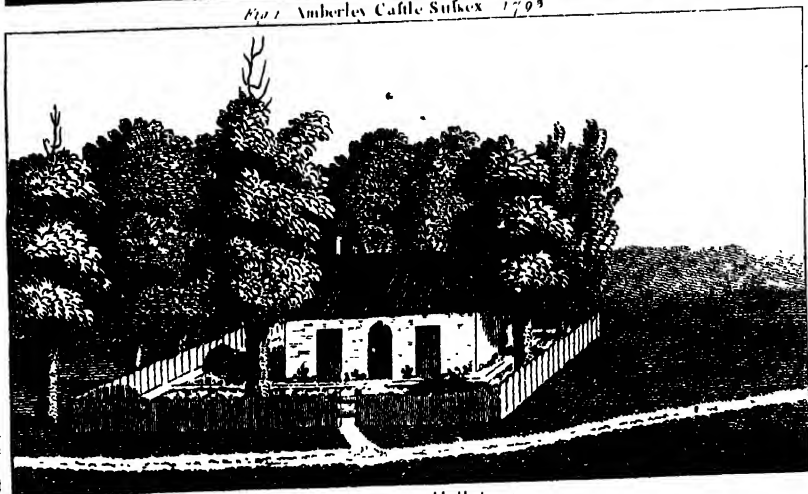


Fig. 2 Hanover Hall p. 201

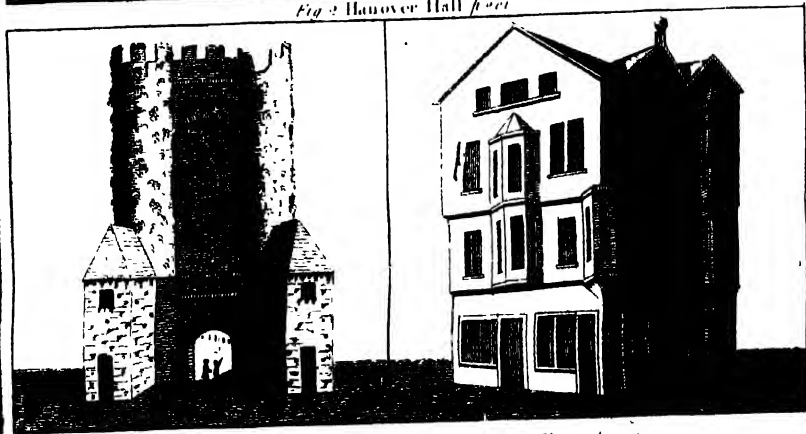


Fig. 3 Drogheda Gate p. 202

Fig. 4 p. 202.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 26.*

PRESUMING a second view of Amberley castle, taken from the opposite direction, might be acceptable to your readers, I send you the inclosed sketch (*plate III.*), which shews the principal entrance of the castle. The clump of trees, seen on the top of the hill in the back ground, is called Fittleworth tilt, and serves as a sea-mark.

P. 13, for Silsea read Selsea.

Yours, &c. *T.*Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 27.*

I SEND you a sketch of Hanover hall, situate on the top of Crowborough, *Suffex (fig. 2)*

Crowborough, over which you pass in the road from Uckfield to Tunbridge Wells, is said to command the most extensive view of horizon of any place in England. This hill, for two miles at least in circumference, is nothing but a desert, except this house, and a few huts which are scattered here and there. How this place obtained the name of Hanover hall I cannot find out; and I should be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents if they could inform

Yours, &c. *PICTOR.*Mr. URBAN, *Doncaster, May 14.*

IF you think the inclosed sketch of Drogheda gate (*fig. 3*) worth publishing, it is at your service.

Passing lately through Scunthorpe, a village in Lincolnshire, I observed the following inscription on a stone built in a low brick building, which, I suppose, was put in there from some other, of which no vestiges remain. The inhabitants could give me no account of it. Perhaps some of your ingenious correspondents may be able to trace its origin.

ARTES : ARTIFICES
ARTE : PERIRE
SVA : SCRIPTA
MANERE : NEQVIT
LITEBA : SCULPTA
MANER ?
PULVERULENTA
DOMVS . SIC
CENIS OMNIS
HOMO . EST.

Yours, &c. *C.*

*** Fig. 4. is some public building in Ireland; but our friend J. P's description of it has unluckily been destroyed.*

GENT. MAG. *March, 1795.*Mr. URBAN, *March 5.*

ALBANICUS (*p. 124*) must have been greatly misinformed about Ireland, or in a very jocular humour; when he wrote his remark on the Irish *worshipping fire and Baal*. What he calls "a festival in honour of the sun and fire," held to this day on the 23d of June (not the 21st, as Albanicus has mentioned), is nothing more than a general rejoicing throughout that country on the *eve of St. John*, St. John's day being a very great holiday in their estimation. It is truly laughable to hear this writer say, that he "was gratified by a sight of this ceremony;" and then tells you, he "only saw the fires from the leads of the house, wherein he was entertained, affording him a view through a great extent of country, not less than thirty miles." We find, therefore, Albanicus gives this account, not from what he himself saw (although he wishes to be understood that he did see the ceremony,) but from what he "learned" from others. So much for his *authority*.

Now, Mr. Urban, suppose this writer had *been informed*, as many Englishmen and strangers in Ireland have been, that some of the Irish have wings, and can fly; would he, or any sensible man, give credit to such a story, and even commit it to writing, and endeavour to persuade mankind that it was true? There are, Sir, in Ireland, a number of humorous people, who are fond of, and ever are ready at what is called, "putting tricks upon travellers;" travellers, who, foolishly believing all they hear, return home, and entertain the world with some very marvellous accounts of *what they had seen*, and LEARNED, in the course of their travels.

And I am inclined to believe, that these kinds of misrepresentations and folly are not confined to descriptions of any country; but, as Ireland is the only country in which I have travelled out of my own native country England, to that country, and the misrepresentations concerning it, I will confine myself; and, if a residence amongst the Irish during fourteen years, traversing every county in Ireland, some twice, three, and four times over, can be thought to afford me an opportunity of forming a judgement about what I am writing, I shall, I trust, be entitled to more

more credit from your numerous readers than Albanicus.

The Irish have certainly a number of peculiarities attached to their religion, some good, and others detestable; for instance, when a woman has milked her cow, she dips her finger into the milk, with which she crosses the beast, and piously ejaculates a prayer, saying, "Mary, and our Lord, preserve thee, until I come to thee again!" and again, in going to bed, and on blowing out putting out the candle, "May the Lord renew, or lend us, the light of heaven!" A rite, which I call detestable, is that on *Candlemas* day, when the people assemble at wakes, and bring with them such a quantity of candle as they think they shall have occasion for for the year. These candles are blessed by the priests in high mass; after which they are dispersed, as occasion requires, in the cure of wounds, aches, and diseases, and other purposes equally absurd and superstitious. Hence Albanicus might as well conclude, that the Irish people are idolaters, and worship *cows* and *candles*, as that, because they make a bonfire on a rejoicing night, merely to usher in, what they term, a great festival, they "worship the *fire* and *Baal*." Upon Christmas eve, it has ever been the custom to usher in the birth of our Saviour by the ringing of bells, which all good Christians are delighted to hear, and many will even sit up until midnight on purpose to partake of the general joy: hence will any man say, that we worship these instruments of religious joy, the bells?

As my business in Ireland required my attending *all* parts of it, I fixed my residence near the centre of the kingdom. Upon the hill of Moilugan (known in the map by the name of *Pettuswood*, being part of the estate belonging to George Rochfort esq.) I resided several years. On this beautiful eminence, on *St. John's eve*, fires were always made by the natives, (Protestants as well as Roman Catholics,) and from this eminence we could see other fires, even to Cloghan hill, in the King's county, and also those in the county of Roscommon. But I never saw, or heard, nor any one else I believe, until Albanicus informed us, that any religious rite was ever performed at these fires; no *son*, nor *daughter*, nor *cattle*, were ever *forced* to pass through the fire with religious solemnity!! Pagan rites are, in Ireland, totally unknown; the priests

are too watchful over the people's minds and their *pence* to suffer the Christian scheme to lose any of its weight. Albanicus concludes by saying, "this account is exceedingly curious," indeed, it is marvellous, so much so, that I hope it will not long be believed, notwithstanding he ventures to *assure* "it is *authentic*." Albanicus modestly "forbears to mention names in corroboration of his testimony;" but this modesty I shall not forbear. I am not afraid to contradict such testimony, and do declare the whole he says concerning the Irish worshipping "*Baal* and the *fire* to this day" is as great an imposition on mankind as are the prophecies of the noted *Richard Brothers & Co.* W. BINGLEY.

P. S. Geographical writers have greatly erred with respect to their descriptions of Ireland. Butching says, *Ardee*, in the county of Louth, is a *sea-port* town: he might, with as much truth, have said, that the town of *Barnet* was a *sea-port*; for, just in such a situation is *Ardee*, between *Droghda* and *Dundalk*, and as far from the sea as *Barnet* is between London and Gravesend. See the map.

Guthrie, amongst the *principal* sea-ports for commerce in Ireland, mentions *Derry*, *Belfast*, *Strangford*, and *Dundalk*; omitting in his chart the great and opulent sea-port town of *Newry*. *Strangford* has, indeed, a considerable commerce for others, but has no trade, or vessel, belonging to it, larger than a fishing boat; *Dundalk* has two or three coasters, of twenty or thirty tons each, employed principally in the kelp trade. In *Dundalk*, however, he might have said, is a very curious manufacture for cambricks. Guthrie proceeds from the great commercial town of *Dundalk* to the capital, *Dublin*, omitting *Droghda*, a port of equal trade with any port north of *Dublin*, not, I believe, excepting even *Belfast*. In short, there are such numerous errors and omissions in the printed accounts of Ireland, that, had I leisure to point out all of them, I could fill a volume; and I am convinced that neither Butching nor Guthrie wrote from what they saw; but, like Albanicus, from what *they were told*; and if they have been as erroneous in describing other countries as in their description of Ireland, very little can be really acquired by reading their productions. With respect to Guthrie, he says, or some one for him has said, that Ireland abounds with *forests*. With
forests!

forest I suppose he must mean the *under-ground forests*, the bogs, where the trees lie *horizontally*, from five to thirty feet below the surface. not in trees, or wood, growing perpendicular, for travellers to view and take shelter under occasionally. The truth is, Sir, there is not, that I ever saw or heard of, one foot of *forest-land* in the whole kingdom; nor are there many woods throughout the country. Crown lands are totally unknown there, except the Phoenix park; the king has not a foot of land in Ireland; the knowledge of that only came out on a recent trial concerning a house built in the park for a late secretary to a late lord lieutenant. See a trial, *City of Dublin versus Sir John Blaquier*.

Guthrie likewise says the lands of Ireland are *naturally* preferable to the lands of England. Those who read Young's Tour in Ireland must, upon a fair comparison, have seen the contrary. Besides Mr. Young, as to this fact, I refer the curious to a still more competent authority. I mean, the agricultural tracts of Mr. Baker, the late experimental farmer, appointed by the Dublin society to improve certain bad lands with English implements in the town of Celbridge*, or, as spelt in an edition of Swift's life, Silbridge, six only, not twelve, miles from Dublin. The difficulties Mr. Baker had to surmount in this business were astonishing; and when, after all his industry, he could not effect, and he died of a broken heart and ruined fortune, without accomplishing it. The lands through the kingdom are, like our own, a mixture of good and bad; some lands are totally unimprovable, whilst the major part throughout the kingdom will cost from 15*l.* to 30*l.* *per acre* before they will produce a couple of crops. W. B.

* Col. Miley now, I believe, in possession of Mr. Baker's farm at Celbridge and lives in the house wherein *Vanessa Lambough* resided and died. About twelve years ago, I visited the Colonel; and, amongst other curiosities, he shewed me the rural seat where this victim to Swift's duphanty used to repose, and make her verses: it is situated on the side of a running brook, shaded with lofty trees; the form of this seat was preserved with the utmost care; every part of it was covered with ivy, and altogether it formed a most venerable appearance. The Colonel and I sat on it some time; and upon it I had the honour to partake of a cool tankard in the accomplished *Lambough's* sequestered bower.

* * The SCOTCH *Beltein*, celebrated May 1, old style, is a rural sacrifice, when the herdsmen partake of a dish of caudle, and throw over their heads a piece of cake to each, being the supposed preserver, or to some animal, the real destroyer of their flocks and herds. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 97. The herds of several farmers gather wood, put fire to it, and dance three times southwards round the pile, p. 291. Mr. Vallancey, collating the Japanese with the Irish language, (Collect. H.b. x. 168) says, the day of summer solstice, when the sun was at the head or beginning of the circle, they celebrated with fires in honour of *Baal* or *Panga Sank*, that is, the *globular fire*, which fires are still made all over Ireland, in honour of St. John, whose festival falls on that day. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Southwell, Feb. 8.*
THE many absurd and ridiculous opinions on the subject of hydrophobia, which have appeared in some numbers of your Magazine, scarcely merit the trouble of confutation, inasmuch as they have not contained any sentiment bearing the most distant appearance of argument founded on rational principles; yet, as they may possibly be the conductors of erroneous ideas, and consequently of injudicious practice, they so far deserve our attention. One correspondent denies the existence of such a complaint as the hydrophobia. Another condemns the most judicious treatment of the disease; and, at the same time, illiberally attempts to condemn the character of his coadjutor: and I felt well pleased that so able a pen as that of Dr. Lettison had undertaken the kind office of vindicating the practice of the young injured surgeon. I shall pass over the subjects of the letters of Mr. Robinson and Verax et Benevolus; and shall now only notice the epistle of your correspondent J. P. p. 11, which contains an opinion equally absurd, and equally difficult to support. Your correspondent brings forward the sentiments of his friend:

"A physician regularly educated at Oxford, whence he took his degree; he studied abroad, and has been in full practice near sixteen years; stands high in rank as a member of the College; has read the Gullstonian lecture; and is very generally considered to have a great share of knowledge, and to be free from all affectation of singularity or whim."

Your

Your correspondent, relating to this gentleman the circumstance of the young woman who fell a sacrifice to the hydrophobia in the London Hospital, received this *judicious* answer :

"Sir, I believe, if you had a complete opportunity of tracing to the sources the cause of this young woman's disease, the story of the bite would have receded from your search. The disorder is unhappily too frequent; but the College of Physicians, as a body (the men the best qualified to judge), are not convinced, notwithstanding all that hath been said, that it can be communicated by the bite of *ANY* animal in any state of madness. My opinion is, that it cannot."

To confute the opinion of this gentleman will not require the sagacity of Hippocrates, or the discernment of Galen; and the anxious hope, that this gentleman will condescend to favour the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine with his theory on this subject, is the chief inducement to the now taking up my pen. If he would take the trouble of perusing a paper which I published on this subject in the New London Medical Journal*, he may save me the unnecessary task of attempting to remove his error, disquisitions on such matters being by no means pleasant to the generality of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine: I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by submitting to his attention some very few observations. The specific hydrophobic virus may be communicated as the specific virus of the small-pox is, by inoculation; and it is observable that, when the small-pox is inoculated, if no inflammation appears about the puncture, or till after the inflammation appears, there is no small-pox ever comes forth; so the same is observable in the bite of a mad dog; though the wound readily heals sometimes, yet it constantly breaks out afresh, and inflames before any of the terrible symptoms appear. The smallest quantity of saliva, and that either fresh or dry, produces this disease. The infection may lay dormant many months; but, in general, it appears in three or four weeks; and, if in six weeks no sign of disorder manifests itself, the patient is usually, though frequently erroneously, concluded to be safe. Some have observed, that the nearer the place bitten is to the salivary glands the sooner the symptoms

appear. In order to communicate the infection, a wound seems to be no more necessary than it is in the small-pox. To man it is communicated by the saliva only; but dogs have received it by being in the kennel where mad dogs have been before, the specific miasmata still floating in the atmosphere, and being imbibed by the lungs. These animals cannot receive the hydrophobic infection by the contact of saliva on the skin only, which must be attributed to the opacity of the cuticle, and the impervious pores of the cutis. According to Boerhaave, the signs of madness in a dog are as follow :

"Incipientis rabiei signa sunt I. ac imprimis, quibus tetra: huius cautele notur: sunt tristes, soliturni, se abscondentes, muti quod latatum, murrurantes tamen, cibum potumque omnem adversantes, in ignotos quolibet et viati et inveneris, heni tamen adhuc memores et reverentes, aures caudamque demittentes, somnolentorum instar incedentes: hæcenus primus gradus mali adest: natusque tum exceptus periculotus quidem, non verò pessimus est: dein anhelare, linguam exferere, spumam p'viniam emittere, hiare, nunc segnite, ut seansupiti, nunc subito celeriter incedere, nec recitæ semper viâ, mox ne horum quidem amplius agnoscere, oculos habere demissos, lacrymosos, pulverulentos, linguam plumbeo habere colore, subito gracilesce, infirme, furere, hic secundus est gradus non quam vix triginta houis sunt, quin moriantur mortis hoc tempore fore infansibilis quo verò animal vehementius furit, durius malo laboravit, morti propius est, eo mortis lethalius, acutior et symptomata crassius creans violentissima et contraria."

Yours, &c. *Xuqeyos Neo.*

Mr. URBAN, *March 10*
BEING lately on a visit to a friend, I accidentally took down from a shelf in his library *Salmasii Exercitationes Plinianaæ*. It was the first Paris edition, and a copy which the author himself had presented to the well known Matthias Bernegger. At the back of the title-page to the second volume was pasted the following curious address:

"TYPOGRAPHUS LECTORI S.

"In immensum prope crevisset hoc opus, lector, nisi precibus etiam importunis ejus auctorem, doctissimum Salmasium, supplicissem, ut stylium alio vertens finem quorundocunque faceret. Tantæ molis et difficultatis visa est, vel invidia teste, suscepta hujus laboris proventus, ut nullis hæcenus, quantuscunque foret, sine periculo temerariis illud aggredi ausus sit, qui saltem non duxerit, insatigabilis esse studi. Solium e
situ

* See New London Medical Journal de Hydrophobia, vol. II. part II. p. 179.

situ et veterino revocasse laudabile est; natori pristino restituisse, studiosum; conceptam de eo bonam apud omnes literatos opinionem infirmasse, protervum si inauditam; vesipellem Plinii simiam atque infelicem plagiarium ostendisse, facerem juxta atque deploandum. Sed Plinium ipsum auctorem, ceteroquin tam variis erroribus et difficultatibus intricatum, scriptores nem alios, quorum index peculiaris in calce libri appositus est, singulis quibusque paginis (esto penes experimentum fides) emendasse, explicasse, in solidum restituisse, hoc est quod non solum laudo sed stupeo. Tanta igitur rerum primum varietas, tam exquisitas doctrinarum thesaurus, qui brevibus spatii comprehendere non potuit, incerto totum corpus dissectum est, ut facilius seorsim possit compingi, et studioso cubili accommodari. Eo fructe, lector, et vale."

What think you of this literary mystery, Mr. Urban? I see the thing written by the author himself, as I cannot otherwise suspect; then it is a huge piece of charlatanism of the honourable Saumaise to make so monstrous a panegyric on himself through the mouth of his printer; and, at the same time, a folly to say of himself that his printer ordered him to leave off. Is it by the printer, as the title pretends? then it is the most barefaced piece of impudence I ever saw in my life, for a printer or publisher to make his public entrance in the preface to a work (privately indeed such a thing may now and then be done), and say to the publick: 'The worthy author, whom I here produce, is to be sure a prodigious great scholar; but he puts a little too much mustard in his work, and therefore I ordered him to have done. And folly it is again in Saumaise to permit, and even to approve, such a thing: as the copy presented to his friend Bernegger testifies. In short, Saumaise has prostituted himself in either case. I could shew you many parallel instances of the dependency of authors, if you did not know of enough yourself.' M. M. M.

Mr. URBAN, Feb 10.
THE vindication of departed merit is a grateful and a generous task, which the Gentleman's Magazine hath ever been ready to perform. I have, therefore, no doubt but you will adopt and dedicate the following successful one (for it is a vindication of genius and enterprise) to the manes of the late Mr. Bruce. In Dr. Ruissel's "*Natural History of Aleppo*," lately published, we

have the following curious particulars respecting the camel:

"Another circumstance respecting the Camel, mentioned in the text, (p. 167.) is his remaining so long without drinking; and which has usually been ascribed to some peculiarity in the structure of the stomach derived from other ruminating animals.

"Il y a dans le Chameau, indépendamment des quatre estomacs qui se trouvent d'ordinaire dans les Animaux ruminans, un cinquième poche qui lui sert de réservoir pour conserver de l'eau . . . elle y séjourne sans se corrompre, and sans que les autres puissent s'y mêler." Buffon, Hist. Nat. XI. p. 227.

"I shall refer to M. Daubenton for the anatomical description of the parts on which M. Buffon's opinion is founded, without entering into a discussion of the propriety of reckoning what he terms the reservoir a distinct stomach from the bonnet (honeycomb) in other Ruminants, and thus increasing the number of stomachs to five, contrary to the universal opinion of former naturalists. It will be sufficient to remark here, that he describes a peculiarity in the internal structure of the cells, and actually found a considerable quantity of water contained in them; though the animal had been dead ten days, and was brought from a distance of fifty leagues. The water, which was clear, almost insipid, and drinkable, issued from the cells upon compression, but, re-entering on change of position of the viscus, it disappeared again. From all which Daubenton infers, that what had been asserted by travellers of passing Camels, for the water preserved in their stomachs, is very probable. (ut supra, p. 252.)

M. Perault, who dissected a Camel in 1676, was of the same opinion (*Mémoire pour servir à l'Hist. Nat. Paris, 1676.*) (*Mémoire de L'Académie des Sciences*, tom. III. part I. and part II. p. 286.)

"That water, in cases of emergency, is taken from the stomach of Camels, is a fact neither doubted in Syria nor thought strange. I never was myself in a caravan reduced to such an expedient; but I had the less reason to distrust the report of others, particularly of the Arabs, seeing that even the love of the marvellous could in such a case be no inducement to invention. It may perhaps be superfluous to produce the authority of an Arab Historian (Beidawi), who, in his account of the Prophet's expedition to Tabuc against the Greeks, relates, among other distresses of the army, that they were reduced to the necessity of killing their Camels for the sake of the water contained in their stomachs. Sale (Koran, p. 164); Gibbon, Decline of the Roman Empire. vol. V. p. 245.

"On my return from the East Indies in 1789, hearing accidentally that my friend Mr.

Mr. John Hunter had dissected a Camel, and was supposed to have expressed an opinion that the animal's power of preserving water in its stomach was rather improbable; I took an opportunity of conversing with him on the subject, when (to the best of my recollection) he told me, "that he by no means drew any such absolute inference from his dissection; that he saw no reason for assigning more than four stomachs to the Camel, though he could conceive that water might be found in the paunch little impregnated by the dry provender of the Desert, and readily separating or draining from it."

"In hopes that other particulars might be found among the papers of my lately deceased friend, I applied to his brother-in-law Mr. Home, who informed me that he had examined them, but without discovering my observations on the subject. That gentleman, however, who had assisted at the dissection of the Camel, has obligingly favoured me with the following remarks."

"No experiments were made upon the stomach at the time of dissecting the Camel; the chief object being to prepare the different stomachs in such a way as to dry them in their relative situations, in order to shew their internal structure and communication with one another, which could not have been done had they been opened in the recent state."

"From this preparation (which is in Mr. Hunter's Collection) the number of stomachs is found to be four, as in other ruminating animals; it therefore cannot be said that there is a distinct reservoir for water; but the second stomach has a very peculiar structure, being made up of numerous cells several inches deep, with their mouths up (most), and orifices apparently capable of muscular contraction."

"When the animal drinks, it probably has a power of directing the water into these cells, instead of letting it pass into the first stomach; and, when these are filled, the rest of the water will go into the first stomach. In this manner a quantity of water may be kept separate from the food, serving occasionally to moisten it in the passage to the fourth or true stomach."

"The testimony of travellers to water being found in the stomach, and Daubenton, upon dissection, meeting with it in the second stomach, when compared with the structure of the parts, seem to confirm the above conjecture." Thus far Mr. Home.

"To the testimony of travellers may be added that of Mr. Bruce. "Finding, therefore, the Camels would not rise, we killed two of them, and took so much flesh as might serve for the deficiency of bread, and from the stomach of each of the Camels got about four gallons of water. It was indeed vapid, and of a bluish cast, but had neither taste nor smell." *Travels to discover the Source of the Nile*, vol. IV. p. 596.

"Mr. Bruce did not pretend to be an anatomist, and on the present occasion may be wrong in his physiological reasoning; but to what he asserts respecting the water taken from the stomachs of the Camels, I without hesitation yield my full assent."

"It was the misfortune of that traveller (who is now no more) to have known that his veracity had too often capitally, and sometimes capriciously, been called in question; owing, (besides the nature of his adventures) partly, I believe, to a certain manner in conversing as well as in writing, which alienated many who were less than himself disposed to take offence. He is now beyond the reach of flattery or humiliation! and I trust it will not be imputed merely to the partiality of friendship, if, as a small (but just) tribute to his memory, I repeat here what I have often before asserted in occasional conversation, that, however I might regret a constitutional irritability of temper, so injurious to its owner; or however I might wish to have seen him at times condescend to explanations which I have reason to think would have removed prejudice; I never, either in course of our acquaintance, or in the perusal of his book, found myself disposed to suspect him of an intentional deviation from the truth." P. 423.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the satisfactory testimony of Dr. Russell. And now that I have taken up my pen on the subject, I am sure you will also indulge me with a quotation from another excellent writer, whose pen, though conjectural, vindication of the same celebrated traveller is thus rendered in the highest degree interesting and felicitous; and it is worthy of observation, that the latter vindication was written and published in the lifetime of the late Mr. Bruce. Whether it ever came to his knowledge is uncertain, but it does honour both to the head and the heart of the writer, who, I hope, will soon recommence his periodical instructions to the Medical World.

"Of the many voluminous writers of voyages and travels which the present age hath produced, there is, perhaps, no one, who for grandness of style, variety of incident, ardour of research, corporal exertion, danger, or difficulty, more strongly rivets the attention of the reader, or gratifies his curiosity, than the hero of the Nile, the Abyssinian wanderer. But, in proportion as his volumes excel in these particulars, the truth of his narrations hath been called in question.—That they who have never travelled beyond the place of their nativity; whose knowledge of history is confined to their own age and country; who, as he himself observes have been the dupes of a bottle-conjuror, or

a Cock-lane ghost; should dispute the relations of a man who hath penetrated into such remote regions—however it may rouse his contempt, can have little effect upon the fine and delicate feelings of the heart, which are most severely wounded when the imputations of falsehood, as in the present instance, proceed from much better and more respectable sources.

"It is not the purport of this essay, neither is it the business of the Medical Spectator, to stand forth a champion for the veracity of Mr. Bruce. But when I am compelled to believe that he was absent from his own country such a number of years; that after leaving Grand Cairo he made his way by land to the Red Sea—that he entered Abyssinia, and sojourned there a long time—that he returned to Egypt by a different route; and that he obtained privileges for the British merchants trading in India, unknown before in the annals of British commerce; that he hath successfully investigated one of the most difficult problems in history—when I am compelled, I say, to believe all this, I cannot refuse my assent to the little occurrences on the high road.—I have been myself an eye-witness to so many extraordinary things on the banks of the Ganges, which are incredible on the banks of the Thames; that it is with the greatest reluctance indeed that I can withhold my belief to the assertions of a traveller so truly respectable and ingenious. I must therefore confess, that I implicitly credit Mr. Bruce's belief in the truth of whatever he relates as matter of fact of which he was himself an eye-witness; notwithstanding the knife of one of the first surgeons, and, perhaps, the most ingenious anatomist of the present age, hath given rise to an unqualified accusation of the most palpable falsehood. It is hardly necessary to say, that I allude to Mr. Hunter's dissection of the Camel, in which he denies the existence of a distinct receptacle for retaining the large supply of water which all the world knows the Camel swallows previous to his long and arduous voyages.—Let us candidly enquire what this objection of Mr. Hunter really amounts to. Mr. Bruce positively asserts, that he saw four gallons of pure limpid and tasteless water, of a bluish cast, taken from a particular receptacle in the body of a Camel which died on its journey through the deserts.—Mr. Hunter as positively affirms that no such receptacle exists.—I can very easily suppose, that Mr. Bruce, as an unskilful anatomist, might consider *that* as a particular receptacle, in which he *saw*, and from which he *tasted*, pure and limpid water: and I can easily conceive, that in this country and climate, where the Camel is not under the necessity of laying in a large supply of water, nothing might appear under the examination of Mr. Hunter to countenance an inaccurate expression of Mr. Bruce. But I will not easily believe, that the latter gentleman could

be capable of uttering so direct a falsehood as to entitle him to the opprobrious appellations which he hath experienced.—I can easily suppose, that, notwithstanding this very accurate anatomist's dissection, we still want sufficient data to account for a fact observed by Mr. Bruce—that he saw the water extracted, I as firmly believe as I do the demonstration of Mr. Hunter—which affects the accuracy of Mr. Bruce as an anatomist rather than his veracity as a traveller. } To what purpose could he intentionally fabricate a lie, which the body of every Camel in Europe was capable of detecting? I believe Mr. Bruce, because the fact is mentioned by other writers—because it is agreeable to the wisdom of Providence—and because it is as worthy of belief that the Camel in the burning sands of Arabia should ruminate upon water, as that sheep or oxen should do the same thing upon grass and water in the more temperate climates of Europe. And, since it is well known, that the ruminating animals have four different receptacles for food, I can see no good reason for doubting but that, from some particular law of the animal economy in the Camel, which has not yet been properly investigated, water may sometimes be found in one of these stomachs unmixed with the other articles of nourishment."

Monsieur Brisson, who was shipwrecked on the African coast, where he was enslaved, and travelled over extensive tracts in Africa in the year 1788, confirms this suggestion of the Medical Spectator.

"In this calamitous situation," says he, "I was a melancholy witness of the straits to which necessity can reduce the human race; the Camels that were killed supplied water to those Arabs who had not the means of procuring milk. What appeared really astonishing to me was, that those beasts, that drink but two or three times in the year, and live on very dry food, contain a prodigious quantity of Water in the stomach, particularly the Camel."

This passage requires no comment. If Dr. Rutherford's book had not decided the matter, the conjecture of the Medical Spectator would have been confirmed beyond a possibility of doubt; and Mr. Bruce's integrity as a traveller established, notwithstanding the accuracy of Mr. Hunter's investigation as an anatomist. It appears also evident, I think, from this account of Monsieur Brisson*, that the water, found in the stomach of the Camel upon these occasions, must be a secreted fluid. And it is now well known, to those who have adopted the Harringtonian Theory of the Atmo-

* Saugrie's and Brisson's Voyages to Africa, p. 414.

sphere, that air in its driest state will afford water sufficient to answer this purpose. And may not this be that law of the animal oeconomy in the Camel to which the author of the Medical Spectator alludes?

A FRIEND TO GENIUS AND MERIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March 10.*

THE word *SEMPSETE* often occurs in the monkish writers, particularly in Ingulphus of Croyland; and it means "an old monk possessed of certain privileges and exemptions on account of his age." You will find it registered both by Sir H. Spelman and Du Fresne in their *Glossaries*; but, as neither of these learned Glossographers have given us the etymology of it, I shall venture to offer my opinion on that point.

Now it appears to me to be the Greek *ημι εκατον*, which signifies fifty, or *quingentarius*; as if a religious, when arrived at that time of life, was entitled to those immunities above specified; the term *Sempsete* being easily derived from *ημι εκατον*, by interposing the letter *p* to avoid the chasm, or, as we say, *euphonia gratta*. And that a monk, when fifty years old, became a *Sempsete*, appears evidently from the quotations adduced by Spelman and Du Fresne.

Perhaps it may be thought that fifty is a very early period in life for a Religious to be thus privileged; but it should be considered, that the parties were often professed when they were very young; and that there was time sufficient, thence to fifty, to pass through any offices or duties imposed upon them, or expected from them, and even a variety of them.

S is usually prefixed to the aspirated Greek *ημι*; as, for instance, *semibus*; but see Du Fresne for more instances.

Yours, &c.

L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Sawbridge-worth, Herts,*
March 13.

I LEAVE it to others of your correspondents, more desirous than myself of the undertaking, should they think it worth while, fully to criticize the "Prophecies" of Richard Brothers. But I cannot help hazarding a few plain observations suggested to me by the strange part Mr. Halhed has taken as his commentator and "disciple." We have been of old admonished, that "false prophets shall arise, and deceive

many;" nor is it so remarkable if, in this speculative age especially, an instance should now and then occur, where a man, either through infatuation, or from having failed in his former path, shall step aside, turn mountebank, soothsayer, or conjuror, and so strike into some new "calling," to catch popularity, by which he may chance to acquire a temporary livelihood through the credulity of many a gaping fool, who, to gratify curiosity, will easily "part with his money," however much he may want it for far better purposes. One of the first artists of this day, to the astonishment of most men, for a time neglected that profession in which he so eminently excels, and had numberless followers to hear the "heavenly messages" which he pretended were personally delivered to him by an angel; but, finding how very little was to be gotten by such "dull divinity" and "mock inspiration," and these "wonders ceasing" daily in their effect, he wisely resumed his proper occupation, where he must insure admiration and encouragement whatever be the whim or fashion of the times. A female likewise now advertises her extraordinary powers in the "occult science" (vile phrase! may we indeed exclaim with Polonius), and, no doubt, gets good returns from her sex, to whom alone, I believe, she vouchsafes to be accessible. Some visit her, perhaps, through weakness of mind, or "persuasion," many, very many, doubtless, from curiosity; but, however that may be, "all" pay, and so "each fool is welcome as the former." But, Mr. Urban, the greatest of all "wonders" to me is, that a man of Mr. Halhed's respectable situation in life, a man of learning and superior talents, as an Oriental scholar eminent, and, above all, a member of the British Senate, should sit down seriously to give public countenance, and labour "testimony," to the absurd doctrines, of one Richard Brothers; which, perhaps, were they only to fall into the hands of educated people, would do but little harm, or produce amusement only as romance. But, Sir, it should seem they are calculated to worse ends, and written for the understanding, and adapted to the purchase, of the lower class, the bulk of the people, whose minds in these days do not need disquiet; and I fear the impressions they may make upon them are by no means trivial. As a proof

proof of this, and to shew in what soils such principles are disseminated, about a month since I was dining with a friend in Essex, who occasionally resided nearer London, whither he was going the next day; and requested, when he should return again into the country, he would inform me how these pamphlets (neither of which had I seen) were received in the world. A servant, who was then waiting upon us, stepped from the side-board, and respectfully observed to his master, that he had the books we were speaking of, and we should be welcome to see them; and, upon enquiry, confessed he had been more than once to Mr. Brothers at Paddington. Thus, Mr. Urban, evil may be apprehended without end from such pernicious doctrines, tending to familiarize the awful name of the Almighty, and pretending to discover the hidden things and inscrutable designs of Providence, which our Creator, we are taught to believe, never intended should be revealed to us or our posterity. Suppose such principles gain footing on board our ships at this juncture; what are our sailors to think, when they are told, as they may be (if they should not read) by any evil-minded person wishing ill to our cause, or an enemy to every well-governed state, "that the destruction of the British navy is the object and determination of God," and that their best and most gallant exertions will ultimately be defeated?

I am aware that an English tar is not easily intimidated; never by an "open enemy," not even were he to behold, as Richard Brothers did (according to Mr. Halhed's testimony), Satan himself entering London (Portsmouth or Plymouth), in a human shape! But, superstition will work more fear upon many a sailor's mind than a sight of a fleet of French men of war.

Perhaps such reflexions Mr. Halhed would laugh at; and, they might afford him an happy opportunity of indulging that vein of irony, or sarcastic ridicule, which is allowed, by some who know him, to be his forte. But, would it not have been rather more becoming a man of his station, however he might have been inwardly convinced (*qui vult decipi, decipatur*), not to have divulged, quite so industriously and publicly, to the world, "testimonies," which, had he thought one moment, he might have been convinced must, at this time

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more especially, have a dangerous tendency. But the cramming of Richard Brothers down the throats of the people (if I may be allowed the expression) was not all his aim; that would not have answered the whole of his purpose; he had to tell us, it should seem, as if it signified, Mr. Urban, one farthing to you or me, that he was poor and disappointed; that he was angry with the Minister for never having paid him "one shilling" for the sacrifice of his conscience; vexed with himself for having at last discovered how little he was likely to "get in exchange for his soul," and that this was the season to give vent to spleen and disgust. Thus too, for the sake of exposing what he seems to insinuate the corruption and "humbug" of a seat in parliament, he condescends to become an adopted son of witchcraft, a journeyman juggler! Had not Mr. Halhed introduced matters concerning himself so plainly and systematically into his "brotherly testimonies," you and I, Mr. Urban, might have pitied him as "far gone," and wished him, through charity, safely and comfortably lodged either at Brookhouse, under Dr. M, or at Grestford, with Dr. W. But he "speaks forth the words of soberness" much too clearly to evince a derangement of intellect; and it is devoutly to be wished, as much for his own sake as any body's, that, if he should now pay frequent visits to his prophetic preceptor while in confinement, he may not be farther "bitten" by this dangerous impostor, and so become a more "close follower" than he originally intended, by being finally the too "constant companion" of Richard Brothers.

CARTHUSIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

I HAVE just perused the prospectus, announcing a folio volume of Shakerian novelties, and am induced to trouble you with a few cursory remarks in consequence of that perusal. I need not occupy your pages with any transcript. Allow me, however, to express my surprise that a publication, in its very nature obnoxious to suspicion, should be uttered forth with as little diffidence or preliminary apology, as a new edition of our established Liturgy would require from the University press. By a stranger, like myself, uninitiated in these arcana, something satisfactory might reasonably have been expected from

from the concurrent opinions of living critics, as to the authenticity of certain documents in the Editor's possession. For, though I am not disposed to be incredulous on a subject which must interest every admirer of our great dramatic Bird, I cannot conceive that the mere *ipse dixit* of any individual, however respectable, is to be presumed a sufficient ground for implicit and general assent. The publick would certainly have been gratified to know, that these extraordinary MSS. had been deemed genuine by Dr. Farmer, Missis. Stevens or Malone; whose literary characters might have served as letters of credence.

I also think it a singular circumstance, that an actual deposit of two guineas should be required, before a subscriber can obtain the privilege of admission to examine whether the papers (for a copy of which he has already advanced his money) are in reality what they pretend to be. To have made an exhibition of them, at the usual price of admittance, would have given every one an opportunity of forming a judgement for himself, at a much easier rate.

No intimation, let me observe, is given, in what dramatic *gabbii* these treasures have, for two centuries, been concealed; by what fortuitous occurrence they at length were brought to light; or through what meandering channels they have traced out a future guardian. All we hear, and all that it seems intended we should hear, is, that they have "*fallen* into his hands," like the golden shower into Danaë's favoured lap, without even a fable to amuse or flatter our curiosity.

At the risk of being considered precise or puritanical, I seriously object moreover to an expression, which the idolatrous ardour of the Editor may have hurried him to adopt. After speaking of the British stage, Shakspeare, he adds, may truly be denominated "the mighty Father;" but it is a denomination at which the very shade of our moral and modest poet would recoil, being an obvious parody on a passage of holy writ.

The concluding paragraph of the proposals leaves me at a loss to know whether the historical play is to be comprised in the four-guinea folio, or not; and I therefore solicit information. K. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Haris, March 16.*

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you, in hopes of obtaining some information that may govern me under the following

legal dilemma. I am just initiated to living, and have received the sum affected by agreement on survey, for tenantable repairs of the parsonage. I wish to add to and improve it; and, for this purpose, am desirous of felling some full-grown timber, long nursed up on the glebe. Some neighbouring clergy and lawyers assert, that I cannot legally sell it, even for such purpose, but must apply the very glebe timber *solely* in repairs; and that any parishioner, or the diocesan, or patron, can make me, by action, refund the money of such sale, however fairly it may, after having received affected dilapidations, have been laid out on the parsonage. Others conjecture the contrary, and quote a late solitary instance, reported of a clergyman, preferred by the highest ecclesiastical patron, who has, for this very purpose, sold his timber from the glebe of a living in Essex. Perhaps the patron and ordinary here granted such permission. I can probably get the same; but can such permission be granted by them? and will such grant make it, at common law, sufficiently legal, and guard me from an action to recover and refund all the money received by the sale of such glebe timber?

A YOUNG RECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton, March 8.*

AMONG the many ingenious contributors to your valuable Repository of useful literature, perhaps none may be so obliging as to favour the enquirer with the particulars relative to the two following books, which, amongst others, I have lately purchased. They are by Lord Baltimore. The first is a large quarto, admirably printed on a fine royal paper, enriched with a great number of elegant copper plates, head and tail pieces, beautifully engraved. The title page and following leaf are delicately portrayed with variety of emblematic devices. His lordship's coronet is placed at the head of the title, supported by a wreath of laurel, encircling his cipher; it is intitled, "*Gaudia Poetica: Latina, Anglica, et Gallica lingua composita A'o 1769. Augustæ, Litteris Spahianis MDCCCLXX.*" richly bound in morocco. The other is a thin octavo, royal size, of 64 pages, head and tail pieces, intuted, "*Cœlestes et Inferi, auctore D. Friderico Calvert de Baltimore &c. &c. Venetus, MDCCCLXX.*" Apud Antonium Grazioli, Superiorum Permissu."

From

From some circumstances, I am inclined to think there were but few printed, and those probably for his lordship's most intimate friends. But of this I am not certain. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*
IN p. 93. b. l. 56. For *their*, read *his*; and, penult. for *pain*, read *prayer*.

P. 99. a. Your fair correspondent will not be offended at my presuming to correct an error in her agreeable account of the Jews burying-ground, and the rather, because I think I have observed other persons falling into the same, namely, her styling the late Samson Gideon *Sir Samson*. The baronetage was first conferred not upon himself, but upon his son, the present lord Eardley, as you may see by referring to your Mag. for May 1759.

P. 102. The publick are obliged to your correspondent at Edinburgh, ΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ, for endeavouring to correct the absurd, indecent, and, I will add, wanton, behaviour, of the ladies in his neighbourhood; indeed, sorry am I to say, that, though I trust that country has not yet arrived at the irreligion and immorality of its southern neighbours, yet, it clearly appears by a sensible pamphlet, part of which is copied in the closing pages of Mr. Lettice's Tour in that country, to be following them with rapid strides; and it is therefore doing a good work, by any means to endeavour to stem the torrent, and to promote "the reformation of private vices." But that is not enough, there wants a public, a national, reformation, a reformation of public principle, an introduction of national virtue and political rectitude. I will mention only one circumstance, referring to that part of the island, where your correspondent dwells: a "decent, grave, and orderly court," as it has been called, decreed the total abolition and inadmissibility of *parchment barons*, manufactured for the express purpose of manufacturing votes at elections, like those manufactured in the burgage-tenure boroughs of England; and every thinking, every conscientious man, in the three kingdoms, applauded the proceeding: what followed? *the manufacturer* appealed to the *dernier resort*, the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, and did not that court reverse the decree? I leave your intelligent readers to make the melancholy comment.

P. 111. b. l. 4 from bot. should

you not for *despotism* read *disposition*?

P. 125. a. I believe your correspondent D. N. is mistaken in supposing that the death-warrant of the unfortunate Charles ever appeared in any of your volumes; he probably knows, that the Society of Antiquaries published a fine copy of it in the second volume of their *Vetusta Monumenta*; but there was also an exact copy of it published in the Universal Magazine for July 1751, with memoirs of all the regicides in that, and the following months of August, September, and December. E.

Mr. URBAN, *March 14.*
JOSEPH Hill, A. M. (pp. 32, 132.) chaplain to Dr. Clagett, bishop of St. David's, was collated to the precentorship of that cathedral in May 1735. It is imagined, that he was succeeded by John Morgan B. D. who, when fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, was presented by that Society to the rectory of Medbourne, co. Leicester. He was also commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, in the diocese of York. John Jekyll, LL.D. was the successor of Mr. Morgan; and, on his death in 1777, Francis Wollaston, LL. B. became precentor. He is rector of Chislehurst in Kent, and of St. Michael, Foster lane.

Dr. Shute Barrington was nominated to the bishoprick of Landaff, in August 1769. He was consecrated October 1. Hist. of Lambeth palace, App. p. 19.

John Fulham M. A. was admitted to the archdeaconry of Landaff in 1749. It is believed that he might be the immediate successor of John Evans, M. A. who was prebendary of Warham, in Hereford cathedral. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *March 16.*
VIATOR has forgot to mention the firing over the grave in which the deceased was interred, &c.

P. 41. b. note. For *baron* read *chief Justice of the Common Pleas*.

P. 91. last line. Read "See p. 163."

P. 94. a. l. 15. r. "consolations."

P. 96. b. l. 16. from the bottom. For *one*, read *upper*.

P. 101. a. l. 9. Xenophon died ant. Christ. an. 358.

P. 109. a. S. E. K. should recollect, that though guns are not taxed, a licence is requisite to be taken out to enable us to use them.

P. 131. b. l. 40. r. p. 861. a. 14.

Permit to ask, through the medium of your Miscellany, whether "*King's bridge*" was not intended to have been called

called "Nightsbridge;" if not, query from what it took its name. I should be happy to hear also why "Hammer-smith" was called by that name. The derivation of both these words is extremely evident; but, I presume, some story or anecdote is known respecting the origin of their names. P. H.

Mr. URBAN, March 18.

AS perfect accuracy is desirable in all antiquarian researches, perhaps you will think it worth while to rectify a small mistake of *Derbieshire*, p. 122.

"The Eyres of Rowter in Derbyshire (whose heir general married to Clotworthy

Skeffington, first earl of Massareene, in Ireland,) were a younger branch of the heirs of Hassop."

The following is the exact statement. Henry Eyre esq. of Rowter, was a younger son of Gervase Eyre esq. of Rampton, M. P. for county of Nottingham, great grandfather to the present Anthony Hardlop Eyre esq. of Grove, He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman, Bart. by whom he had Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, the present countess dowager Massareene. I believe the above Henry Eyre had the estate of Rowter left him by a distant relation. J. B.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

December 31, 1794.

THEIR Lordships, after delivering their addresses to his Majesty, adjourned to Tuesday next, for which day they are to be summoned on a motion of Earl Stanhope, "that Great Britain has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of France."

In the Commons, the same day, the *Speaker* read a letter from Lord Hood, in which his Lordship expressed the deep sense of the honour which the House conferred by its vote of Thanks.

A new writ was moved for Hindon, Wilts. in the room of *Wm. Beckford esq.*

Sir Edward Knatchbull brought up the report of the Address, which was read a first and second time, and agreed to.—Adjourned.

H. OF COMMONS.

Jan. 1, 1795.

Lord *Stofford* reported, that the king had appointed that day at 3 o'clock to receive the Address.

A new writ was ordered for Morpeth, in the room of Mr. *Gregg*.

On his Majesty's speech being read, the motion for granting a supply was ordered to be considered next day.

Jan. 2.

On the motion of Mr. *Rose*, the House resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair; and his Majesty's speech was referred to, when it was moved, "a supply be granted to his Majesty," which passed, and

the report ordered to be received.

Jan. 5.

Mr. *Jekyll* moved for papers relative to the Prussian subsidy; he thought no time fitter than the present to enquire what installments were paid.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* had no objection to satisfy the Hon. gentleman. The last installment was in the month of September last; and the sum, given to his Prussian Majesty altogether, was 1,200,000*l.*

Mr. *Sheridan* made some observations on the London Militia Bill, which he very much condemned.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* said, the citizens of London were perfectly satisfied with the late Bill.

Mr. Alderman *Anderson* was of the same opinion; he thought no charter or privilege infringed by it; and that it would be productive of great blessings to the city.

Mr. Alderman *Le Mesurier* defended the Bill.

Mr. *Fox* moved, that the House be called over on Tuesday, the 20th of January; which was put and carried.

Mr. *Jekyll* wished to know from the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* what number of troops had been supplied by the king of Prussia; and made a motion to that purpose, together with the motion for papers on the treaty.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* said, there was no official account of the number; such as had been transmitted should be laid before the House.

Mr. *Fox* said, it was hardly possible to be ignorant of the services performed for

for the sums given; and it was the duty of the House of Commons to make an enquiry.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that no official account could as yet be given. The question was then put, when the House divided; for Mr. *Jekyll's* motion 33, against it 110.

Mr. *Sheridan* introduced a motion for the repeal of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, by premising, that, however gentlemen might differ either positively or in slight shades, upon different points of opinion, or on particular measures, that to which he now called their attention was one, which should unite all their suffrages, and remove all supposition. To some it would no doubt occur, that no great injury could arise from the continuance of a measure, which must legally expire on the 1st of February; but, if it was even certain that it would exist no longer, he would still insist upon the precedent, that Britons should not give their descendants the example of slavish acquiescence; and how anxious must every man be for the removal of this grievance, when he told them they were at issue upon the question, whether this blessing was ever again to be restored to Britons. They had heard one of the three Secretaries of State assert in a former debate, that the present condition of affairs was such, that so far from this restraint continuing only till the limited time, that even then it would be necessary to renew it. To justify this measure, they not only had recourse to all the methods, in which they were so conversant, of alarming about pretended plots and conspiracies of their own making, but proceeded even audaciously to call in question the decisions of a jury. If the House did not avail itself of the present moment for reclaiming that sacred right of Britons, and suffered itself to be influenced by the artful pretences which could never fail, they resign the hopes of its being ever recalled: in no possible situation can pretence be wanting. If you take advantage of this period to demand it, when the verdicts of juries pronounced conspiracies to have no existence, the ready answer will be, that now, when their vigour and the powers with which they were entrusted have succeeded in suppressing them, you are desirous to take away the means of defending the Constitution, and, holding the sword over the seditious, refrain demanding it till they can get some man condemned,

and their cause is for ever triumphant. The conspiracy is then proved. Then view it in time of war, and they will say, how can you, in a period of danger and trouble, withdraw from us that confidence which you gave to us in the tranquillity of peace? Demand it in time of peace, and they will represent, that you are depriving them of their resource, precisely when the evil-minded are exposed to French machinations, and elated by their successes. Thus must there be some reason or other to continue the system of oppression. The ground upon which the late Bill, for suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act* was obtained, was that of a traitorous and detestable conspiracy having been said to exist in the country. But this conspiracy did not now exist; because the verdicts of the juries who tried the persons for High Treason had entirely negatived every idea of a conspiracy, and had declared the persons so tried innocent. He was ready to admit, that there were libellous and violent writings brought forward on the trials in evidence; and that many persons were proved to be disaffected to government; but he denied that any of these things justified the late Bill. He then went over all the several steps taken by Ministers since May 1792, in order to stop seditious practices, and contended that the whole was a scheme to create an alarm in the country. He reprobated the system of spies and informers, who went about to encourage and stimulate that sedition which they were to make a report of; and a Minister who encouraged them must have no knowledge of the country, except from them. He did not deny but that there were many disaffected persons in the country; but were the remedies practised likely to check them? He concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the late Act for suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*."

Mr. *Wyndham* said, he could not forbear remarking that the Hon. gentleman had said that the persons tried were completely innocent, because they are acquitted. Does he mean then totally to disregard the presumption of the grand or accusing jury? Setting this aside, is there any doubt but that the verdict of a jury pronounces only that the parties were not in a legal sense guilty? But there is a vast medium between legal guilt and moral innocence; and beside, there might be various

rious stages even of legal guilt short of the specific charge brought against them. As a legislative body, however, we are not to seek the verdict of a jury to guide us; we must look to presumption and probability, and govern our conduct by their evidence. It is asked, where is the conspiracy? and its existence is denied because there is not legal and technical proof. It is contended, that there is no danger, because the danger happens not to fall within the precise line of former example. Whereas the danger now, is entirely of the novel kind. A new order of things is looked for, and every previous right and established law is regarded as antiquated prejudice, and inimical to the interests of the people. But, can gentlemen, after expatiating on the precise limits of ancient treason, turn short round, and say, that there is no danger, because it is not precisely of that kind, which ancient experience pointed out, and guarded against? In those days, the life of the monarch was in danger directly, and that offence was dreaded and guarded against. Now we have to look to the base and insidious incitement of the lower orders, as the prevailing vice. Every bad and restless passion is called forth, under pretence of right and reason. The natural and inevitable restlessness and distress, which is inherent in our nature under all government, is made the ground of accusation against that, which secures to us the least proportion of those evils, which never existed in one community. I mean not to impute any censure to the jurymen who acquitted the persons accused, as the charge was apparently remote from the death of his Majesty; and plain and honest men are not always possessed of that strength and search of understanding, which is necessary to detect cunning and concerted fraud. We state that there have been plans and views, call them conspiracies, or by any other name, of the most mischievous nature, to stir up and incite the poor to dissatisfaction and tumult, and finally to insurrection and plunder. But who shall want converts, tells the poor that the rich are false, and that they have a right to seize? Should this be said only to exist in theory, we recur to the practice of a great nation, who had more than realised the most terrible expectations of a most timid. The main question is now is, whether these

associations honestly and really proposed, however erroneously, a Parliamentary reform, as it is called, or, under that pretence, the utter subversion of the Constitution? Let any man look to the evidence on the late trials, and say honestly from his heart, which was in view.

After a very long debate, in which several Members spoke on each side of the question, and which lasted till three o'clock in the morning, the House divided; for the motion 41, against it 185.—Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 6.

Earl Stanhope observed, that the present moment was, without exception, the most important that had ever occurred in the history of England; we stood on the brink of ruin, hurried on by an unfortunate and unjust war. There was but one door open to prevent total destruction; but, if the motion with which it was his intention to conclude his speech should be negatived, the door of negotiation would then be shut, and for ever. It was his intention to argue the subject with temper, though indeed he had not always found other persons argue with the same temper themselves. He undertook to prove, that the ruin of the French finances was impossible, and consequently to do away and destroy the great argument which the Ministers had always deduced from what they alleged to be the exhausted state of the French finances. However expedient, therefore, his motion might be, it was not on the single ground of experience, or even of policy, that he meant to found his arguments, but on the foundation of substantial justice. What he had learned in his youth, that justice was an indispensable duty, he should never forget; and, if any thing were proved to him to be just, that thing, he contended, ought to be done. The French had solemnly disclaimed the principle of interference in the government of other countries; and from this he concluded, that the government of Great Britain had no right to interfere in the internal administration of France. His Lordship, after moving that the objects of the war were unattainable, concluded by moving, "That this country ought not, and will not, interfere in the internal affairs of France; and that it is expedient *explicitly* to declare the same."

A desultory

A desultory conversation took place. The speakers were the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Abingdon, the Earl of Scarborough, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Auckland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Bedford. A division ensued. Content 1, Non-contents 61. —Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered for Litchfield, in the room of *J. Gilbert*, esq. and another for Midhurst, in Sussex, in the room of the Hon. *C. W. Wyndham*.—Adjourned.

Jan. 7.

A new writ was ordered for Westbury, Wilts, in the room of *Ewan Law* esq.

Mr. *Lambton* moved for a return of all the foreign troops in British pay; and a return of those men who had been killed, or died, among the troops furnished to this country by the Elector of Hanover, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Margrave of Baden, and the Landgrave of Darmstadt. He thought this motion necessary, because he had been informed this country gave 30*l.* for every man belonging to these powers, who was either killed or had died; and that a number had already been killed, the expence of which amounted to 160,000*l.*

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* had no objection to grant the papers moved for; with respect to 30*l.* given for every man killed, the Hon. gentleman was misinformed, and he was equally wrong in the sum which he had calculated. The motion was carried.

Colonel *Maulonia* moved for a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British army, during the last campaign. The motion was carried.

The House then resolved itself into a House of Supply, and the question being put, that there be granted to his Majesty 100,000 seamen, including 15,000 marines, for the service of the year 1795, Mr. *M. Robinson* complained of the imperfect state of the navy. Our ships did not sail so fast as those of the enemy; and there was an inequality in their sailing, which caused officers to be brought to Court-martials, whose ships happened to be slower in coming up than others.

The Hon. Capt. *Berkeley* thought it incumbent on him, as a naval officer, to say something to what had dropped from the Hon. gentleman. He agreed that some of our ships did not sail so

well as others; but our fleet, taken as a body, sailed as well as the French fleet; nor did our ships sail worse than they formerly had done. A question of this sort ought not to be taken up at this period, when we were engaged in a war. He would confess that our ships might be better sailers than they are, if men of science were invited to superintend the construction of them, if rewards were held out for the best models; and he believed the models of the French ships were better than ours, but we had better heads and hands, and our ships were made stronger. He believed if this idea was thrown out, that we should have ships altogether better than those of any other power.

The debate terminated in an uninteresting conversation, in which various Members took a share. The question was then put and carried, and the report ordered to be received the next day. Adjourned.

Jan. 8.

The reports from the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means were brought up; and the several resolutions therein were read, agreed to, and Bills ordered accordingly. Adjourned.

Jan. 9.

Several private petitions were presented, ordered to lie on the table, and, there being no other business, the House adjourned.

Jan. 12.

Mr. *Fisher*, from the *Exchequer*, presented an account of the total net produce of the taxes for the last year on 5th of Jan. 1795. Adjourned.

H O U S E O F L O R D S.

Jan. 13.

A Committee was appointed to search for precedents relative to the mode in which their Lordships are to give their verdict, and pronounce judgement on Mr. Hastings. The Committee will sit in one of the anti-chambers, and it is expected they will make their report this day fortnight. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented from Sir *Henry Vane Fox Tempest*, to alter his name, and a Bill ordered.

The *Speaker* reported the answer of Sir *John Jervis* and Sir *Charles Grey* to the vote of thanks of last Session.

The

The Land-tax Bill being in a Committee,

Mr. Rose presented a clause in favour of officers and their widows, who receive pensions, &c. which, after a short conversation between Mr. Rose and Alderman Curtis, was received. Adjourned.

Jan. 14.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee upon the Land-tax Bill.

Mr. Alderman Curtis said, that the clause introduced yesterday by the Hon. gentleman below him (Mr. Rose), for exempting the pensions, granted to naval officers wounded in his Majesty's service, from the Land-tax, would materially injure a part of his constituents, viz. the inhabitants of the Tower district; for, these pensions being now assessed in that district, this clause would, of course, increase the rate of the Land-tax in it.

Mr. Rose replied, that by law these pensions ought to be assessed in the district where they are paid; which being at Somerset House, they of course should be assessed in the duchy of Lancaster; therefore the inhabitants of the Tower district could not, in fact, be at all affected by the clause he had introduced. But, if any proper clause could be introduced next year to relieve that part of the worthy Alderman's constituents, he would not oppose it. The Bill was then ordered to be read the third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, March 4.

WILL you permit a man, who esteems it one of the first honours of his life to have been admitted to a confidential intimacy with the late Alderman Sawbridge, to attempt giving the public a sketch of the life and character of a gentleman, who, for many years, made so conspicuous a figure both in private and public life, as to deserve somewhat more notice than the mere common-place accounts exhibited in the journals of a newspaper.

Mr. Sawbridge, early in life, succeeded, by the death of his father, to a very princely fortune. It may be fairly imagined, that he did not rashly, and without reflection, adopt those principles of liberty and independence, which marked his character through life; for, certain it is, as I have often heard his

brother declare, and with the liveliest gratitude of fraternal love, that, in order to secure to him that independence which he himself so highly esteemed, he made him a present of five thousand pounds, in addition to the fortune bequeathed him by their common parent. This was one of the first acts of Mr. Sawbridge's munificence, upon his taking possession of the family estate, and the magnificent seat of Olantigh, in the parish of Wye, in Kent. It was an earnest of a great and liberal mind, which gave his friends room to form the highest expectations that he would do credit to the ample fortune which he had inherited; they were not deceived, as all, who had the honour of Mr. Sawbridge's acquaintance, would readily subscribe to the assertion, that, as well in private as in public life, there never existed a man more truly generous both in sentiment and in practice.

Mr. Sawbridge, in November 1763, soon after his father's decease, intermarried with the only daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. with whom he had a large dowry; by this lady, whom he had the misfortune to lose within about two months after their nuptials, he had no issue. He afterwards married the second daughter of the opulent Alderman Sir William Stevenson. This gentleman had already served the high office of lord mayor of the city of London; and, being a widower, Miss Stevenson, his then unmarried daughter, in that true style of elegance which has constantly marked her character, did the honours of the table as lady mayoress.

By this lady, who is still living, Mr. Sawbridge had three sons and a daughter. The eldest son died some years since at Caen in Normandy; the second, who succeeds to the family estate, continues, highly to his honour, to serve as major in the East Kent regiment of Militia, of which his father was many years colonel; the youngest is at present at Westminster school.

Mrs. Sawbridge, and her truly amiable daughter, will have the candour not to impute it to courtly adulation in the writer of this account, that, in attempting to do justice to the transcendent merits of his friend, he renders them also the slight homage of his praise, for the tender care and assiduity with which they soothed the two last sad years of this valuable man's life, it having been the will of Providence, that he

he should be reduced for the last period of his existence here to a state of almost complete mental imbecillity.

In attempting to draw a faithful portrait of the late Alderman Sawbridge, in private and public life, it would be only difficult for his panegyrist to decide whether he was more truly eminent in the discharge of the social and domestic duties, or in the more animated scenes of public patriotism. As a husband, father, brother, friend, master of servants, he displayed the purest pattern of moral excellence.

In his neighbourhood in the country, where he resided during the summer months, his memory will be long held in the highest esteem and veneration; for he not only rendered himself respectable by the splendid hospitality of his mansion, but by his great utility to that part of the county in which he lived, by constantly acting in the commission of the peace, and rendering to all who came before him that equal and impartial justice, for which he was so highly celebrated after he succeeded to the municipal character of an Alderman of the city of London.

It has not been very usual for a country gentleman to accept the gown of an Alderman of London; in the case of Mr. Sawbridge, it was an event that took place in consequence of the politics of the times. His political career had commenced by gaining his election for the town and port of Hythe, against a strong aristocratical interest. It was during the period that he sat in parliament as a cinque-port baron, that the right of election in the person of Mr. Wilkes was violated in the county of Middlesex; a county, in which Mr. Sawbridge possessed considerable property. It was an usurpation of the people's rights, which our high-spirited baron, whose breast glowed with the purest flame of civil liberty, could ill brook and endure. He so manfully resisted this act of ministerial tyranny, both in and out of parliament, as to render himself highly popular with the citizens of London; and, in consequence, was chosen, together with the late Alderman Townshend, by the voluntary and unsolicited suffrages of the livery, sheriff of London. He soon afterwards became an alderman of Langbourn ward; and in due course of time, he was called to the dignity of lord mayor of London, an office

which Mr. Sawbridge filled with no less honour to himself than to the first city of the civilized world. Mr. Sawbridge was afterwards chosen one of the city members, and sat during three parliaments as a representative of the metropolis of the British empire. That he well and faithfully discharged the high important duty of an English senator is well known, and will ever be had in grateful memory by his fellow-citizens. During the whole course of the American war, he constantly and zealously opposed it; and he was duly sensible, that to the increasing influence of the crown we might justly impute our too frequent wars. He exerted himself, however inefficaciously, in the cause of parliamentary reform, as the most likely means to correct it. His political views were truly patriotic; and his speeches in parliament, if they possessed not all the brilliancy of a complete orator, displayed, which is perhaps better, in concise and nervous language, the sentiments of a just, unbiassed, and upright member of the commons-house of parliament. In effect, so truly independent was his spirit, that he disdained to accept, and pledged himself that he never would accept, any title, place, or pension, which government had to bestow. He loved his country, because it was a land of freedom; and, on all those great occasions in which Mr. Sawbridge thought the liberties of his country were interested, he took an active and spirited part. Happily for him, his faculties gave way previously to the present disastrous war; otherwise, it is most certain, that he would, with the same ardour, have opposed it, in all its stages, as he heretofore did the abominable American war. Heaven in its mercy decreed, that he should be a stranger to all its horrors; this valuable man having been, for the last two years of his sublunary existence, lost to his country, his family, his friends, and himself; his death, therefore, was a consummation devoutly to be wished. He died on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1795, at his town-residence in Gloucester place, Portman square, whence his remains were removed for interment to the parish church of Wye, in the county of Kent, wherein is the family burying-place. A numerous and respectable tenantry, together with very many faithful and affectionate domestics, weepingly followed the

hearse, to pay the last debt of their respect to their highly-esteemed landlord and master. And be it long, very long remembered, that, in honourable defiance of modern fashions, the funeral rites of Mr. Sawbridge were personally attended by his dearly-beloved brother and two sons; it being, in their estimation, the last proof of their respect to their highly-valued relative, to shed a tear over his grave. Their tears were upon this occasion, in the truest sense, tears of sympathy; for, the preacher, the Rev. Mr. Parsons, mingled his tears with those of the sorrowing multitude, who, in great numbers, attended the funeral, lamenting the loss of their friend and benefactor.

Mr. Sawbridge, when death gave him a happy transition from this world to another, was in the 63d year of his age.

CANTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Jan. 5.*

—“Hinc tanta respirationis ignerantia, et sancta quædam admiratio.”

MAYOW de Respiratione.

I HAVE shewn in a former Paper the extreme absurdity of Dr. Reddoes's application of the modern theory to medicine. It has been imagined that the great office of the lungs is to take inflammable air and charcoal from the blood, which is formed of *ascendant chyle*, that these phlogistic bodies are taken from the blood while it imbibes the acidifying principle. Now, it must appear rather singular, that two such bodies as inflammable air and charcoal, of which they suppose animals and vegetables to be principally formed, should be so noxious to the animal as to require the action of the air constantly to discharge them, otherwise death would ensue; for, I have proved, in my *Treatise on Air*, that no pure air is imbibed by the blood, because, if blood be exposed to the action of the air out of the lungs, all the pure air that disappears is turned to fixed air. The reason why part of the fixed air, that is formed in the lungs of the living animal, disappears, is owing, in part, to the motion of the lungs, which so agitates the air as to make the water which it deposits (upon the blood's attracting its fixed fire) imbibe part of the fixed air, and they are absorbed together into the blood. I have explained all this in my earliest publication, intitled, “*An experimental Enquiry into the first and*

general Principles of animal and vegetable Life,” &c. &c. published in 1781. That it is the fixed air, and not the pure air, that the water imbibes by the motion of the lungs in the act of respiration, may be seen by exposing a quantity of pure air and fixed air to a similar motion and moisture out of the body; for, the latter will be imbibed.

After this impregnation of the water with fixed air, they are taken into the system by the absorbent vessels.

The supporters of our novel opinions imagine the great function of respiration to be for the purpose of discharging inflammable air and charcoal, bodies which, according to their own doctrines, are so effete as to kill the animal if retained, notwithstanding they are also under the necessity of believing that they form the principal nutriment of animal food, and that the bodies taken into the stomach are principally formed of these substances. But a question naturally occurs here; How can they kill in five minutes if not regularly discharged?

My theory supposes that the red globules of the blood are the general stimulus to the animal system; that by their stimulating the vessels, and by the re-action of those vessels, the red globules are decomposed into animal heat, or actual fire. In this consists the principle of life, and not in the confined idea of Dr. Goodwin, that the red globules stimulate the heart only, or that death ensues from the heart wanting their stimulus—*Death arises from the whole system wanting the stimulus of the red globules.*

But I believe, Mr. Urban, that the most hardy of our modern theorists will not venture to dispute the following fact, that phlogistic bodies, such as spirits, are stimulant, and that acids are sedative. Then, supposing for a moment that oxygen gas, as it is called, were really what it is not, the acidifying principle, how comes it to be so very stimulant, that the want of it occasions death in five minutes?

I hope your chemical readers will agree with me, that nothing can be more rational than my system, that the vegetable acid in the animal blood,

* Since neither the vegetable, nor the phosphoric, nor any other acid, in its simple uncombined state, can be detected either in the blood or chyle, we conceive that by vegetable acid our ingenious correspondent

along with the vegetable lymph, &c. has a superior attraction for the fixed fire of the pure air than the ærial acid has, in consequence of which they rob the air of its fire, forming the red globules, but which fixed fire is set loose again by the vital motions forming animal heat.

That bodies lose their attraction for fixed fire by being ærialized is seen from nitrous air being immediately decomposed by the condensed nitrous acid which it was formed from. Our modern chemists agree with me, that respiration gives the living principle to the blood; but, according to them; this is done by the abstraction of inflammable air and charcoal from the blood, both of which, according to them, are highly stimulant, since they alledge, that the caustic volatile alkali, spirits, &c. are principally formed of those two bodies. And in return we are told, that the blood, after parting with this charcoal and this inflammable air, receives the æscient principle. In short, they run counter to every rational idea, and every principle which common sense had established, and which had been regularly received by our forefathers; for, by the admission of these doctrines, we are fairly brought at last to this conclusion, that ardent spirits are highly sedative, and acids, or the æscient principle, equally stimulant, since the blood, by parting with the former, and receiving the latter, becomes stimulating, or possessing the great stimulus to animal life; for, if these changes cease only for five minutes, death takes place. *Can anything be more monstrous or more absurd?* Indeed, Mr. Urban, their theory is so very extraordinary, that it does not leave us one old fact remaining, but directly asserts that *black is white*.

These monstrous hypotheses have been given to us by men who never reasoned beyond their laboratory, their gun-barrels, and their reports. Their opinions can only be compared to those in the last century on digestion—one, making the stomach a stew-pot; another, supposing it to secrete a menstruum similar to oil of vitriol; a third,

means the recent unanimalized chyle, which, though not properly entitled to the appellation of a vegetable acid, may certainly be considered as of an æscient quality till it has undergone the process of animalization through the lungs. It then attracts the fire of the atmosphere, and becomes completely animalized. EDIT.

imagining the stomach and its function to be similar to that of a mill grinding of corn.

But let us try if we can detect one single ray of reason in any other part of the modern hypotheses on respiration. The process of respiration is supposed to be directly similar to the burning of spirits of wine, or of the essential oils when in actual flame, since both these bodies in combustion act upon the air in the same manner as the lungs do in respiration, imparting to it, as they say, *inflammable air* and charcoal, and changing it into fixed air and water. But, Heaven protect us! if there be actual combustion in the lungs, what becomes of all the actual fire? The lungs are well known to possess no greater degree of actual heat than any other part of the system. Besides, the inflammable air and charcoal, which are *supposed* to be united to the pure air in the lungs, cannot act upon the air in the heat of 96° of Fahrenheit, that being animal heat; for, their action upon each other requires the immense heat of actual flame. But the action of the lungs upon the air is not at all mysterious; for, blood or animal flesh act in the same manner upon the air out of the body even in the lowest degrees of heat; and here we are certain that no heat is generated, because we can place a thermometer immediately upon those bodies. But, will our most celebrated experimentalists get the credulous world to believe, that there is a process going on in the lungs exactly the same as the burning of four tallow candles; for, it is a well known fact, that the lungs of a middling-sized man will destroy as much air in a given space of time as four candles in a state of combustion: nay, in fact, the lungs have a more active operation on pure air than the candles; for, they will act upon air in which candles have been extinguished. And, as we are told that, when pure air is injured either by the lungs or flame, water and fixed air are produced; and, in their production, an immense quantity of fire must be set loose from the air. In the burning of the candles we do evidently see an immense quantity of fire set loose; but in the lungs, during respiration, none. The blood goes to the right ventricle of the heart with the heat of 96°, and returns to the left, after having passed through the lungs, with 96°. R. HARRINGTON.

(To be continued.)

17. *Statistical Account of Scotland.*

Continued from p. 146.

THE parochial records, or records of the session, for the parish of Spott, in East Lothian, are extant as far back as Nov. 2, 1662. The following particulars are extracted from them with a view of explaining the general nature of these records, and as they tend to throw some light on the *antient* state of the country.

“1685. By order of council the minister interrogated the elders if within their bounds they knew of any disorderly baptisms or marriages, or any person guilty of frequenting house or field conventicles, or *resisting* of fugitives, since the last act of indemnity. Answer, None.

Aug. 1685. The kirk roof repaired by the sessions out of their own funds, the heritors being all in the West attending the king's host.

Aug. 9, 1685. Thanksgiving for victory over the rebels in the West, headed by Argyle.

Dec. 1688. Mr. Buchan, the minister, taken out of his bed by three fanatics, with swords and guns, led down to the church half naked, in his presence took away the church bible and keys, discharged him to officiate any longer in that parish as minister on his peril.

1689. The minister complained to the session of the collection for the poor failing, by reason of the people's *disbanning* the church. The session appointed him to represent the same to the presbytery.

The united presbyteries of Haddington and Dunbar meet at Spott, and ordained Mr. Brown minister, by virtue of a call given him by the said parish.

Nov. 1693. By act of council a thanksgiving for the preservation and safe return of the king from the dangers of the war into his own dominions.

Ditto. The session, considering that *some persons without necessity stay from church and go to change-houses or walk through the fields, appoint one of their number to go through the town every Sabbath after this to see that no persons absent themselves from public worship.*

1695. A general fast for the queen's death.

1698. The session, after a long examination of witnesser, refer the case of Marian Leslie, for *imprecations and suspected witchcraft*, to the presbytery, who

refer her for trial to the civil magistrate. Said Marian generally called the *Rig-woody witch*.

Oct. 1705. Many witches burned in the top of the Spott loan. The presbytery meet at Spott as a committee of censure on the minister, elders, heritors, schoolmaster, precentor, beadle, and heads of families. According to usual form they were all severally removed, tried, and approved. The minister particularly interrogated concerning the church, pulpit, bell, church-utensils, manse, offices, stipend, schoolmaster's salary. Every thing necessary immediately ordered by the heritors. Lord Alexander Hay, son of the Marquis of Tweedale, being for the first time present as proprietor of Spott.”

Our readers will make their own comments on these extracts.

The battle of Dunbar, more properly the battle of Down hill, was fought in Spott parish. Leslie had his camp on Spottleton hill, and was persuaded to quit it contrary to his own opinion, and was totally defeated by Cromwell, who was on the point of embarking at Dunbar for want of provisions. p. 455, 456.

P. 461. Mr. Bruce, one of the ministers of *Brechin*, says the round tower near the church “is said to bend like a willow in high winds, so as almost to touch the steeple;” which, to those who recollect the print of it in *Archæol.* vol. II. p. 83, and Mr. Pennant's *Scotland*, will appear a little extraordinary.

P. 482. The church of Dunbar was repaired 1779, and *floored with deal*; part of the long body was cut off by a partition as useless, the choir only remains unaltered. The *Mathurmes*, who had a house here, are called *Red triers*.

P. 483. It appears to be not unusual for heritors or owners of estates to keep back the reparation on it appropriated to pay the schoolmaster.

The account of *Glasgow*, p. 488—538, contains some curious particulars of its commerce, manufactures, and population; the latter in 1791 amounted to 61,945 souls.

The consumption of spirituous liquors, and of the people by the use of them, is pathetically lamented in many parts of this volume. For retailing them in the year 1792 the number of licences granted in Greenock only, exclusive of the village of Cartfiske, is 247. p. 577 n. Before they were introduced, ale was the only drink of the labouring people, and the

the tax on malt produced at the beginning of the century a fund to make the harbour of Greenock.

Vol. VI. contains the parishes of *Frasburgh, Rathen, Caerlawersock, Newbills, I. stis, Kincardine, Oniel, Middlebie, Foveran, Damplingtoun, Culter, Maryculter, Daviot, Balgubidder, New Cumnoc, Kirmicheal, Stair, Riccarton, Montgubitter, Tyrie, Dull, Humbie, Kinross, Ardebanth and Muckarn, Kilmur Easter, Kinneff, Leochel, Tarland, Kinnaird Kintail, Norib Knapdale, Kilchirnan and Dalavich, Crauford John, Edderachyitis, Wistoun and Roberttoun, Leith, Swinton and Simprin, Newtoun, Auchtermuchty, Ordiquhill, Little Lunfeld, Lumbanan, Glenisla, Alyth, Old Cumnock, Tarbat, Cranshaw, Sanguhar, Cumbernauld, New Machar, Kincardine, Liberton, Forfar, Haddington, Uphall, Aberlady, Lamington, Edinburgh 9 parishes, Cannongate, St. Cutberts, South and Norib Leith,*

P. 44—50. Mr. Willis of Leslie's observations on the state of the clergy, whose scanty incomes call aloud for relief, and on the means for maintaining the poor, deserve attention. The introduction of a poor's rate is universally deprecated throughout Scotland, where a better provision seems to be established. "Yet very many of the gentry of Scotland will give almost nothing, which may render a compulsory law at last necessary." Other ministers make no less complaints about the neglect of education and schoolmasters.

P. 53. The character of the people of Leslie and their manner of living deserve to be recorded. "There is not in Britain," says their minister, "a parish of the same extent, in which the people are more sober, honest, and industrious, among whom there have been fewer gross crimes committed, than that of Leslie. Their manner of living is greatly altered; a remarkable instance of which is that, for several years after 1760, the present incumbent got all his wheaten bread from Edinburgh, and afterwards from Dysart, roll only being baked at Leslie, whereas now there are three bakers in this town alone. Their clothing and furniture are also much better than formerly. In the church of Leslie no person is ever seen in rags. The young men wear coats of English cloth, fancy-vests, &c. and the young women painted and white cottons, silk cloaks and bonnets, &c. The dress of the maid-servants makes no inconsidera-

ble addition to the expences of a family in the article of washing. Their furniture also is much better. About 30 years ago, when the present incumbent was settled, there were six clocks in the parish, and now there is not a house in it where there is not either a clock or watch" (p. 53, 54).

P. 60. "Near the church of *Middlebie* are the vestiges of a Roman work, some account of which may be seen in Pennant's *Tour*, and several coins have been found here." Can this be *Burrens*, of which see Camden's *Brit.* III. 323?

P. 71. In *Damplington* parish, co. Ayr, an experiment was made to improve a large tract of useless morassy ground by covering it thick with *water gravel*, which had a wonderful and immediate effect; but the expence was so great that it was necessary to relinquish the scheme.

P. 127. The good character and industry of Mr. Joseph Cuming, of *Montgubitter* deserve to be perused. The distresses of scarcity, occasioned by deep and untimely snow and other causes, are feelingly described, p. 132—134, n.

P. 136. Tradition says that the corn in the field where the battle of Lendrum was fought has never been reaped without blood or strife among the reapers. "This circumstance, asserted by tradition, and confirmed by the evidence of two respectable men who have rented that farm for more than half a century past, may be easily accounted for by the trepidation or the furor, which, according to the respective constitutions of the reapers, is inspired by this awful scene."

P. 145. The minister of *Tyrie* complains that some of his parishioners, "encouraged by people about Glasgow, have emigrated to North America, where they have settled, and sent home money to their aged parents. By comparing in their letters their present with their former condition in this country, they have done much to excite others to follow their example. Such examples and some late publications may do much hurt unless seasonably prevented. America is represented to be a wholesome and pleasant country, where the people enjoy the rights of freemen, have a vote in the election of their legislators, pastors, and magistrates, a country provided by divine Providence to afford a comfortable habitation to those who are ill-used at home, where the land is good in its quality, and gratuitously bestowed, and the passage to it unexpensive and made in a few weeks

weeks. As migration is begun in this low-land country, something should be done to stop its progress, something more efficacious than giving premiums to pipers." Sir William Forbes is celebrated as a great friend to the people, and encourager of improvements, p. 145.

It is rather diverting to hear that the cutlery business, for which Kinross has been famous for a century past, has of late been much on the decline, *owing to the general use of Sheffield wares*. About 40 years ago this branch employed between 20 and 30, but the number is now reduced to four, p. 170.

P. 179. "In the walls of Archaian priory cemetery are two monuments in niches; each has a stone coffin, and one of them is ornamented with a *font*, and inscription in the *Runic* character. On two gravestones are effigies of priests in their pontifical robes, with inscriptions in the *same* character." The *font* is most probably a *chalice*, and the *Runic* a *black letter* inscription, such as is common on the tombstones of the 14th and 15th centuries.

P. 269. A character of the Highlanders.

P. 273. "In 1741 eighty able young volunteers offered their services to their country, and, headed by their minister, appeared at the cross of Inverary in less than 24 hours after he had received information from the duke of Argyll of his intention that he should repair thither without loss of time with as many of his parishioners as could conveniently be spared. If occasion still required, the inhabitants of this parish would with equal alacrity turn out to defend their gracious sovereign, and that happy constitution under which they enjoy such unrivalled blessings."

The *Casereim*, an instrument used for tillage instead of a plough, which would be useless in this rocky soil, is particularly described, p. 286. n.; and the leuds and murders so common formerly in *Edinburgh*, p. 292—297.

P. 319. "The better sort have a high veneration for the forms of religion, and are very strict in the exercises of devotion in their families, and in attendance upon public worship, of which there is no form but that of the Established Church in the parish of *Lob*. This uniformity of opinion as to doctrine and worship is not confined to this parish, but extends over all the country, which is an uncommon appearance in a free nation, and among Protestants, not owing

to any thing peculiar in the inhabitants of Surherland, but entirely to their local situation and external circumstances. However, though there be no open schisms to divide them in public worship, they have their lay-leaders, some of the boldest and most conceited speakers at fellowship meetings, whom they implicitly believe merely on account of their high pretensions and affected sanctity, by which they impose upon the people and frequently mislead them. Of late they have begun to keep fellowship meetings without the presence of a minister. To these meetings they convene at certain fixed periods from different parishes, propose questions in divinity, explain scripture, give a sanction to any doctrines or opinions that are considered as orthodox by the presiding saint. The evil consequences of these meetings on the heads and hearts of the people are begun to be clearly seen by the clergy, but they have not been able as yet to devise a method for suppressing them; if they are allowed to proceed, it is not easy to say in what they will terminate at last."

P. 332. "A stone figure of Alan Swinton, fifth baron of that family, lies in an arched open niche in the South wall, on the right hand of the pulpit, at Swinton, with this inscription, *Hic jacet Alanus Swintonus, miles, de eodem*. In his folded hands, which rest upon his breast, he grasps a round awkward stone, and above him are ill shaped figures of pigs and of a brood sow. No date can be discovered, but it is well known that he died about the year 1200. The stone he grasps in his hand is by immemorial tradition said to allude to a large clew of yarn, by the dextrous use of which in one hand, while he used his sword with the other, he dispatched a great wild boar in the field in Swinton hill, which from that event still retains the name of *Alan's Cairn*; so it would appear that this gentleman engaged in the same highly sports, the same dangerous exercises, and was ambitious of the original fame of his family, long before his time became great and conspicuous." We have no doubt but the round awkward stone is a heart in Sir Alan's hands; instances of which are not uncommon in England; and the sow and pigs are a mere allusion to the name of the place, and perhaps to his arms. Mr. Lister, of Auchtermur, p. 341, speaking of the *Relief church* there, observes, "The divisions in this parish

surely

surely are among the greatest judgements which can befall any place; they are a judgement temporally, as they take away the subsistence of families to support ministers, and thus often prevent the just claims of others being paid. They are a judgement spiritually, as they extinguish that spirit of love and charity, the distinguishing characteristics of our holy religion. At the same time the parish-minister lives on very good terms with their clergy, who seem to be well-disposed men, and he desires to love all who are lovers of truth, though they may differ in less matters. It is well for the ministers of the Established Church that their subsistence does not depend upon the caprice of the people, as the Relievers have lately turned off an inoffensive old man, who had preached to them upwards of 20 years, and who must have suffered in the evening of life had it not been compensated by the benevolence of a son.—“If Sir John Sinclair wishes that his patriotic exertions should be eventually crowned with success, and the condition of the country meliorated, he must devise some means of increasing the salaries of country schoolmasters, so that men of merit may be induced to take on themselves the education of youth” (p. 347).

P. 352. In *Ordiquhill* parish, co. Bamf, is a woman that has the perfect use of all her faculties, though she has not been above half an hour at once out of bed these 30 years. A disappointment in love is thought to have been the cause; for, about 33 years ago, upon her father's discouraging a young man's paying his addresses to her, she went to bed and has never left it since. The struggle, it seems, between love and filial affection ran so high as materially to affect her active powers.” Mr. William Goudal, a native of this parish, assisted Mr. Thomas Ruddiman in several of his productions; and, about 1759, published a volume, 8vo. in defence of Mary Queen of Scots.

The account of the parish of *Little Dunkeld*, by Mr. John Robertson, is very full and entertaining. p. 354—382.

At the manse at *Lumpkin* is a curious font-stone, two feet in diameter. p. 388.

P. 416. Of *Old Cumnock*, in Ayrshire, we are told, “At present the great body that make up the inhabitants of the parish may be said to enjoy freedom to work or to be idle; strangers in general to intemperance, their living is

chiefly supplied by the dairy, the manufacturers excepted, who, with a few others, may be said to be better acquainted with meat-diet and the use of beer, which it were to be wished could be substituted for the prevalent use of spirituous liquors. Education is little valued; and, next to the occupation peculiar to their several lines of life, their leading object is to converse and dispute about religious subjects and church government, concerning which there is considerable diversity of opinion among them. When time shall have softened down the keenness and pertinacity generated by this diversity of religious opinion, when it shall have rendered them tolerant and forbearing towards those they differ from, there will be wanting only a general spirit of industry to meliorate their condition, and to furnish them with the real and solid comforts of life.” (To be continued.)

13. *A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times. Book the First. Wrote under the Direction of the Lord God, and published by his sacred Command; it being the first Sign of Warning for the Benefit of all Nations. Containing, with other great and remarkable Things, not revealed to any other Person on Earth, the Restoration of the Hebrews to Jerusalem, by the Year of 1798, under their revealed Prince and Prophet.* London: printed in the Year of Christ 1794.

[The Second Part, printed in the same year, relates “particularly to the present Time, the present War, and the Prophecy now fulfilling; the sudden and perpetual Fall of the Turkish, German, and Russian Empires; a second Sign of Warning.” &c. &c.]

19. *Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews.* By Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M. P.

20. *A Word of Admonition to the Right Honourable William Pitt, in an Epistle to that Gentleman, occasioned by the Prophecies of Brothers, Fellows, &c. and the notable Exposition of the Scripture Prophecies by Brassey Halhed, M. P.*

WE have classed these three extraordinary publications together, as being, in our humble opinion, of the same class, the reveries of madmen and enthusiasts. The prophecies, as they are called, are the dreams of an officer in the British navy, whose scruples about oaths impelled him to quit his profession, and whose visionary impertinence has involved him in a series of difficulties which he is pleased to style persecution for the truth. He assumes the extraordinary

dinary character of the NEPHEW of God Almighty, and commissioned by him to predict the very near approaching destruction of London by earthquake and fire, and, in it, of the British Parliament, whom he supposes the *Armageddon* of the Revelations. But, as he has an exclusive privilege of intercession, he has given a list of those who will be so happy as to be included in it. Among those named by him were William Pulteney, William Pitt, Gilbert Elliot, Charles Grey, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Chatham, Maitland, now called Earl of Lauderdale; Henry Phipps, "for I remembered his brother to have done me an act of friendship;" John Dalrymple, John Griffin Griffin, Alderman PICKETT, "*because that, during his mayoralty, he opposed, by a public advertisement, the frequency of taking oaths; in doing so, he honoured that all-remembering God, who will, in due time, as publicly honour him;*" Wilberforce, Baskind, Sheridan, Philip Stephens, Charles Fox, John Luke a poor Quaker, Samuel Hood, the King and his Family, for they were to be gathered into London; Ponsonby, "for whom I conceived an esteem from observing in his countenance openness and honesty, and possessing, as I thought, a heart similar to my own, I was led to intreat for him: until last year, I could assign no other reason for mentioning that name than what I have given; but the true one is, that, as God had determined, not only to keep in London the people then in it, but likewise to allow great multitudes to be drawn to it from all parts of the country, he would be found among the number to be destroyed; for which, to prevent his death in such a place, the Lord God influenced me to regard him, that I might afterwards remember such a person, and be mindful of his safety. I am not in the least acquainted with the man I have mentioned, whom God was pleased to distinguish by so great a testimony of his regard. But, although I am not, and our names are different, *he is—as well as myself*, descended from DAVID KING OF ISRAEL. The Countess of Buckinghamshire, whom I am no more acquainted with than the stranger I mentioned before, is likewise descended from David King of Israel. The family she is married into are also of the Hebrews, and are descended from JOSEPH ONCE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT.

There are many families of the same origin as the three I have named, made known to me by Revelation; but I am forbid to mention any of them at present for public knowledge. After intreating for the persons I have set down, and pointing from my mind to numbers besides, whose names I did not know, I was, *to prepare me for the designation of God*, carried up to heaven in a vision, and saw, on my right side, at a small distance, a beautiful silver white bird, in the shape of a dove, but a little larger. It was the HOLY GHOST, and was the very same that descended on the head of my BLESSED SAVIOUR when he came up from being baptized in the river Jordan. He kept between me and Satan, who was then revealed, that I might witness it, and great power given him to visit the earth. The LORD GOD then spoke to me from the middle of a white shining cloud. After this I was in a vision, *having the Angel of God near me*, and saw Satan walking leisurely into London; his face had a smile, but under it his looks were sly, crafty, and deceitful. On the right side of his forehead were seven dark spots; he was dressed in white and scarlet robes. Again I was in a vision, and saw London a scene of confusion; it was effected on a sudden; all the people were armed, and appeared quite furious. I was carried through the city in the Spirit of God, to see all things that were designed should come to pass, and be informed how quick they could be accomplished. After this I was in a vision, and saw a large river run through London coloured with human blood. Exceedingly unhappy for all that I saw, and which I knew would soon be fulfilled; I prayed and entreated the Lord God to give me one more instance of his mighty regard, *by sparing London and the great multitude in it*. I said, I acknowledge, O Lord my God, the people do very wrong—but it is through compulsion and for want of knowing better. The Lord God was so highly displeased that I should, *after all his former kindness, strain his affection, and entreat him to annul his recorded judgements, as to stop me, and, in a voice of great sharpness and anger, say, They have my blessed Gospel, and will not bury it*. The angel that was appointed to give me instruction, forsook me in an instant on hearing this answer. I trembled for my life, and seemed to be another man; for, I was afraid of being destroyed with the city. It was three days after this, before the Lord

Lord God would be reconciled to hear my prayers, and speak to me with his former kindness. In ten days after the three, I was in a vision, and, being carried up to heaven, the Lord God spoke to me from the middle of a large white cloud, and said, in a strong, clear voice, 'ALL, ALE. I pardon London and all the people in it, for your sake; there is no other man on earth that could stand before me to ask for so great a thing.' *For ever, O Lord my God, I will praise and thank you for this great instance of your blessed regard; all nations will bear it; and may all nations honour you by their obedience! your great mercy is over them all, and by its goodness the world is now safe.* Had London been destroyed in the year 1792, the place where it stands would have formed a great bay or inlet of the channel: all the land between Windsor and the Downs would have been sunk, including a distance of 18 miles each side, but considerably more towards the sea-coast. It would be sunk to the depth of 70 fathoms, or 420 feet, that no traces of the city might be ever found, or even to much as looked for." (Book I. p. 43—46). We have seen, in article 14, the prophecy of Daniel, vii. 25, applied to the FRENCH. Our prophet refers it to the King of PRUSSIA (II. 32). "The beginning of this verse means the KING of PRUSSIA speaking in *blasphemy* against God, threatening, in great words, as if he possessed the whole power of heaven, to conquer and destroy with his army all cities that do not open to him, and all men that oppose his designs. This was exactly fulfilled by the HORN when he entered France in 1792: the proclamations which he issued at that time are full of *blasphemy* against God, presumption for his great army, and violent threats, to destroy cities, and cut innocent men in pieces. 'Change times and laws,' the meaning of which is, that what God decreed, he has law, and his prophecy contains it: an opposition by the King of PRUSSIA to what God has decreed shall come to pass, is endeavouring, by force of arms, to stop the course of the prophecy, and change the decreed time for it to be fulfilled. The King of PRUSSIA, by threatening, with the great strength of his army, to build up what God, to fulfil this prophecy, has thrown down; to restore that MONARCHY in France which God, to fulfil his recorded judgement in this prophecy, has removed

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for ever, is the meaning of 'and he will think to change times and laws.' 'And they will be given into his hand, for a time and times, and the dividing of time.' The meaning of which is, that the KING of PRUSSIA, although acting in opposition to the will of God (for, every man that reads the Scripture, and believes it to be the Book of Truth possesses, from that moment, a knowledge of good and evil, of right and wrong, of what is merciful and what is cruel, of what is pleasing to God and what is offensive), is permitted to wage a war of injustice against the righteous for three years and a half; during which time, according to the prophecy, he would conquer and destroy great multitudes of them. But my prayers prevailed with God, even against his own recorded judgement by Daniel; for, I beseeched him to oppose the unjust designs of the King of Prussia before he invaded France, after he had to suspend the prophecy, and, for my sake, to turn him back. The Lord God spoke to me in a vision at night, and said, 'He shall go out of France with shame and confusion.' This promise was fulfilled in the year 1792, for, soon after the Prussian army entered France, God led it into such difficult places as to endanger its safety. He also sent the visitation of a wasting sickness that forced it to go away ashamed and highly disappointed. Although the other parts of the prophecy must necessarily be fulfilled, to accomplish the purposes of God, and the destruction of the Prussian monarchy, the King cannot conquer as the judgement intended, but he is permitted to oppose, sometimes defeated with shame, and sometimes encouraged by deceitful success; until his armies become weak, and the BEAR becomes strong, until the proper time arrives for HIM likewise to fall." p. 33. "As I know, in the beginning of 1792, that the KING of ENGLAND would enter into this war, and, by doing so, fall under the same judgement from God as the other MONARCHS shewn in the vision, unless I could, by a just explanation of the prophecies, persuade him to remain at peace, he will, I trust, with the QUEEN and Minister of State, do me the justice hereafter to acknowledge that the danger was fully communicated, and that I did not cease in my endeavours to prevent him from joining in the confederacy against France, not only for a long time before

before he intended it, but also after he had—even till the designs of Government were ready to be executed by open preparations for hostility. If this war was like any which has preceded it, a prince might, as usual, sit down at his leisure, and calculate from his success how long to carry it on, or by his defeats how soon he must leave it off: but the death of Louis the XVIth, and the Revolution in France, having proceeded from the RECORDED JUDGEMENT OF GOD, the two things which have occasioned it, and which have rendered it so entirely different that its consequences are already determined, will be the same to the monarchs engaged in it as happens to a man unexpectedly caught in a large trap on forbidden ground—the pains of death convince him of transgression before his eyes could warn him of the danger. I know the Judgements of God; by them I am directed: by Revelation and through his Holy Spirit I write. To fulfill them, the seventh chapter of Daniel, and such parts of the Revelation as mean the present time and the same things, the war now carrying on will involve all the nations engaged in it in great distress, and nearly all the princes of Europe in death. As I knew all this a considerable time before the war, I set my heart and my mind to intercede with God, although it was against his recorded judgements, to save the KING and spare the country I live in. I succeeded with God, and obtained an offer of mercy, but could not wish man to believe and accept it. I wish well to the KING and QUEEN, and likewise their FAMILY: to know all that I have related, and more than I am permitted to tell; to know the unavoidable death of him, and afterwards the certain destruction of an amiable woman and her children, would, I thought, be a crime to trespass for ever the feelings of my heart, if I did not implore, when I knew the great kindness that God had for me, and endeavour, by all the means in my power, to prevent it." pp. 35, 36.

As the prophet fell under the lash of human laws, and was confined in Newgate, he has it in command from the Lord God to procure rewards to Isabella Wake and Capt. Hanchett, who relieved him there; and to inform the latter, that, "though his name is Hanchett, there is John Pitt Earl of Chatham, Sir Gilbert Elliot, and Charles Grey, you as well as them, the whole as well as myself, of the Hebrews, branches of my

own family, and are descended from David King of Israel. All this has been told me by Revelation from the Lord God in visions of the night." p. 47.—

"When I was writing of these things to the Earl of Chatham, on my knees I made a solemn vow to the Almighty God, declaring, that, if he would be pleased to enable me, I would most surely procure an indemnification for the poor man that lost his ship. Since that time, the Lord God has told me, by revelation at night, that he would most truly enable me; for, if I liked, I should be president of the council, and chancellor of the exchequer; I should have any thing that I required. Immediately after this, I heard another voice from heaven say, the Lord have mercy on them if they had not you for their friend and counsellor; for, England is the Spiritual Egypt mentioned in the 11th chapter of the Revelations of St. John." p. 51.—

"Hear, therefore, all nations, and be warned by it, what the Lord God has told me by Revelation, and now commands me to write, that the injuries I received, because done for obeying his word in the blessed Gospel, the remembrance of them should never be blotted out from the throne of heaven. Moreover, he said likewise, that he would shake the English Admiralty as a man would violently break in a basket, until he loosed the foundations of the earth, and shook the place in pieces." p. 52.—

"The Lord God commands me to say to William Bryan, that you are of the Hebrews, and of the tribe of Judah; and that you John Wright are appointed and will be commanded by him to testify publicly to the world who I now am, and what my future designation is." p. 83.—

"The Lord God commands me to remind all people of the loud thunder that was on the 7th of August last [1794], and to say, it was a threat from him to destroy London, sooner than suffer me to be hurt: take it for a warning, and beware of the dreadful consequences that will most certainly ensue, if a similar injury is intended against me: for, if you, the English Government, is determined to molest me, the Lord God is also determined to oppose you; and will visit with death on his enemies, and with destruction on their capital. For, the English Government, *both what is called—Civil and Ecclesiastical*, in its present form will, by the fierce anger and determined judgement of the Lord God, be removed—annihilated—and utterly

terly destroyed, before the expiration of ten months from this day." p. 91. This date was printed 11 April, 1794; altered with a pen to Oct. 26, 1794; and the acquittal of the prisoners to be tried for high treason at the Old Bailey is predicted with confidence. Lastly, *Peter Woulfe, one of the Avignon Society*, is promised the restoration of all his property confiscated in France; and that of every other peaceable individual by Spain, England, Prussia, Germany, Holland, and all the other nations of Europe.—"The very loud and unusual kind of thunder heard in the beginning of January, 1791, was the voice of the Angel mentioned in the 18th chapter of the Revelation, proclaiming the judgement of God and the fall of Babylon the great. It was the loudest that ever was heard since man was created, and shook the whole earth every time the Angel spoke; it roared through the streets, and made a noise over London like the falling of mountains of stones. Many buildings were damaged at the time of this thunder, and many persons were frightened by it; the great flashes of lightning proceeded also from the Angel, and was, according to the first verse, reflected from the brightness of his glory." I. 41. This is described Jan. 21, at Liverpool, in our vol. LXI. p. 82. That on the evening of Aug. 3, 1793, was the voice of the Angel standing in the sun, Rev. xix. See an account of it at Ipswich, Aug. 7, LXIII. 761.

So much for the author's own intrinsic marks, which we have been thus long in extracting that the publick may judge of his credentials and commission. Whether he is a volunteer, or the dupe of superior intellects, let us try by the account given of him by Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M. P.

The prophet having commanded him, in the name of the Lord God, to publish and declare to the world, in writing, without the least fear of any hu-

man, of his credulity, and suppressed his pamphlet. Certain it is, that what we are now reviewing is called the *second edition*. After a discussion of the question of war and peace, on which Mr. H. was prevented from delivering his sentiments in the House of Commons, he proceeds to characterize the prophet for his plainness, simplicity, want of grammatical knowledge, harmony of arrangement, and elegance of diction; and, having assured us, that he himself had explained all the Hindu allegorical writings, he sets up for an explainer of all the prophecies of the Old Testament, in which he perfectly concurs with the new prophet; declares that the prophecies of Daniel can absolutely apply to nothing but the present state of Europe; and affirms, from his own discoveries, that the prophet Daniel positively and particularly denounces annihilation to the British navy in the present war; and, as a proof of this proposition, in the course of his essay he is content to rest his whole pretensions to penetration, p. 13. Mr. H. asserts, that, without the assistance of Mr. B. who, when he called on him, only referred him to the Scriptures, he has found the fate of Europe in Daniel and Esdras, which last he admits into his canon of Scripture; but, as it is not in our canon of the sacred books, we pass his construction of the prophecy contained in it, and proceed to hear how he concurs with the modern prophet in pronouncing London to be Babylon—because it trades in slaves, and souls of men are sold there. Would one not be astonished, after this, to hear that Mr. H. had sold his soul among the rest—to the treasury bench—for nothing? or rather, waiting, with his soul in his hand, for a good offer? But, though he sold his soul, he could never sell his tongue—and, more unfortunately for him, he never has been lucky enough to catch the Speaker's eye to get a single opportunity of using it. But London is also "Sodom in Egypt, where our Lord was crucified;" i. e. where the blessed sacra-

ment was administered, and convinced that he is his prophet; which testimony he is to send copies of to the King of England, his Queen and family, all the members of both houses of parliament, the judges, and all the foreign ambassadors, the lord mayor and all the aldermen of London; this, we are told by some, was done; by others, that the writer was ashamed

to do so, and the wicked Church of England, come in for their share all together. In proof that Mr. B. is to be the re-conductor of the Jews, Mr. H. observes, that Moses was born in Egypt, and ascended from an ark of bull-runes: this second Moses was born in some spiritual Egypt, i. e. London, and rose from a ship, having been bred to the navy.

To the objection taken from the assumed title of *Nephew of God Almighty*, Mr. H. answers, "I sincerely hope there is no man in this country who will openly deny that Jesus Christ is God Almighty; if there be, I speak not to him. I am sure no member of the Established Trinitarian Church can safely say otherwise. Now, if Jesus Christ had brothers and sisters, as is expressly proved from the Gospel, the son of one of them must necessarily have been his nephew. Extend the line of filiation as far as we please, through 50, 100, or 2000 descents, the last is still a nephew, lineally descended from the first, in the same manner as every Jew, to this day, is a son of Abraham, and as we are all of us, beyond all doubt, the sons of Adam. Next, Mr. B. says, he was, in a vision, taken up to heaven, where he saw the Holy Ghost, under the figure of a silver-coloured dove. As a spirit, truly, the Holy Ghost may have no shape; but that he actually appeared *as a dove* when Jesus Christ was baptized by John in Jordan, I presume no believer in the Gospel will think fit to contest with me." Again, Mr. B. saw Satan entering London in *an human shape*. Why, what shape should he be in? Perhaps, indeed, if he had represented him with saucer eyes, cloven hoofs, and a tail a fathom and a half long, all the old women of both sexes in this great city would have been mightily tempted to believe him. But, after all, what other shape can we more consistently suppose him to have worn in his triumphal entry into a city inhabited by men? I am only sorry that, described as he is, in robes of white and scarlet, he must have been hardly distinguished from any of the peers of Great Britain, whom I have seen in the same dress come into, and go out of, Westminster-hall, at the diabolical impeachment." p. 37. From such arguments as these, and others of the same complexion, one would almost be tempted to suspect Mr. H. joined the impostor to laugh at him. But, if this be the case, how comes Mr. H. to sit in a room in the same house, whither so many resorted to see and consult the prophet, and to be ready to be seen himself—if enquired after? We cannot lose sight of the aim of the writer of "The Word of Admonition to Mr. Pitt," who affects a serious alarm at the progress of the doctrines of the impostor, when he

says, "Already a vast portion of the physical strength of this country believe him to be another Messiah," p. 10; and "his prophecies daily acquiring the sanctity and authority of holy writ," p. 15,—for the purpose of bringing in Mr. Fox to save the state from a religious imposture, when he avers, in the outset of his book, that he would not undertake the guide, the helm of government, in the present situation of affairs. We cannot help thinking, respecting Mr. B. that there is no third probability, but that he is either an impostor or a madman. With all our respect for Mr. H's Hindu knowledge, we fear he has bewildered himself too much in Eastern mysteries to decide the question.

Before this review of the prophet, his partizan and-opposer, meets the public eye, it will be known that the first has been arrested by the proper authority, and, by the proper judges, adjudged a lunatic; the second, bound by proper securities not to disturb the public tranquillity; and, as to the third, the publications, in answer to these prophetic pretensions, have multiplied faster than we can find time or room to review them; but the whole business is already fallen into neglect and contempt.

21. *Wonderful Prophecies; being a Dissertation on the Existence, Nature, and Extent, of the Prophetic Powers in the Human Mind. with unquestionable Examples of several eminent Prophecies of what is now attending, as it soon is to be fulfilled, upon the great Theatre of Europe, particularly those, worthy of Notice, by Richard Bion, and a remarkable Prophecy of Dr. Smollett, just before his Death; also others, never before made public, by Daniel Defoe, James Lambert, Martha Fy, and Hannah Green. To which are added, selected from the most ancient Authorities, those of Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. John Harvey, Michael Nostradamus, William Lilly, Anna Trapnel, Mr. Love, John Tillinghast, Peter Janieu, Seth Darwin, Robert Nixon, Robert Fleming, Dr. Priestley, John Lucy, John Maximilian Dent, Rev. Mr. John Wilson, Bp. Newton, Baron Swedenborg, Dr. Hoadey, Hannibal, King James V. Alexander the Great, Thomas Wotton, Abbe Raynal, Quakers of York, Thomas a Becket, Dr. Sibth, Barclay, Dr. Gideon, Harvey, Bradwardine, Augustus the Roman Emperor, Cæsar, Sir Christopher Wren.*

THE human mind must be busied about something, and, on some occasions, the more absurdly it is employed, the more profitably. No man, without hope of gain, would amass together such a jumble of incoherent conceits, in all

* Yet commentators are divided whether

as refers to the mode of descent or the form of Spirit.

ages of the world, some relating to the public, some to private matters, some prophesying future, some past events; most of them without authentication. The prophetic powers of the human mind are *admirably* illustrated by the reveries of madmen in Baron Swendborg, or ideots in Martha Ery, of Cavendish in Suffolk, 1764, extracted from the MS. of Francis Esq. of Cambridgeshire, and Hannah Green, commonly called Long Boh, now living near Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1785, obligingly communicated by Dr. of Sheffield. The great view with which all these, however, are adduced is, to establish the veracity of RICHARD BROTHERS. If any serious confutation were requisite of Mr. B. or Mr. H. it may be found in

22. *Sound Argument, dictated by Common Sense, in answer to Nathan'el Brasley Hallied's Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and his pretended Mission to recall the Jews.* By George Horne;

who paid the pretended prophet a visit, in order to detect the fallacy of his disordered imagination. He has very properly tried him by his own test, the Scripture, and by that test has fairly convicted him; and, as to his friend Mr. H, he is convicted of not believing the Scriptures and yet receiving the other's testimony. "It is unnecessary to add any farther remarks upon the fallacy and folly of Brothers's prediction. He may see whatever visions his fancy presents, and think what he likes; but the wise put no faith in *dreams*, and they who talk thereof, as Shakspeare remarks, 'talk of nothing.' God hath already revealed his will; and it is impious to suppose that, *after his Son*, he would send such an humble prophet as—Brothers," without a single miracle to support his mission—though he has cut a wand, like Moses, to be ready in due time to work, like Moses, some miracle with it.

Brothers is, however, apprehended by proper authority, and must await the decision of the law or the physician.

23. *The Prophecies of the Times; a Satire.* By Malachi Moses, Esq.

THIS is a humorous anodote to the folly on which the preceding articles have been employed; a good burlesque on the restoration of the Jews; a proper reply to *Naiban Ben Al Ed*; and a good caution to our countrymen to mind their own business.

"Then be content—'tis wisdom to excel,
If Virtue venerates the living well;
True to our country—Honour points the way,
And the bright morning opens a brighter day,
Bound by our seagirt isle, our pride, our fame,
Shall still exalt a Briton's sacred name;
Proud of our *Three Estates*, we'll hold them fast,
Live with our King—or fall with him at last."

24. *A general and connected View of the Prophecies relating to the Times of the Gentiles, delivered by our Blessed Saviour, the Prophet Daniel, and the Apostles Paul and John; with a brief Account of their Accomplishment to the present Age, supported by the most unexceptionable Testimony of History.* By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury. Printed at ECHAM, 1795.

MR. W. very judiciously makes the account given by Mr. Gibbon of the various translations under the lower and Constantinopolitan empire; the establishment of Mahometism, and the progress of the Turkish and Papal powers, elucidate the Scripture prophecies.

25. *An Appeal to the People of England, on the Subject of the French Revolution, after a Three Years Experience of its Effects, with a particular Address to the Orthodox Dissenters, and to the Clergy of the Establishment.* Printed in December, 1794.

A very pertinent review of the present state of France, compared with the happier state of England; a vindication of the toleration allowed to all who differ from the Established Church; and a proper appeal to the sincerity of the ministers of that church.

26. *A Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence.* By George Dyer, B. A.

IN this publication we find the following striking picture of the poverty and distresses of Men of Letters:

"However we define Genius, it is certain that men who possess it are not always the most successful in their pursuits. Whether it be that a delicacy of taste may sometimes produce a fastidiousness unfavourable to industry; or, that an ungovernable imagination is apt to throw off the restraints of judgement, and to start aside from the directions of prudence; or whether men of letters, through their ignorance of the world, are often made subservient to the views of others, and pay too dearly the price of their indiscretion: for authors and booksellers are frequently like those voracious creatures that devour their own species, each following a profession in which the fair trader is not always the most successful man.

"How-

"However, to do the world justice, it should be acknowledged that honest men are frequently led into mistakes; and, if a poor author is now and then starved to death, they at least should be acquitted of cruelty. When a writer has published a book, he is supposed to have procured a maintenance. Men imagine that his profits keep pace with his reputation; and who would conceive that praise has been his only reward?"

"The more learned a work, the less likely it is to meet with a general reception, and, consequently, the less likely to be profitable. One of the most valuable works on British antiquities is *Spelman's Glossary*, in folio. The whole performance was offered to the king's printer for five pounds, to be received in books; this small price, however, was refused. Spelman, therefore, printed the first part at his own expence; and most of the books remained on his hands till taken off by two booksellers*.

"The learned Edmund Castoll passed great part of his life, broke a fine constitution, and spent twelve thousand pounds, in compiling a *Lexicon*†. After the ruin of his health, and the consumption of his property, this celebrated book was, at length, published, and the books remained on his hands untold.

"There might be shewn instances in which a respectable list of subscribers standing at the head of a publication has been a most unfortunate circumstance for an author. Many readers begin immediately to calculate pounds, shillings, and pence, and suppose, at random, that the writers' pockets must be lined with bank notes. They are not aware that, during the long period of preparing a work, and of bringing it through the press, a man cannot live on the air; they forget also that printers and booksellers follow a profession as well as other men, and that they rarely work out of pure charity.

Will it be prudent in an author to throw himself among a host of critics? An author runs no danger, but such as he ought to encounter, among real scholars, among critics who possess the powers of discrimination and the principles of justice. The real critic, if an honest man, will not mislead the public taste; but he cannot be wantonly unjust. The critics, whom there is just cause to dread, are such whom the public ought to despise; those who enter not into the merits of a publication, who examine its character by their own prejudices; who, whatever side of a question they adopt, either in politics, theology, or interest, decide on the merit of every work in reference to their own creed or their own profit. It is

not here asserted that any journal is so conducted, but only that such a journal would do great injury to individuals; and whether the writer should take the side of high church, of low church, or of no church, would be of inconsiderable account.

"But, if a man of letters can obtain a patron, he may defy the critic. True. But a patron is not always so easily found as fought after. And it very often happens that a writer can obtain no patron till he can either do tolerably well without one; or till disappointments and penury may have almost harassed him out of the world. An able leader in the field of letters may be flattered and overpowered with distinctions; whilst the pioneer of literature is frequently left to perish amidst the rubbish which he was doomed to remove.

"The notice of a great man, it is true, may prove beneficial; but such notice may eventually prove the most unfortunate circumstance in a man's life. The great are sometimes apt to make men of talents their tools, and to expect illiberal compliances at which a delicate genius may recoil, or an upright conscience revolt; a vague belief of the importance of such friendships may lead to mistaken notions, prejudicial to the author; and, while the world may suppose he has obtained a *Mæcenas*, he may be fortunate to have escaped a *Nero*.

"What has been said on this subject may be thought the mere conjectures of one little conversant in the world. Let them pass for mere conjectures; but that authors, even of the first character, are liable to great distresses, whatever the cause be, may be seen by a table of FACTS. It is ready made to my hands, and transcribed from the *Curiosities of Literature*." (To be continued.)

27. *Mr. Well's annual Charity Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Reading, Berks, on St. Thomas's Day, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1794. To which is added an Account of the Reading Girls' Charity School, with a List of the principal Benefactions and present annual Subscriptions, &c. by Charles Sturges, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and Treasurer of the School.*

MR. Sturges, in this discourse, and in the account subjoined, furnishes some strong and pertinent reflexions on charity, and opens a very useful plan of an institution for the education of girls for the humble offices of life. A nursery for training up indigent children in habits of religion, and for qualifying them to become good servants when regulated upon the principles here enforced and explained, cannot but be useful in proportion as it is encouraged. We heartily offer to Mr. Sturges the praise to which he is justly entitled, and think that

* See *Bibliotheca Legum*.

† *Lexicon Heptaglotton*. See an account of him vol. XLIX. p. 557, and his epitaph p. 66.

that his discourse merits great attention for the excellent principles which it commends, in neat and impressive language, and that the institution which he describes may be imitated with considerable advantage in many other parts of the kingdom.

28. *Tales of Instruction and Amusement; written for the Use of Young Persons.* By Miss Mitchell.

"The authoress of the following pages, new to publication, and conscious how much more she has to dread from censure than to hope from applause, steps fearfully forward as a candidate for public favour. She approaches the altar of criticism with but little reason to believe she shall be favourably received; yet, though she cannot help soliciting some indulgence for this her first and feeble effort, she seeks not to avoid but to soften censure; as she is convinced that what wounds her pride may also correct her judgement; and that those faults which the wife and candid point out, it is the part of the judicious to obliterate or amend.

These "Tales" are well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended, the instruction and the amusement of youth. Not inclined to "wound the pride" of the ingenious writer, and not perceiving any faults but such as her own good sense will naturally point out to her on a re-perusal, we recommend them to the attention of our young friends.

29. *Medical Facts and Observations.* Vol. III.

ARTICLE I. *Cases of the Ictheria Renalis in Children.* By Robert Willan, M. D. F. R. S. Physician to the Public Dispensary in London.

These cases appear to be of importance to the medical reader, as they seem to establish real ictericia as a symptom of mesentine inflammation, not mentioned by any preceding writer.

II. *A Case of Pemphigus.* By T. M. Winterbottom, M. D. Physician to the Settlement at Sierra Leone.

This case, which seems to have been a well-marked instance of Pemphigus, occurred during a voyage to Archangel, in 1790; and, what is curious, the patient had a return of the same complaint upon a second voyage to Archangel in 1791.

III. *Case of Injury of the Brain with-out a Fracture, relieved by Application of the Trephine.* By Mr. John Andrews, Surgeon, in London.

IV. *Case of a Cyst containing Hydatids, extracted from the right anterior Ventricle of the Brain of a Cow.* Communicated in

a Letter to Dr. Simmonds, by Mr. William Moorcroft, Veterinarian Surgeon in London.

The Hydatid which is the subject of this paper is the animal *Hydatid*. Mr. Moorcroft defines it to be "a vesicular worm, or organized body, which enjoys life distinctly from that of the animal in which it is evolved, and which contains, or is contained, in a certain quantity of fluid." Of this worm, he observes, there are many species, which have been named in allusion to their mode of life, form, &c. *salutary, social, teniaform, pisiform, acerriform, &c.* Of domestic animals sheep are said to be most incident to collections of this sort; next to them in cows, and they have been met with in dogs; but Mr. M. is not acquainted, either from experience or books, with the occurrence of a similar complaint in horses.

"The circumstances," observes our author, "of an animal having such a collection within the head, frequently turning in a circular direction, appears to have been considered as the characteristic unequivocal symptom; and accordingly we find the disease, produced by the collection, called in some parts of this country the *gid*, in others *turn*; in France, *tournoiement*, or *vertige*; in Italy, *storno* or *male vertiginoso*. But, as I am not yet in possession of a sufficient number of facts to enable me to give a satisfactory account of this disease, I shall confine myself to the relation of the case of a cow, in which I lately met with it.

"Being at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, in the beginning of September, 1791, I was desired to see a cow, whose disease had baffled the endeavours of every one who had attempted to relieve her. She was a two-year-old heifer, of the long-horned or Lancashire breed, and had been always, until attacked by the present complaint, in apparently good health and tolerable condition. On the first of May, 1791, she was put to graze in a score at some distance from the residence of the proprietor, which prevented his seeing her for six weeks, when he found her much worse in condition, and continually rambling about the field, without appearing disposed to eat. That she might be under his immediate care, he had her removed to a little close near his own house, and made use of the different means pointed out by those he consulted. Here she remained till I saw her, without having been apparently benefited in the least degree by what had been done for her.

I found the motions of her limbs in walking unusually slow, languid, and unsteady; her belly tucked up, her flank hollow, and, in short, her whole appearance announcing a state of considerable emaciation and debility.

lity; yet, notwithstanding, she appeared to have a desire for food; her pulse was rather weak, but regular; her respiration natural, and the common evacuations were such as occur in a healthy state, except that the quantity was rather diminished.

"It was observed that she always carried her head very near the ground, and was continually engaged either in walking near the hedges, or turning in a circular direction. On attending more closely to this circumstance, I remarked that, when driven to the right hand, she constantly formed a circle of about three yards in diameter; and that, on the contrary, when tempted to go to the left, she kept at a little distance from, and followed the line of, the hedges and ditches, and occasionally thrust her head, and particularly the right side of it, against projecting boughs and tall tufts of grass.

"She had been so long accustomed to ramble in a slow, but almost continual, walk, in the way just mentioned, that the field exhibited some unusual appearances; in the middle the grass was trodden perfectly flat, in nearly equally-sized circular paths of about 13 inches in breadth, and of the diameter before mentioned; whilst, on the contrary, on the sides there was only one path at about a yard from the fence, which followed exactly its different directions, and observed generally the same breadth and distance.

"The head of the animal was constantly held obliquely downwards, so that the left horn was considerably more elevated than the right. On examining the head in general, I was not sensible of the slightest morbid alteration either in feel or figure, but remarked that the right nostril appeared to yield a larger quantity of mucus, and the lining membrane to be somewhat redder than that of the left. The eyes were heavy, from the eye-lids being more closed than is usual, but I was not aware at this time of any diseased appearance in either of the pupils. The intervals from rambling, which were but of short duration, were employed in eating rather greedily.

"On taking these different circumstances into consideration, I was induced to believe that the presence of one or more of the larvæ of the æsthus in one or more of the nasal cavities might be the cause of these symptoms, and in consequence of this idea removed a circular piece of bone from the upper part of the nasal, and another from the most depending part of the right maxillary sinus. The perfectly sound state of the membrane of these cavities convinced me of my error; and after being fully satisfied that the inflammation with which I was struck was only confined to a very small, and that the lower, portion, and probably laced by some external cause, I brought flaps of skin into contact, and quieted animal. This operation did not produce

the smallest change in the symptoms; union of the divided tegument took place, and I lost sight of the animal till the latter end of the month, when the proprietor informed me that other assistance had been had recourse to, but without advantage, and that, unless I advised the trial of some farther means, he would have her killed, that I might have an opportunity of being satisfied by dissection as to the cause of the complaint. Unwilling to have this done without reviewing the symptoms, I re-examined the head with the greatest accuracy, and found the pupil of the right eye more dilated than that of the left, though the latter was larger than it ought to have been; and the former was not destitute of irritability, yet the latter enjoyed a greater latitude of motion.

"From the addition of this to the former symptoms, I began to imagine that there might be an hydatid either upon the surface or within the substance of the brain; and was inclined to believe that, if such was the case, there was a greater probability of detecting it by perforating that part of the skull which corresponded with the right hemisphere than elsewhere.

"The owner of the cow having consented to whatever experiment or operation I might propose, I had her calt, and secured by means of fetters, and made a crucial incision through the skin upon the right frontal bone, on a level with the superior part of the orbit, and very near the longitudinal suture. After detaching the pericranium, I applied a trephine of nearly an inch diameter, and, having removed two circular pieces of bone, I cut off the intercircular angles, so as to reduce the whole to a longitudinal oval opening of somewhat more than two inches in length and one in breadth. Not meeting with any thing extraordinary upon the surface of the dura mater, I placed the scalpel upon it, in order to make an opening in it parallel with that of the bone, and was not a little surprised to find it ossified; I, however, cut out a piece of it corresponding with the opening in the bone.

"The vessels of the pia mater appeared almost obliterated, or nearly colourless, from their containing an unusually small quantity of blood, and the exposed surface of the brain presented two considerable eminences separated by a furrow, in which was a colourless vein, which acted as a band, but yet not sufficiently so as to prevent these eminences pressing rudely against the edges of the bone.

"On pressing my finger on the brain, I received the sensation of fluid resistance

tion in the upper and middle part of the denuded portion. The cortical part cut as if much upon the stretch, and was thinner and harder than usual; on dividing the vein just mentioned, the lower part began to tear before the knife, and, when the whole incision

sion was effected, the pressure from within became so considerable as to render the farther use of the cutting edge of the knife entirely unnecessary. By cautiously separating the divided edges with the handle of the instrument, I was struck with the appearance of a cyst, part of which protruded itself immediately, with considerable force, through the bony opening, to the size of a hen's egg, when it burst, and gave issue to about three or four ounces of a thin colourless fluid. By laying hold of the torn edges, and drawing them gently from one side to the other, I detached the cyst from its connexions without the least degree of laceration, except what was before produced by the escape of the contents.

"On looking into the brain, after the removal of the cyst, I was only aware of a large cavity, the surface of which was perfectly smooth and white, not containing any more hydatids, nor the smallest quantity of water. From the presence of the plexus choroides, which lay at the bottom, though much paler coloured and smaller than usual, I concluded that this cavity was an enlargement of the right anterior ventricle, effected, in all probability, by the gradual extension of the contained cyst. I covered the opening with a piece of muslin, dried the flaps of the skin well, replaced and covered them with a piece of linen, and secured the whole with an adhesive plaster.

"On removing the fetters the animal rose without difficulty, and walked to her shed without appearing in the least disposed to turn or ramble.

"That evening, about eight hours after the operation, she ate a small quantity of hay, and the next morning did not exhibit the smallest symptom of derangement."

Mr. M. not having been able to attend the animal after the operation, the care of her was confided to other hands; and he afterwards learned, that she died sixteen days after the operation. The account given him was, "that she was very well for the first five days, when she was dressed; that, on her appearing dull after the dressing, the proprietor conceiving the bandage might be too tight, took it off, and replaced it; that in two hours she appeared to be re-established, and ate and ruminated as usual, but was not dressed with any regularity afterwards; that on the twelfth day she became heavy, refused her food, lay down, and shewed symptoms of pain and inquietude; and that on the sixteenth day the proprietor, in compassion for her sufferings, ordered her to be killed by opening the vessels of the neck;" this, however, he observes, was done from a persuasion that her situation did not admit of recovery.

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"The opening of the head was affected by a blow of an axe, which produced such a confusion of parts as prevented a surgeon who was present from distinguishing anything more than a very considerable quantity of maggots (*pupæ* of the flesh fly) within the substance of the brain."

Mr. M. regrets that a proper attention was not paid to this case. He thinks it likely that the suppuration of the brain might at any rate have destroyed the animal; but he seems persuaded that the suppuration was increased by the admission of air, and by other causes of irritation.

Mr. M. concludes, what to us appears to be a very useful paper, by stating some of the causes which concur to render this complaint almost always fatal, and invariably highly dangerous. These are:

- "1. The injury done to the brain by the presence of such a foreign body.
2. Its difference in situation and size.

The injury done to the brain may be considered as relative to the size and situation of the capsule.

Its different situation produces a degree of uncertainty and difficulty in ascertaining the part of the cranium necessary to be perforated. Its difference in size is an object of no small importance, as the degree of suppuration which must necessarily take place after the extraction of the capsule must be proportionate to the exposed surface of the brain.

The cyst is occasionally to be met with in every part both of the cerebrum and cerebellum. When seated superficially in the cerebrum, its pressure against the posterior surface of the part of the bone (which is before it excites the action of the absorbents, which in a certain time remove the corresponding part of the bone, and a soft spot is left in its place, which serves as a guide to the operator.

When seated towards the basis of the cerebrum, it meets with greater resistance than when on the surface, increases in size, and produces a proportional diminution in the volume of the brain, before it can effect the softening of the corresponding part of the bone.

As I have not met with it in the cerebellum myself, I cannot say whether it is able to produce the softening of the posterior or any other part of the cranium; or whether the animal in which it is found is not destroyed before the effect takes place.

Its size may be considered as relative to its age and depth; for, if it be deep seated, it must, by its extension, displace much brain before it can induce the soft spot; whilst, on the

the contrary, if superficial, the soft spot may take place without any very considerable extension of the capsule.

From what has been said, it must appear that the most favourable cases for the performance of the operation are those in which the soft spot takes place soon after the appearance of the symptoms, in consequence of the capsule being superficial; but even here it must be undertaken with a very guarded prognosis.

The most unfavourable cases are those where either the soft spot does not make its appearance at all, or where it takes place after the other symptoms have been present for a considerable time, and where great debility and emaciation exist.

Art. V. *Facts relative to the prevention of Hydrophobia Communicated in a letter to Dr. Simmons by Mr. Jesse Foot, Surgeon in London.*

These facts have a strong tendency to prove, that excision of the bitten part is the only remedy thought to be tried to further prevention of the dreadful disease in question.

Art. VI. *Two Cases of Fracture, one of the upper, the other of the lower Jaw. By Mr. T. Hughes, Surgeon at Stroud-Water in Gloucestershire.*

Art. VII. *Case of an enlarged Nympha. By Mr. William Moren, Surgeon in London.*

VIII. *An Account of the good Effects of Electricity in a Case of violent spasmodic Infection. By Mr. George Wainston, Surgeon at Sunderland, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, &c.*

This case appears to be deserving of notice, both on account of the uncommon symptoms that attended it, and the relief obtained in it from electricity. It was a species of catalepsy, corresponding, in its symptoms, with the *Cataleptis Lysinica* of Sauvages.

IX. *Case of a singular cutaneous Affection; with some Remarks relative to the Poison of Copper. By Mr. William Davidson, Apothecary in London. Communicated in a Letter to Dr. Scguin Henry Jackson, Physician in London, and by him to Dr. Simmons.*

We have here an account of a family of five persons, who had an eruption of the skin, seemingly of the leprosy kind, in consequence of eating soup slightly impregnated with verdigris. Mr. D. found on examination, that the quantity of eruption was proportioned to the quantity of soup taken by each person. A cure was effected by means of *lac sulphurey*, in doses so regulated that its chief

action might not be exerted in the stomach and bowels. Some judicious remarks are added on the poison of copper.

Art. X. *Two Cases of pulmonary Hemorrhage, speedily and successfully cured by Abstinence from Liquids. By the same.*

Of all cases of hæmorrhage, that from the lungs is the most dangerous in its nature, and most difficult of cure. In the two instances here related the good effects of abstinence from liquids, by lessening the distention of the blood vessels, are strongly marked.

Art. XI. *An Account of a Disease which, until lately, proved fatal to a great Number of Infants in the Lying-in Hospital at Dublin; with Observations on its Causes and Prevention. By Joseph Clarke, M. D. Master of the Hospital above-mentioned, and M. R. I. A.—From the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1789. 4to. Dublin, 1789.*

Art. XII. *Observations on certain horary Excrecences of the human Body. By Everard Home, Esq. F. R. S. From the Philosophical Transactions.*

Art. XIII. *Experiments on Human Calculi. By Mr. Timothy Lane, F. R. S.—From the same Work.*

Art. XIV. *Experiments and Observations on James's Powder. By Gen. Pearson, M. D. F. R. S.—From the same Work.*

Art. XV. *Account of a Case of a double Hare Lip, accompanied with a Fissure of the Palate; with Remarks. By M. Chorin one of the Surgeons of the Hotel Dieu at Paris.*

This paper contains several valuable remarks on the operation for the hare lip. The particular instance of double hare lip, described by the author, cannot well be understood without the engraving; we must therefore refer our readers to the work itself.

Art. XVI. *An Account of a Child who drinks a great Quantity of Water. By M. Vauquelin.*

We have here another curious instance of excessive thirst, in addition to those described in a former Volume (LXIV 449). The subject of the present case is a boy five years old, of a lively disposition, and (this preternatural thirst excepted) apparently in good health. In the course of twenty-four hours he drinks ten quarts of water, and voids twelve quarts of urine. "In the day-time," as is said, "he generally requires a sup-
of drink every half hour; and at night his sleep is interrupted once, at least,

last, in every hour by his thirst, and an inclination to make water; and it is observed that, notwithstanding these frequent interruptions of his sleep, he every night voids urine in bed.

When he drinks, it is with evident marks of greediness; his eyes and countenance are expressive of the comfort he experiences; and the moment he has done drinking he appears lively and happy. If drink be at any time refused him, when his inclination for it returns, he becomes affected with a tremulous motion of the heart, which ceases the moment he has drunk; and so great is his eagerness to allay his thirst, that he seizes with avidity anything within his reach that has the appearance of liquor, and, if not prevented, will even drink his urine. Soon after he has drunk, he has a sensation of coldness, with a slight shivering; his countenance, at the same time, acquiring a bloom, and his breath feeling cool. At the time this account was written the patient is said to have laboured under this complaint four months. It was first observed a little before the period of his being seized with the final pæx.

Art. XVII. *A Case of double Uterus.* By Antonia Caneletini. *Physica in the Imperial Mines at Schwatz in Tyrol. Translated from the German.*

This curious case is accompanied with an engraving.

Art. XVIII. *An Account of the Experiments and Discoveries of Lewis Galvani, Professor of Anatomy at Bologna, relative to the Powers of Electricity in Muscular Motion.*

Art. XIX. *Two Letters on Animal Electricity.* By Eusebius Valli, M. D. from the *Journal de Philosophie.*

Art. XX. *Additional Observations on Animal Electricity.* Communicated in a Letter to Samuel Ewart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. by Eusebius Valli, M. D.

In this, and the two preceding articles, the philosophical reader will find a fresh variety of curious and important observations relative to this newly discovered property of animal bodies.

INDEX-INDICATORIUS.

Z. ZAW, "Instead of first taking blood from the left arm for a bleeding of the nose, the patient should have his legs put in warm water, with doffs of lint, dipped in strong spirits, and put up the nostrils. Let the patient also have half an ounce each of Glauber's salt and manna to take internally. Vegetable diet also should be used instead of strong meats."

In p. 147, for XXXIII. XXXIV. read XLIII. XLIV.; and add, "Erasmus seems to have imagined that there might be more than one Latin poem in which the line, *Incidit in Scythum*, occurs, though he could not recollect the name of the author, who introduced it, for he concludes his comment with this observation, "*Celebatur apud Latinos hic versiculus, quocunque nomen, nomen in presentia non occurrat.*" He also, as I apprehend, was of opinion that the sentiment might originate with some Grecian bard, because, after citing the words in that language, as communicated by N. B. he adds "*Tambidi sunt dimetri quædam quæ casu esse effuderit, an ars fuerit, incertum.*" W & D.

A Correspondent has sent us the following extract from the *St. James's Chronicle* Oct. 14. 1789. "*The Rector of St. Clement Danes, Dr. B. ———, has given up his whim of chanting the Psalms and preaching in Pontificalibus. The ladies of easy virtue, as well as those of no virtue, who abound in this parish, not being allured to St. Clement, as had been expected, by such innovations; a parochial assembly opposed church power, and have restored, "Holy David and his old English translatoids" to be *jud and sung* by the curate and his congregation.*"

A CONSTANT READER asks the history of a figure called *Jack of the Clock-house*, that stands in Horsham church, Sussex, dressed in scarlet and gold, and strikes the quarters. —Shakspeare somewhere mentions Jack or Tom of the Clock-house?

P. W. says, BENFOLUS (XLIV. 1308) will find the receipt of Plunket's remedy (otherwise called Plunket's powder) for the cure of cæcers, in a book printed at Dublin, 1-61, intitled, "*The Theory and Practice of Chirurgical Pharmacy.*"

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, with an inscription he is unwilling to owe, cannot be an acceptable correspondent to Mr. Urban; nor to men on that it favours too much of the bias's place in Cambridge castle collin, vol. LV p. 763, and Archæologia, vol. VIII. 63—66.

FABRIS PICTOR, p. 40, may have the information he wishes by applying to Mr. Green, at the Polygraphic rooms in Pall Mall, or to Mr. Crace at Hammer-smith.

CANTIANUS will find what he wishes for in the "*Biographical Dictionary.*"

W. W.'s communication, unless names be mentioned, loses all its curiosity.

We hope to be excused from proceeding farther either with the HYDROPHOBIC or MASONIC controversies; or with the trials of Mr. Harty, &c.

The "*Hints to Poets*" are not quite to our purpose.

ANACHARSIS is our next. We thank him; and lament our not being able to comply with his wish.—The valuable letter of Archbishop Tillotson, and many other favours, shall also appear next month.

A F A B L E.

ONE day a fair and blooming maid,
 In all celestial charms array'd,
 With perfect form, enchanting smile,
 Call'd at a poor man's house awhile.
 The house that hour, to his surprize,
 Became a palace in his eyes.
 He wou'd her much to be his own :
 She smil'd—but was not to be won ;
 " For I have many friends to view
 " Each day," she said, " as well as you."
 Yet, so indulgent was her care,
 She seem'd to be for ever there.
 She call'd at morn, the call'd at night,
 And all immediately went right ;
 No fear, no sorrow, durst invade
 The house where she her visit paid ;
 'Twas rapture all ; the rising sun
 Smil'd on the scene of bliss begun ;
 The conscious moon, with light serene,
 Beheld the same continued scene
 Some months of this sweet dream had pass'd ;
 The poor man saw his friend at last,
 With wings he never spied before,
 Approach, but enter not his door.
 She spread her wings, prepar'd to fly,
 " My friend," she said, and seem'd to sigh,
 " Adieu !—I grieve to check your mirth,
 " But we must meet no more on earth."
 Bent to the heav'nly vision low,
 In vain he wept and told his woe ;
 " One," she reply'd, " I must obey,
 " Commands my flight, forbids my stay.
 " But, left, with unavailing pain,
 " You seek to find me out again,
 " What yet you have not known I'll tell,
 " Both who I am and where I dwell."
 " Ah !" cry'd the swain, " too well I guess,
 " Your name, bright maid, is Happiness !"
 She smil'd assent :—" Then know my plan,
 " I make no fix'd abode with man.
 " Invited and ador'd by all,
 " On some, like you, I deign to call ;
 " But, if you would not have me roam,
 " 'Tis you must seek my native home ;
 " To mortals lent, but never given,
 " I sit here, my home is HEAVEN."

THE ROCKS OF ST. HELENA.

THE breeze of twilight sighs a solemn
 moan,
 The soft successor of the solar glare ;
 The ev'ning empress on her ductile throne
 Moves o'er the arched canopy of air.
 Dim where yon solitude, yon hills, extend
 Shadowing the main, I see her ray serene
 Linger awhile, and, as it lingers, lend
 A radiant softness to the rugged scene.
 Ye frowning rocks, whose sullen hummocks
 bow
 Beneath the weight of Time's oppressive
 Ye mountains drear, on whose ambitious
 brow
 The winged tempests take their high abode ;

Dread thrones of grandeur ' to your awful seats
 I come, my nightly melody to found ;
 For here, e'en here, amid these lone retreats,
 Is Ploasure, heav'nly goddess, to be found ;
 Not such as when in sylphid form she plays
 O'er grateful Deva's wild romantic springs,
 Or when through some gay Tempe's bow'rs
 she strays,
 And lightly undulates her linnnet-wings ;
 No :—here a giants's she stalks on high,
 Grasps the red clouds that o'er the moun-
 tains sweep,
 Mounts where yon precipices scale the sky,
 And, stooping, gazes on the fervid deep.
 Here the dread voice of surges heard from far,
 Soften'd by distance, the susuriant breeze,
 The trembling firs, the moon's progressive
 car, [please.
 Shall please the Muse, if Nature aught can
 And here full oft, when paus'd is Ocean's
 roar, [breathe ;
 She hears high cat'raacts their rude music
 Sad solemn notes ! that, murm'ring round the
 shore, [nearth.
 Wake Echo slumb'ring in the glens be-
 Ye fools that spot at God's all-potent laws,
 Ask of yon rocks if they obey his nod ;
 Yon silent rocks shall open their marble jaws,
 And speak in thunders, " Nature owes a
 God "
 The timid ev'ning, and the blush of morn,
 The mid-day lustres, and the moon-light
 sky, [adorn,
 Th' overhanging steep, the vale which flow'rs
 Alike may teach the mind, " There reigns
 a God on high."

PHILOCAMENUS.

O D E,

ON THE NEGLECT OF HUMBLE MERIT.

*Ilud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat
 Res angusta domi.* JUVENAL.

WHAT time the sky begins to low'r,
 And tempest-bearing clouds impend,
 When winds constring try their pow'r,
 And seem as they creation's self would rend ;
 What time upon the keen blast's wings
 The spirit of the tempest rides,
 In ev'ry shatter'd sail-yard sings,
 And each resisting mast divides ;
 When hoary waves tumultuous roll,
 Inspiring horror in each soul,
 Now seeming o'er the clouds to rise,
 Denouncing war against the skies,
 Now sinking with more dangerous flow
 Dreadfully low !
 The heart-depressing scene expires,
 And pictur'd view the station of the poor !
 More troublous than that troubled sea,
 When tost in all the fury of the storm,
 Was life, O hapless CHATTERTON, to thee,
 Life that assum'd its most terrific form !

CHILD

Chill Penury, whose iron sway
A wretched part of human race obey,
That never lends a list'ning ear
To Mis'ry's feeble call, or drops a pity-
ing tear,
To thee appear'd in tenfold horror dight,
Bade thee each various sorrow know,
And prematurely drink thy cup of woe,
Bade cheerless hunger on thy vitals prey,
And all his train of miseries display;
But when too full of horror it became,
And laid thee bare to insult and to shame,
Thou quaff'dst the poison'd bowl, and
spurn'dst at life and light!

Ah! why, rash youth, thus madly throw
Thyself on thy offended God?
Why fly from great to greater woe,
And court with frenzy an eternal rod?
Thou hadst, alas! no guardian hand to steer
Thy little bark along the sea of life,
No skilful pilot for thine aid was near,
To guard thee from the rocks of care and
But for a little while [strife!
Didst thou thyself endure the toil,
Untaught the proper course to find,
Nor tacking to the tide nor wind,
But holdly striving through the boist'rous
An unimpeded passage to obtain, [main
High on the foamy wave thy bark was tost,
Then dash'd with fury down, ill-fated youth,
and lost!

Old HOMER too—the Grecian pride,
And wonder of the world below,
Who e'en Apollo's self out-vied
In painting to the sight the Trojan woe;
Who nobly watch'd from total death,
Though they resign'd their vital breath,
The stern Pelides and th' Atrean race,
And ev'ry warlike chief that work'd a deed
Worthy of the glorious deed;
Of fame eternal and unfading praise;
By whom the beauteous Helen lives,
From whom a thousand charms receives,
Which echo to the voice of fame,
Who else would have forgot the fatal
name—

His life in penury obscurely led,
And sang his rhapsodies to gain his bread.

What though they both divinely sang,
And charm'd the listening ear [hear;
With verses such as Gods might deign to
What though mellifluous sounds distill'd from
either tongue;

Though Phoebus lent to each his lyre,
And all the tuneful Sirens choir
Their noblest gifts bestow'd,

Yet even could not they award
The shafts which Poverty prepar'd,
But saw them sink beneath the galling load;
Nor when in his arms, ye hapless pair,
Did ye sharp taunts and biting insults bear,
E'en after death detraction base
Effray'd your living glory to efface,
And cruelly despoil each glorious name
Of its just honours and immortal fame.

O ye the favour'd sons of Britain's isle,
Whose days are smooth as yon unruffled
stream, [smile,
On whom dame Fortune casts her sweetest
Whose hours with unimpeded pleasures
teem,
Seek out for "worth by poverty depre'ss'd,"
And kindly cheer it with your fostering care,
Nor longer let it lie unknown, unblest,
But rise, and all its genuine lustre bear.
Thus shall your never dying name,
Enrol'd in all the lists of fame,
To late posterity descend;
Sooner shall cease to sing the virgin choir,
Sooner Apollo cease to strike the lyre,
Than the loud voice of Fame forget the
Muses' friend!

Britannia, too, will thank your guardian care,
And you her only sons of genuine birth de-
clare!

Stockport.

F. C.

HORACE, BOOK IV, ODE I. IMITATED,
TO VENUS.

SO long my passion dormant lain,
Why burns the subtle flame again,
Why beats my bosom high?
Long has my callous heart been cold,
No love-lorn tale of transport told,
Nor breath'd affection's sigh.

Seek, idle Love, some youthful swain,
Instil thy fascinating pain,
O'er all his senses steal,
Let the fond struggling pang suppress
Tell the wild tumult in his breast,
The hidden tale reveal.

Some noble youth, whose gen'rous mind,
Grateful and warm, with taste refin'd
Thy living statue round
Shall bid the dancing choir proceed,
While float wild airs from oaten reed,
While dulcet harps resound.

No more shall Love's enthusiast heat
Teach my cold heart with hope to beat,
Beguile my long'ning hours;
No more the joys of wine I know,
E'en though the cup with nectar flow,
Though bound my head with flow'rs.

No more—but, lo! the starting tear
Strays o'er my cheek, and, too sincere,
Betrays my weakness still;
Still on my tongue the accents die
Disolv'd in air, and still the sigh
Escapes against my will.

Oh when I'm hush'd in deep repose,
And sleep his painted curtain throws
Athwart my roving brain,
Still Mary's image stands confess'd,
Still do I clasp her to my breast,
Or chase her o'er the plain.

CLERICUS.

LE

LE PAPILLON ET LE LIMACON.

PARLE TRADUITE DE L'ANGLAIS

DE M. GAY.

TOUT Parvenu qui veut s'en faire accroire,
De ses minces ayeux nous rappelle l'histoire.
Un Papillon nouvellement éclos,
Un beau matin au hazard rottegeoit,
Caracoloit,
Et d'aise se pamoit.

Dans un superbe enclis.
Sottement enivré de sa met morphose

Le fat sur un rose
Vient s'asseoir d'un air triomphant :
Hélas ! tout puleur il perdit à Poussant.
La riche etoit de ses ailes doctes

(N'ra chet d'œuvre de la Nature)
Non seulement en fœt il admire,
Mas, Non le nouveau, sollement il soupire
Pour les contours vives et bigarres
De sa brillante miniature,
Réflectus dans la rosée

Dont la rose des fleurs est en ore arrosée.

A quel pas son ami Limacon,
Qui toujours confaitoit ses premières mœurs,
Mais quel ingrât cubile aufite des grâces,
Tranquillement rampoit sur le gazon

Et portoit si maison ;
Le fat le reconnut à la trace glauve,
Et sans remords, d'une voix infelore,
Il adresse ses mots au maître prometteur :
A quoi bon que là-bas de nouveau joun dier
Ait osé de rader du matin jusqu'au son ?
Des labours du manant comment se prevaioir,
Ne faut il pas toujours recommencer ?

Pourquoi dans ces jardins le si seil devancer ?
Pour quel tant d'art et de conceptions
Paer à friger les mœurs et les façons ?
De poir pichant je vu ces pêches colorées,
Et ces piments d'our richement decorées,
Fons flater le plus d'un reptile brutal,
D'un perdue et disforme animal ?

Mais l'homme, confère ta doctrine
A ce crime d'hond cette vile vermine.

Quel est ceuvel, reitend le Limacon,
Qui parvenu congoit z l'artogance !

Egrem, il faut haïsser la ton,
Ici l'on connait ta naissance.

Vil rebelle de la terre à peine huit fois Aurore

En s'éveillant a pu charger les Heures

D'idéal la voix de Pomone et de Flore,

Que de viles demetres

Detes fieres et de toi même,

Tu te plaignes à mon danta misere extrême ;

Inséie n'epital, ceuvel, mal à l'air,

Tu se pnois un fustile empoisonneur ;

Tu f'aveit il que tes haillons hideux,

Et ton fil murtle, ouvrage impur, maironde,

Dans ce même judu faisoient sur tout le

monde ?

Te f'aveit il qu'à l'aspect de tes nœuds

Ven meux,

La Dame de ceuvel pensa perdre la vie ?

Un bel am, c'est moi, je parle sans envie,

Car je fus né, je meurtat Limacon,

Ne so, mais apprends le fort d'un Papillon :

De hideuse chenille

Il devient chenille peignée,

Et de ses fils la nombreuse famille

Sera toujours une basse lignée. W F.

MR. URBAN, *March 1*
FROM the attention you have paid to my
LITTLE DAUGHTER, I hope you will
not omit a poem at the collection. *Vol. 1.*
The verse is an imitation of Walter's song,
GO, LOVELY ROSE.

I.
"Go lovely" boy,
And lightly trip the sportive ground ;
Be not so coy !
But, as the healthful GAMES go round,
Like the blithe deer, bound and rebound.

II.
When you would SKIP,
Let the ROPE fly beneath your feet ;
Or TOP to whip,
With a RING though it spins a heat,
And round and round the strokes repeat.

III.
To drive the hoop ;
Under a skillful hand it flies,
Till it runs droop ;
Ambition calls—again you rise,
Amidst the throngs of wondering boys.

IV.
With knowing skill
On the thumb's point fix the round RAW,
And, at your will,
Give to the CRACKED CRICKET LAW,
L'en distant marbles keep in awe.

V.
And when you RUN
Hold close your breath, heave out the chest ;
The pastime won,
Receive the stake with your best,
Then share the winnings amongst the rest ;

VI.
If a DEAD HEAT,
And words much bring, as heretofore,
Ne'er mind defeat,
Fight while you can—the battle o'er,
Shake hands, nor ever think on't more.

VII.
When'er you JUMP,
Your arms with equal motion swing
(Don't mind a bump) ;
And when you would o'ertop a string,
Start not too far, trust to your spring.

VIII.
The harden'd BALL
Jeak with much force, or fly throw
Against the wall ;
And, if not out, watch his last blow,
Seemingly strong, then play it low.

IX.
Be not too bold,
But cautious when you learn to swim ;
For we are told
Eddies go swim. On surface skim
And, as you lave, extend each limb.

* We recollect how crooked some marble
circles are.

If with a fly
On curling waters you would play,
Draw the bait fly;
Against the current seek the prey,
And steal the finny tribe away.

IX.

When'er you skait
On fluted pattens swiftly slide,
Then rising straight,
With graceful bend form the outside,
Or at your will in circles glide.

XII.

"Go, lovely" boy,
And as thy tender nerves get strong
(Joy of our joy,
The burden of thy parents' song)
Be madd the hardest of the youthful throng.
A RAMBLER.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XVIII.

SEE in their treatment of confined prisoners
The contrary spirit of two opposing nations;

Look what a daily treat smokes on this board,
Sheep's heads boil'd down, the skins of beef
itself,

Porridge well thicken'd, dainty barley-bread,
Potatoes too, the plowman's luxury
Nightly returning from his heav'd-bless'd toil;
An habitation warm and clean indeed,
Where ev'ry gaoler doth compassion shew,
To give the wretch assurance of his ease;
THIS IS OUR ENGLAND.—Look you now
at France!

Here, in a dungeon, crowd on mildew'd straw
Shut up unwholesomely together; starv'd
(You cannot call it fed) on raw salt-fish,
(On mouldy offal, dealt out by the ounce,
Save when Convention's bounty gives to feast
And batten on horse flesh. Severities
Enough the fiercest beasts to tame and hum-
ble! [to this

What judgement would descend from that
And pause in such a difference! What devil is't
That thus hath cozen'd multitudes of fools
To mutiny in their dear mother country,
Plunge our free kingdom in a civil war,
And sether all on fire? Rebellious Democrats,
Blush if ye can when Faction gives the charge,
Sedition's self multiplies your active forces,
And Treason leads you van!—Away and
In the detested soil of Anarchy, [thrive
Lost in rank Atheism; trampling under foot
Each sign of grace; murderers and villains,
Fiends that have not a twentieth part the
worth [tam'd,

"Of stubborn Turks and Tartars yet un-
"And of the Cannibals that each other eat,"
Tyrants that "Herod have our Herod!"
Cut purses of empire and rights of kings;
That from his throne th' anointed sovereign
And put him to the basest slaughter! [hurl'd,

HAMLET, iii. 4.

THE Tailor, the Barber, and the Inn-keeper,
Are of deception all compact: one cabalage
As many remnants as his hell can hold,
"The king of shreds and patches." The
Barber, all as false,
Sets Helen's beauty and Hyperion's curls
On the wrinkled brow of stale Virginitie.
The Landlord's eye, his scanty measures
scaring,
Glances from bar to tap, from tap to bar,
Turning to brisk account his frothy nothing's
And, as adulteration issues forth
"Neat as imported," he, to things well
known,
Slees colder, brandy, elder-berries, gives
The smack, and name, and charge, of ge-
nuine port.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, v. i.

A fertile range of lofty hills* they are,
The fount, through summer through'd, with
copious health

Impregnated the purest earth doth know;
Here beams the genial sun, here zephyrs
breathes, [sing;

And flights of shrill-gorg'd larks ascending
And when they shew'd the wondrous vale
beneath,

They told me, here at richest time of spring
A thousand gardens thick with climbing hoes,
A thousand apple-orchards, as many pear,
Ten thousand sweeting blossoms, wafing
sweets,

Would make such pleasing and combined hue,
As any mortal body seeing it,
Should straight fall ravish'd at the charming
scene. TITUS ANDRONICUS, ii. 3.

MASTER SHALLOW.

THE EXPIRING CHAFFINCH'S ADDRESS
TO MISS LINWOOD.

AH! cruel Artist, th'us your skill to try,
Before I did but languish, now I die!
With exultation yet I yield my breath,
And feel this transport in the pangs of death,
That future hardships shall urge my piteous tale
In sounds, that may beyond thy stroke pre-
vail;

Deplore the silence of my liquid note,
Or paint the vary'd plumage of my throat;
The beaming yellow or the glowing red,
That gilds the wing or decorates the head,
The polish'd jet the azure's radiant train,
Which proudest kings might emulate in vain.
Thus sung to latest times shall I be heard,
And rank with Strada's or Lord Lefau's bird;
Whilst thou (who couldst such hapless ruin
bring,

Contract my talon, and the nerve unstring,
Diffuse a numbing chillness o'er my soul,
And ev'ry motion of the heart control,
How'er ungravid, to the grave shall bow,
And be no more than thine own *Dulce* now.

* Malvern.

IN-

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS
TO THE SPEECHES IN LINCOLN SCHOOL,
FEB. 12, 1795.

Spoken by Master CHARLES TENNISON.

WITHIN the long-drawn aisle and vaulted cells, [dwells,
Where heav'nly - musing Contemplation
Whilst ardent Hope lights up Devotion's fire,
Th' enraptur'd thoughts to future joys aspire.
Thence once beneath *this* roof, the dread abode
Where faintest Friars humbly sought their God*, [poets
— With holy warmth each studious sage would
On mould'ring heaps of dark monastic lore;
How chang'd 'd — Where once the formal gait
was seen,
The aspect wan and grave majestic mien,
Now rosy cheeks with dimpling smiles are
dress'd,
The boyish pastime and the sportive jest.
Here o'er the ground, where frisks the youthful throng,
Where *once* the long procession mov'd along;
Behold the run, the leap, the various ways
That infant fancy in its gambols plays
But be it still our wish, as 'tis our care,
Each to his task when summon'd to repair.
As here the classic page in days of yore
These cloister'd fathers fondly would explore;
So may we still their studious zeal revere,
And classic learning long be foster'd *here*.
Here let Religion flourish still the same,
Glow with as fervent thought a purer flame.
Such is that study, such the moral plan,
Which moulds the boy, and forms the future man.

Now shall the infant Muse's humble lay
The debt of gratitude forget to pay
To those preceptors whose impressive rule
Sway'd through revolving years this ancient school;
Who plastic care each rude attempt refin'd,
Quicken'd the genius and improv'd the mind.
It from these walls, through each succeeding age,
[Sage,
Lawyer, Divine, the Statesman, and the
Have issued forth a splendid name to raise.
To your kind lessons be ascrib'd the praise;
Still shall your pious toil the Muse revere,
And o'er your mem'ry shed the grateful tear.
"To raise the genius and to mend the heart," [art
What task more pleasing, what more useful
Be this *our* object; — to this noble end
We hope to-day our humble efforts tend.
Should your endearing smiles our labours crown;
[own;
And kindly make the praise we court our

* This was originally a religious house of the order of Grey Friars, founded before 1230, Leland, i. 26, Tan. 281. It was given to the city by Robert Monson, esq. for a grammar-school, which he fitted up at his own expence, 1567, Camden ii. 264.

With grateful hearts we'll hail the happy day,
For your applause must ev'ry toil repay.
So shall we, sanction'd by your presence here,
Aim at improvement each returning year.

AN ADDRESS TO A ROBIN,

DURING THE HARD FROST.

POOR little wretch! I understand
Too well that pity-asking eye,
Which views askant my empty hand,
And seems, though silent, to demand
A tidling crum—the boon of misery.

And now thou hopp'st around my feet,
With many a short imploring note—
I know thou tell'st me thou wouldst eat
But not a morsel on the snow canst meet;
And now 'tis long since aught has pals'd
thy throat!

Come to my hearth, my little friend,
There eat, and there thy legs so slender warm;
Thy ruffled plumes, though set on end,
Are scarce sufficient to defend
That tiny body from the frost and storm.

But, ROBIN, know! not thou alone
In this stern season art distress'd,
For, many a wretch unheard, unknown,
Of human-kind is doom'd to groan,
Like thee, by cold and pining want oppress'd.

Thou, happy bird! by Nature taught,
Hast now no infant family to rear;
To view, like man, with sick'ning thought,
His shiv'ring babes, their bread unbought,
Drop on his knees the unavailing tear.

To view the mother of thy infant race
Hang in mute anguish o'er her wasting child;
The progress of disease to trace,
To see cold famine pale his cherub face,
To see him die, and start a maniac raving wild!

Yes, ROBIN, e'en though starving thou may'st sigh
For Man, his never-ending ills deplore!
Thou wilt soon be blest, or die;
Perhaps e'en now the grateful thaw is nigh,
When Love and Plenty shall thy bliss restore.

S. W.

EXTEMPORE ON THE PRESENTMENT OF A
LITTLE RING FOR A LADY'S
LITTLE FINGER

GO, little Ring! and dare to prove
An object of thy fair-one's care;
Plac'd on the finger which I love,
Seek to remain triumphant there!
And e'en at times, through fancy's ray,
Personify the writer of this lay!

PRO-

April 15. **S**T. Just made his promised report on the general police of the Republic. He went back to the earliest period of the Republic, when the busts of Necker and d'Orleans were carried about triumphantly in Paris, and when an attempt was made to starve that capital, to place with greater facility a new branch on the throne. He spoke of the pretended divisions concerted between Necker and Mirabeau, to snatch from the people their liberty, and to swallow up the Revolution by a change in the family on the throne. He observed, that Necker had contrived the double representation of the *tiers état* to serve the Orleans faction; and when the titles of the expenditure, reimbursed by assignats, had converted that paper-money into colonial commodities, the leaders of the Constituent Assembly had set fire to St. Domingo, to the end that the speculators might raise, in an excessive degree, the price of these commodities, and thus weary the people with liberty. He proved that Ducos, Fonfrede, Hebert, Ronfin, and Danton, had been the most formidable enemies of Paris and liberty; that Hebert, apparently stern, had been the head of the favourers of royalism; that Ronfin inhabited a palace of the Boulevards, kept 40 horses, and supped at Passy with the aristocrats; and that Danton, who was the accomplice of Dumourier, favoured every traitor, lived handsomely, and thwarted every vigorous resolution. In drawing the portrait of a true revolutionist, he observed, that Marat was mild in his department, but terrible to traitors; and he compared him to Rousseau, who possessed the same virtues. Thence he concluded, amidst applauses, that a revolutionist is a hero of good sense and probity. "Our commerce, says he, has been alarmed; and hence it arises that no one city will correspond with another. Would you believe that Paris, the generous city that has made so many sacrifices, can no longer obtain provisions on credit, and to procure them, from Havre for instance, the merchants must be paid before-hand? For some time it has been remarked, that few marriages are made abroad; but that, on the other hand, the parties in each family intermarry, and thus separate themselves from the rest of society."

St. Just next detailed the important obligations about to be imposed on the Constituted Authorities, the Tribunals, and the Citizens. He announced that all the factions were about to disappear, to give place to liberty; and that a residence in Paris, and every port or frontier town, be interdicted to all noblemen and all foreigners belonging to the nations with which the Republic is at war.

GENT. MAG. March, 1795.

At the close of this report the Convention framed a decree, of which the following are the principal dispositions—

1. "The Committees of Public and General Safety shall make an immediate search after, and cause to be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris, from every part of the French Republic, all persons charged with conspiracy.

2. "All the Administrations and Civil Tribunals, without exception, are enjoined to conclude within three months all the processes that are now pending; and that on pain of being cashiered.

3. "No ex-noble, and no foreigner, belonging to any country at war with the Republic, can reside either in Paris, in fortified cities or towns, or in sea-ports, during the war, on pain of being outlawed. To this law there are the exceptions of artizans employed in the fabrication of arms at Paris; foreigners who have married female patriots; women formerly noble, who have married into the class of *roturiers*; aged persons of upwards of 70 years, &c.

4. "The Committee of Public Safety is authorized to retain, on a special request being made to that effect, such *ci-devant* nobles and foreigners as the said Committee may deem useful by their talents to the Republic.

5. "*Ci-devant* nobles and foreigners cannot be admitted into the popular societies, committees of Surveillance, or assemblies either of the Communes or Sections.

6. "A residence in Paris, in the fortified places, and in maritime towns, is prohibited to Generals not in service. And,

7. "He who shall for the future be convicted of uttering invectives against the revolution, provided he shall live without following any profession, and shall be neither aged nor infirm, shall be transported to la Guyane."

April 16. Couthon observed, with respect to the decree of yesterday concerning foreigners and *ci-devant* nobles, that it would be proper to fix the distance of the places to which they were to retire, and more especially that they should be prohibited from approaching la Vendée.

Robespierre observed, that such local measures might be adopted as would easily remedy these inconveniences.

Couthon stated, in reply, that the purging of Paris was a matter of urgency, since that capital and the Convention were regarded by the traitors as the strong-hold they were to bombard with their greatest fury. This drew from Robespierre the observation, that, to testify every traitor, and to the end that the solemnity of the decree should accord with its importance, it ought to be proclaimed.

These

These propositions, as well as the decrees, having been adopted, Bivall demanded to know whether the wives of those comprehended in the decree were to share the fate of their husbands? Barrere and Maure declared in the affirmative, for this reason, that a woman of noble birth, married to a commoner, had acted heroically by treading prejudices under her feet; and because a woman, sprung from among the people, who had forgotten her honourable state, and had sought such a degradation as to have become a Countess or a Marchioness, was deserving of punishment. The Convention decreed that the fate of the husband and wife should be the same.

La Planché demanding whether children, born of French parents during their residence in a foreign territory, were to be considered as foreigners? Couthon replied, that the Convention would make no difficulties with respect to a citizen born during the stay of his parents in a foreign country.

April 21. After a report from Billaud of Varennes respecting the political tendency of the present war, the following decree was passed: "the National Convention declares, that, supported by the virtues of the French nation, it will establish the democratical Republic, and punish its enemies without pity."

April 23. The decree by which all the young men of the first requisition were ordered to return to the corps which they had quitted, if they should not be deemed proper for the marine service or the cavalry, produced a discussion; the motion was agreed to.

"The National Convention order the Committees of war, of the marine, and of vigilance, to present, as soon as possible, the means of discovering and arresting, as suspected persons, such of the ci-devant nobles, who, in order to withdraw themselves from the first requisition, have obtained employments in the marine, and in the military or civil administrations."

Cochon proposed the following decree:

1. Every citizen of the age specified in the first requisition, who shall have offered himself to serve in the cavalry, and shall have been refused admission on account of unfitness for that service, or who shall, under any pretence, have withdrawn from the requisition, shall be put in a state of requisition for the infantry, and shall proceed without delay to the place of his destination. 2. Every soldier, who, by virtue of the law of the 3d of Brumaire, shall have entered into the cavalry, and shall have been deemed unfit for that service, shall either return to the corps which he had quitted, or be deemed a deserter.

April 24. Oudot, in the name of the Committee of Legislation, presented the plan of a decree for facilitating divorces, lly where there is a difference of po-

litical opinion between husband and wife. The plan of this decree tends also to reform many other articles relative to the law of divorce, and consists of the following principal articles:

1. Every husband or wife who shall separate and reside six months in another section than that where either of them parted from the other, he or she who shall thus have remained six whole months in the manner aforesaid, shall cite before the municipality of the said section him or her who shall not wish to be divorced, and the divorce shall there be pronounced. 2. The wives of the defenders of the country and of the Public Functionaries absent from their homes, shall only demand their divorce before the Municipality of their last common abode. 3. Every divorced wife shall be able to marry again ten months after the publication of her divorce. 4. Those women who lie in immediately after their divorce, need not wait to marry again. (To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 25. The head quarters of the army are still at Deventer; but we do not expect they will remain there long. It is thought we shall march the day after to-morrow, towards Osnabrug, and orders have been issued for the troops to supply themselves with seven days provisions. During the last march from Rhenen, it is supposed near 600 men have been missing, some of them, however, are daily coming up. The weather is intensely cold, and we have no hopes of its being milder for some time. Deventer is quite deserted, and most of the shops shut.

Rome, Feb. 10. An attack from the French on the Papal territories being greatly apprehended; the Pope has ordered the harbour of Civita Vecchia to be more strongly fortified, the garrison of that place to be augmented, and has applied to the Emperor for a general, to take the command of his troops.

Letter from an officer on-board the Jupiter, to his Friend, dated March 11.

"We sailed on the 2d instant from Sheerness, and arrived at Cruxhaven on the 7th, where we found the ice in immense quantities; and on the 9th a man was taken off a field of ice, who had been upon it ever since Feb. 27, on which day he, with another man and boy, were in a Dutch dogger from London bound to Hamburgh, and off the Vogel sands her bows were stove up by the ice; they contrived to get some bread and wine out of her, on which this man subsisted; the other man and boy died, one in about two days, and the other in about six, after this happened. The surviving man slept every night between the dead bodies, taking the cloaths off from them to shelter himself from the weather. I have seen the man, and really think it so singular a story that it ought to be made known."

INTEL.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

War-Office, Feb. 27. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonels, Anthony Farrington, of the Royal Artillery, James Smart, Aide-de-camp to the King, Welbore-Ellis, Doyle, of the 14th foot, Charles Horneck, of the 62d foot, Alexander Ross, of the late 103d foot, John Whyte, of the 6th foot, Charles Graham, of the 42d foot, Andrew John Drummond, of the 1st foot guards, John St. Leger, of the 16th dragoons, Henry Bowyer, of the 66th foot, Richard Bettlesworth, of the Artillery in Ireland, John William Egerton, of the 7th dragoons, Peter Hunter, of the 60th foot, Joseph Walton, of the Invalid Artillery, Peter Traill, of Ditto, William Johnstone, of the Invalid Artillery, Ellis Walker, of the Royal Artillery, William Maxwell, of the late 91st foot, George Earl of Pembroke, of the 2d dragoon guards, John Earl of Chatham, George Campbell, of the King's late American regiment, Alexander Campbell, of the 116th foot, William Viscount Feilding, of the 22d dragoons, William Morfhead, Aide-de-camp to the King, Francis Dundas, of the Scotch Brigade, Alexander Ross, Aide-de-camp to the King, Abraham D'Aubant, of the Engineers, Hon. Francis Needham, Aide-de-camp to the King, Henry Pigot, Aide-de-camp to the King, Hon. Colin Lindsay, Aide-de-camp to the King, and His Highness Prince William, of the 115th foot, To be Major-Generals in the Army. To be Aides-de-camp to the King, Lieutenant-Colonels, George Don, of the 59th foot, Colebrooke Nesbitt, of the 52d foot, Lord Charles Fitzroy, of the 3d foot-guards, Stephens Howe, of the 63d foot, Richard Rich Wilford, of the third dragoon guards, and Thomas Garth, of the 1st dragoons. To be Lieutenant-General in the army in the Island of Corsica only, Major-General Thomas Frigge.

Hofsguard, Feb. 28. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Duke of York from lieutenant-gen. Haucourt, and communicated to Mr. Dundas. *Rhine, Feb. 11, 1795.*

"I had the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in a letter, dated Jan. 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their Cantonments behind the Yssel. The

frost having precluded all communication with England since that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have since taken place, and it is only within these two or three days that the thaw again offers a prospect of its being open. In consequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with and in pursuance of General Walmoden's orders, to place the army in Cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer, and the rest of the Cantonments on the Yssel, leaving lieutenant-gen. Abercromby with the guards and Colonel Strutt's Brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appeldorn, Low, &c. to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieutenant-gen. Abercromby was to march the next day; and I am happy to say, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by those of lieutenant-col. Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occasions, have been of the most essential service, the number of sick left at Deventer, Zwell and Zutphen, did not exceed six hundred, most of whose cases would not admit of removal; Major M'Murdo, with a Captain, two subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge of them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed. The ammunition, which had been brought from Arnhem to Doesburg, has likewise, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim. The first column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenzaal. On the 30th they arrived at and near Bentheim. General Coates's Brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skutorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems. General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenzaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were withdrawn to this side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Amels, and other villages on that front. I am sorry to add, that the troops on their march suffered considerably not only from the badness of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men."

Hofsguards, Feb. 28. A letter from Major-Gen. Sir Adam Williamson, K.B. of which the following is an extract, has been received by Mr. Dundas. *Jamaica, Dec. 1794.*

"I have the honour to inclose the copy of a letter to brigadier-gen. Horneck, from Capt. Grant of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton in St. Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the Spaniards,

gands, of at least 2000 men. The garrison consisted of not more than 120 men. Captain Grant and his two lieutenants, lieut. Clunes of the royals, and lieut. Hamilton of the 22d regiment, merit every attention that can be shewn them. They were all three severely wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the post. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour. Captain M'Iver, of the Brig Mary, has been of infinite service. I had stationed armed vessels off Bizzeton and Tiberon, and they have contributed essentially to the preservation of these posts.

"Sir, Bizzeton, Dec. 5, 1794.

I have the honour to inform you, that between the hours of four and five this morning, immediately as the moon set, the two posts at this place were attacked by three columns almost at the same moment, commencing by an attempt on the Redan, which was followed by others from the old mill house, and on the work constructed on the opposite hill. The enemy advanced perfectly silent, and in such secrecy that they were close under the works before they were discovered; but having had the garrison under arms for some hours, as is customary, and the Militia being in readiness on their posts, the enemy met with an instant check. After an ineffectual attack of about three quarters of an hour, and day-light breaking fast upon them, they retreated, carrying with them all their wounded, and (as is supposed) many of their dead, as thirty-seven bodies only were found. I could not do justice to his Majesty's troops, both officers and men, under my command, if I did not acquaint you, Sir, with what cool and determined spirit they conducted themselves on this occasion: to the former, lieutenants Hamilton and Clunes, I am particularly indebted for their exertions, though I am sorry to say they were both severely wounded. I must also thank Captain M'Iver, of the Brig Mary, for the constant and steady fire he kept up during the whole of this action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Brig.-Gen Hameck.

J. GRANT.

Admiralty-Office, March 7. A letter from Sir John Warren, Captain of his Majesty's Ship La Pomone, to Mr. Stephens,

Sir, Casusind Bay, March 2, 1795.

I beg you will inform their lordships, that, in pursuance of their orders, I put to sea on the 12th of February past, with the ships in the margin*. The weather becoming thick, with fresh breezes and a heavy sea, on the 14th the Anson carried away her main-topmast, which obliged me to heave-to; and, owing to her damage, I

was under the necessity of bearing down the two following days, as she had drifted considerably to leeward; and, being unable to repair her defects at sea, I ordered Captain Durham to proceed with all possible dispatch to Plymouth. On the 18th, having fell in with three sail of the enemy's transports, part of a convoy bound from Brest, I hauled the wind, and endeavoured to make the land; and on the 21st, the light-house on isle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I discovered a frigate and twenty sail of vessels under convoy, close in with the shore, many of them under American, Danish, and Swedish colours. I pursued them half way up the Pertuis D'Antioche, in sight of the Isle Aix; but the tide of flood setting strong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and destroyed the vessels in the enclosed list. I understand the frigate was la Nériade, of thirty-six guns, twelve-pounders, with transports and other vessels for wine and stores, to Rochefort and Bourdeaux, on account of the Convention, for their fleet. On the 26th, the Isle of Groa bearing E. six leagues, I gave chase to six sail of vessels, in the N.W. At nine, A.M. captured the Conventional schooner La Curieuse, with the five others. They were bound to Nantz from Brest with clothing for the army. I am much indebted to the attention and activity of Captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, upon this occasion. I arrived here this day with the Galatea and Artois, and shall use every dispatch in completing the ships for service. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

A list of Transports and vessels captured and sent to England, by the squadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K.B. between the 13th and 26th of February, 1795.

Sloop Le Petit Jean. Brig St. Pierre. Ditto Deux Freres. Ship La Petite Magdalene. Le Pacquet boat de Cayenne. Schooner La Curieuse, (Conventional), eight brass guns. Logger La Liberté. Ditto La Gloire. Brig transport La Biche (Conventional). Total nine. J. B. WARREN.

A list of transports and vessels bound to Rochfort, Bourdeaux, and Nantz, for stores and wine for the fleet, on account of the Convention, and destroyed by the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren, Bart. K.B. between the 13th and 26th of February, 1795.

Burnt. Schooner brig La Desirée. Brig Three Friends. Brig (Conventional transport) Trois Freres. Brig (ditto) Le Guerrier. Brig La Liberté. Brig L'Espérance. Logger La Patriote.

Scuttled. Brig La Galey. Brig Jean et Marie. Brig La Pierre. Brig L'Anne. Total eleven.

* La Pomone, Galatea, Anson, Artois, and Duke of York Luggers.

A letter from Captain Burlton, of his Majesty's ship *Lively*, to Mr. Stephens.

Plymouth, March, 4.

Having received orders from my lord commissioners of the Admiralty to put myself under the command of Captain Sterling of his Majesty's ship *Jason*, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their lordships information, that I sailed, in company with her, on the 27th of February, from Spithead, and that on the 1st of March a hard gale of wind and thick weather from S. S. E. separated us. I used my utmost endeavours to gain the cruising ground, in order to join her again. At nine o'clock in the evening of the 2d inst. Ushant then bearing S. E. thirteen leagues, I saw a sail coming down upon me, which I soon perceived to be an armed vessel, and gave her chase. At twelve o'clock we took possession of her; she proves to be the *l'Esperon*, of eighteen five-pounders and 140 men, five days from Brest, on a cruise, in perfect good order, lately one of his Majesty's sloops of war. I think she is a very desirable vessel for the same purpose, as the sails well. As I have many prisoners on-board, I hope their lordships will approve of my coming into the nearest port to land them. With their permission I shall leave her for the inspection of the officers of the Dock-yard at this port. I have the honour to be, &c. G. BURLTON.

Horse-Guards, March 10. Extract of a dispatch received by the Duke of York from the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Harcourt.

Offenbruck, Feb. 28.

"I lose no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that on the 24th instant the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of lieutenant-colonel Strutt, and occupied by the loyal emigrants and a detachment of Rohan and Boudle's corps. These troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about one hundred killed and wounded, to fall back upon Northorn, and the French occupied those two posts in some force. They also surprised a small picket of Salm and Hompesch hussars in Oldenzaal, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on the side of that place. Lieut.-gen. Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the retreat of the French, who left all those posts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and lieutenant-colonel Strutt immediately re-occupied them. The last reports we have received state, that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groeninguen towards Zwoll, and that they have even evacuated Envoerden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from

that place. It would be unjust in the extreme, not to mention to your Royal Highness the particular gallantry and good conduct of the loyal emigrants; they have shewn it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which I am sorry to say, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major McMurdo, and the other officers left with the sick, have been sent back, and I am happy to add, that from their reports, our sick meet with the best treatment possible from the French. *Horse-Guards, March 10.* Extract of a dispatch received by the Duke of York, from major-general A. Gordon.

Embsen, March 1, 1795.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which lieutenant-general Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highness, that the fore-posts under the command of Major-gen. Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtagne to Neisoe Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th. I am informed by his Lordship, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, consisting of major-gen. David Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of Infantry, with some detachments of foreign light troops, and intended recrossing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen. I also understand that the fore-posts of the left wing were drove in some days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars. *Admiralty-Office, March 17.* A letter from Capt. Burlton to Mr. Nepean, dated the 13th inst. Ushant South, half West, 13 leagues.

"Sir, I beg you will acquaint the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that, half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate *La Tourterelle*, of 30 guns and 250 men, to action; and, at half past one o'clock, I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to his Majesty's ship *Lively*, under my command. Our loss is very trifling for so long an action; only two men wounded. The enemy's loss is 16 killed and 25 wounded. I am sorry to say I fear Mr. Loftus Orway Bland, the third lieutenant, is likely to lose his left eye, and the service thereby deprived of a deserving young officer. I beg leave to recommend to their lordships notice lieutenants Joseph R. Watson and John Matland, whose spirited and steady example encouraged the men to do their duty with pleasure. Mr. James Vetre, the master, is entitled to my warmest thanks for the great assistance he gave me during the fight. Indeed, I cannot conclude without observing the officers and crew throughout behaved with that determined coolness and bravery that must have ensured them success. I have the honour to be, &c. G. BURLTON.

Horse-

Hofe-Guards, March 21. Extract of a letter from maj.-gen. Sir Adam Williamson, K.B. to Mr. Dundas. *Jamaica, Jan. 12.*

"I am concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiburoon. I inclose a copy of lieutenant Bradford's letter, who commanded. I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the garrison: their situation was such that they could not possibly do more. M. Du Pleffis, the lieut.-colonel, and two other officers of the South Legion were killed.—M. Du Pleffis is a very great loss to the service. Lieutenant Baskerville of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only British officer who lost his life on this occasion.

To his Excellency Major-General Williamson, Sir, *Cape Donna Maria, Dec. 30.*

As in cases of this nature matters are very likely to be misrepresented, I take this opportunity (thinking it my duty) to inform you of the real state of the garrison of Tiburoon before its evacuation. We, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean Kina, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy from Aux Cayes, with three armed vessels. Their attention, at first, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the Harbour with much spirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, to the amount of one eighteen-pounder, one nine, two pieces of four, and one of two, after eight and forty hours of heavy cannonading, attended with a 5 lb. shell from an eight-inch mortar, about every ten minutes, night and day, at length pierced the King Grey so frequently, that the lowered so ma-

ny feet in the water as to render her battery useless, and, a red-hot shot taking the magazine, she blew up. They then turned the fire on our lower battery, and very soon dismounted two eighteen-pounders, the other being burst. Finding it silenced, they then attacked the great fort more vigorously than the former days bringing all their cannon to bear on it with heavy musquetry. They killed and wounded upwards of an hundred men, every shell latterly falling inside the fort, all our cannoneers being disabled. A shell falling in the ditch where we had placed some of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the drawbridge, and flew towards Jeremie road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the case admitted of; and forcing an ambuscade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourselves under the command of lieutenant-colonel Handfield, at Jeremie. We evacuated the fort the 29th, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I beg leave to recommend to your attention the conduct of Monsr. De Savre, Major De Place, which really proves the justice of the general opinion of his zeal and bravery; also that of Monsr. D'Anglade, of the Legion of the South, and Monsr. De Breuil, commanding the gunners. The conduct of the troops in general was perfectly what you would have wished, and that of Jean Kina's army, until panic-struck by the shells, was admirable. The number of the enemy was supposed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BRADFORD,
Lieutenant 23d regiment.

PARTICULAR DETAIL OF DAMAGES BY THE LATE FLOODS.

FROM every part of the kingdom, accounts have been received of the dreadful ravages occasioned by the sudden thaw. Scarcely a river but what has lost some of its bridges, overflowed the adjacent country, and impeded for a time all communication between different places. Houses have been thrown down, canal banks destroyed; stacks and provender of all sorts swept away, great quantities of cattle have been drowned, and the sheep that are lost are innumerable.

The Fen Countries exhibited sheets of water like a sea for miles in extent: The bank of *Stoaford* navigable canal gave way, in *Exorby* Fen, upwards of ten yards in length, which continued running with near ten feet fall of water for the space of four days before the breach could be stopped, by which accident several hundred acres of land were six feet under water, and a prodigious quantity lodged in *Howell, Heckington*, and the adjacent fens.

Horncastle, Feb. 10. This day there was the highest flood ever remembered here:—Many of the inhabitants who slept on the ground floor were awakened early in the morning by the water coming into their beds; the current ran with such rapidity in the *Far-street*, that it tore up the pavement for a considerable space; many houses were considerably damaged, as was also the bridge leading to *Boston, Spilsby*, &c. In the market-place the water was three feet deep; and great damage has been done to the wharfs and bridges on the canal.

The flood in the neighbourhood of *Peterborough* was so immense as to threaten the destruction of several villages. The ice had formed a complete bank across the coast, from the South bank to the North bank, and consequently stopped the current of water. A gentleman there, however, at the risk of his life, contrived to dispel the ice by gun powder, contained in oilskin bags;

in the execution of which he was assisted by two barges; but he had the misfortune to be left upon a large shoal of ice; the barges being driven away, it was impossible for any person to render him assistance, and in this dangerous situation, with the momentary apprehension of the ice separating, he floated down to *Whittlesea-bridge*, and then jumped to one of the pillars, which was expected every minute to give way. From this situation he was released by some men who put off in a boat to save him. Soon after this, the South bank gave way; and so terrific was the effect, the shrieks of the multitude near it, and the explosion was so tremendous, that the noise was heard by persons stationed four miles below the spot. The number of lives lost has not been ascertained; the damage is thought to be incalculable. The third regiment of Dragoons assisted very essentially, and too much praise cannot be given them for their steady and tractable conduct. Stacks of hay, containing at least ten loads, floated down the stream. This convulsion of Nature has distressed, if not absolutely ruined, thousands of families on the South side of the bank; for, if they have not provisions in store, they must perish, as no assistance can be afforded them. The bridge which entered Peterborough is gone. *Oundle, Mansford, Hilford, and Thrapstone* bridges, upon the *Nene*, are all gone.

The river *Thames* rose to an height not known for these 20 years past. The flood was nearly as great as the remarkable one in 1774. Great part of *Kingston* looked like a Dutch town, and punts plied about the streets. The inhabitants of all the houses near the river were driven up stairs, and supplied by means of boats in at the windows; but the flood subsided as rapidly as it rose. *Hampton, Sunbury, and all the adjacent country*, was inundated. For two days all communication between *Sandgate and Chertsey* was entirely stopt, except by a boat, which plied in *Chertsey*; the communication between which town and *Windsor* was stopt for a full month by the badness of the roads.

Near *Basildon, Hart's Lock*, by the rapidity of the current, was bulged, and, with the banks adjoining, entirely swept away.

The whole village of *Pangbourn* was laid under water, and the new ground at *Whitchurch-bridge* washed away, so as to render the bridge impassable.

Part of the bridge on the *Caversham* road, and an arch of the wooden bridge adjoining *Sanning* bridge, were thrown down.

At *Maidenhead*, the overflow was so great as to render travelling exceedingly dangerous; the road was under water for near two miles, and in some places it was so deep as to be over the fore wheels of the coaches, and travellers were punted over while men rode the horses through. The valuable

premises of *Sir Isaac Pococke* have received very great damage, and many inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood will be very considerable sufferers.

The town and neighbourhood of *Newbury* suffered severely; boats were plying in the principal streets to relieve families that were confined in their upper apartments. Part of the mills of *Messrs. Wickwar*, paper-makers, were carried away; *Mr. Townsend*, the brewer, had a great quantity of hay spoiled; and the garden-wall of *Mr. Townsend*, attorney, washed down, and his premises were otherwise greatly damaged. The road between the *Pelican inn* and the bridge was twice rendered impassable by the depth of water in the market, people were beared over, and the houses on the side of the street had their doors and windows covered with dirt, to keep out the water.

Feb. 11. The waters rose to such a height in the *Lea-bridge* road as to ascend some way up hill, and carry off the stock of hogs, frames, toils, and plants, from *Mr. Sybani's* nursery grounds and other places.

From *Ware to Limehouse* was one continued sheet of water.

The bridge at *Hilland's ferry*, between *Tottenham and Walthamstow*, was so much damaged as to be now scarcely equal to the weight of a loaded waggon.

At *Newmarket*, the second stories of some of the houses were under water.

A waggon and seven hories were lost in the water collected on *Diss Common*.

The bridge entering into *Stow*, leading to *Hemhien*, was rendered impassable; and the water rose up to a great height at the entrance of the town.

Cambridge, Feb. 12. This day, this town was alarmed by a sudden and unusual rise of water, over the banks of the river *Twe*. Half the town under water presented such a picture of distress as begs all description. Figure to yourselves the fall of three houses by the violence of the water; people, old and young, floating on its surface; large boats plying about the streets, taking the sufferers out of their chamber windows, and saving a remnant of their broken furniture; some hogs and homed cattle got up into chambers, and others drowned. Turn your eyes to the wharfs and warehouses, dismal to relate! sugar, salt, hops, cherries, and various sorts of merchandise, to the amount of thousands, all, all destroyed. Night coming on, and the water having risen more than 12 inches higher than the oldest man living ever remembered, a general despondency pervaded the sufferers; yet in the midst of judgements we met with mercy:—At *Morton*, a mile below us, the river-bank broke, making a chasm of a hundred yards, taking a prodigious quantity of water over the carry, towards the *Trent-fall*, which gave us seasonable relief; and now the face of the country pre-

presents an entire sheet of water, suppose for more than sixty miles. Great are the sufferings of many, not only in live stock, but many esculents also, particularly potatoes, which is customary to stock near the Trent-bank, ready for exportation.

Leicester, Feb. 13. The extensive rivers and rivulets which intersect every part of the country have been surprisingly extended beyond their usual bounds; and in their descent into each other, and thence into the sea, the torrent has been powerful and tremendous beyond example. The water spread itself over all the adjoining meadows, and, in conjunction with heavy pieces of ice, carried in its course every thing before it; bridges, trees, houses, cattle, all were united in the common wreck. The *Trent*, at *Cavendish-bridge*, extended over a breadth of nearly three miles, reaching to *Hemington* fields. At *Nottingham* it was equally impassable. The overflowing of the *Soar* flooded all the meadows between *Dishley* and *Cotes*; and at *Leicester*, its rise exceeded any thing of the kind hitherto known by a foot and a half, the perpendicular increase being not less than seven feet above the usual level of the river. All the houses in the *Braunston*, *Abbey*, and *Wood Gate*, part of *Leonard's* church-yard, and many houses in the *North-Gate* street, were inundated on the ground-floor, and some of them to the depth of four feet. Several poor families were involved in the greatest distress, being in want of provisions and firing, and having only a ground-floor in their habitations. The *North Bridge* has been so much damaged as to render the passage of carriages unsafe, and it must, of necessity, either be rebuilt or repaired at great expence. A barge on the Navigation was broken in two; the Navigation itself, it is feared, has received some injury, and other damage has been done, to a considerable amount, along the whole line of the river.

At *Derby*, the water from the brooks which ran through the town rose five or six inches higher than was ever known by the eldest person, and almost reached the chambers of some of the poor people; it was three inches high in *St. Weiburg's* church; and ran over *St. James's* and *St. Peter's* bridge, and was near passing over *Sadler-gate-bridge*. Part of *Morledge-bridge*, and the battlements of *St. James's* bridge, are washed away; and the pavement in some of the streets is very much injured. Several horses, pigs, &c. were carried down the current. The *Derwent*, *Trent*, and *Dale*, have been all swelled beyond what was ever remembered. The *Trent*, in the neighbourhood of *Shardlow*, has done considerable damage the *Grand Trunk Canal*; and the bridge *Swarthston* has been washed away.

g other devastations, we are sorry to mention the partial, or total, destruction of

the following bridges, viz. *Woolfley-bridge*, *Whicnor-bridge*, *Fazeley*, *Hopwas*, and *Tamworth* bridges; at the time the latter gave way, there were six men upon it, four of whom were unfortunately drowned.

The *Canal Aqueduct* over the river *Tame* has been much damaged; and an arch of the bridge on the road between *Alcester* and *Stratford* suddenly fell in, at the very instant the *Stourbridge* and *London* stage waggon had passed it.

At *Shrewsbury*, the water rose on the night of the 10th, and next morning, ten feet above its accustomed level. On the evening of the 12th it fell three feet, and next day fell rapidly. At *Frankwell*, *Coleham*, *Cotton-hill*, and the *Abbey Foregate*, some houses were carried away. At *Bridgnorth*, the waters were much out.

Oxford, Feb. 14. We have not experienced so great a flood at this place and in its neighbourhood for 22 years. The waters both in the *Isis* and the *Cherwell* were swelled to an alarming height; many of the roads were so much inundated as to render them in many places dangerous, and in some impassable. In *St. Thomas's* parish in this city, in particular, a great many houses were mid-leg deep in water, and in some much higher; so that they passed from house to house in boats, and inhabited the upper rooms.

Reading, Feb. 14. The floods here are greater than have been known for many years past. The water in the streets of this town was as high as it was in the remarkable flood 21 years ago; and the damage sustained by it, we are sorry to say, is much more considerable than what was experienced at that time; the violence of the current of the *Kennet* having undermined the bank of that river, near the *Seven bridges*, on which stood a long range of work-shops belonging to *Mr. Billing*, builder, at six o'clock on Wednesday morning nearly the whole of the building, with every thing contained therein, fell into the stream; providentially the men were not at work, or they must all have perished: there being a great quantity of valuable work on the premises, all of which is either lost or spoiled, *Mr. Billing's* loss is estimated at near 400l. Yesterday morning at one o'clock, a tenement, that stood by the side of the back brook in the yard of *Mr. Jackson*, stone-mason, fell into that stream from the bank giving way: the inhabitants, an industrious man of the name of *Jones*, with his wife and two children, were fortunately alarmed, by hearing a crack, just in time to save themselves, but nearly the whole of their furniture, cloaths, &c. were lost. A breach was washed by the side of the bridge over the *Kennet*, which rendered the road impassable for carriages, and a wooden bridge over the mill-stream was carried away. All the cellars

of the houses bordering on the Kennet were filled with water, and the ground floors of many uninhabitable for some days.

Moffat, Feb. 14. "My letter of two days ago is still here; for, though I have made an effort twice, I have been obliged to return, not having reached half the first stage.—Two mails are due from London, three from Glasgow, and four from Edinburgh.—Neither the last guard that went hence for Glasgow on Thursday, nor he that went on Wednesday, have since been heard of; this country was never so completely blocked up in the memory of the oldest person, or that they ever heard of. I understand the road is ten feet deep with snow from this to Hamilton; I have had it cut through once, but this third fall makes an attempt impossible—Heaven only knows when the road will be open, nothing but a thaw can do it—it is now an intense frost."—Another person writes in the same way from *Berwick*, with the addition, that he was three winters in North America, but never saw so much snow.

Birmingham, Feb. 16. The *Severn*, in the neighbourhood of *Worcester*, overflowed its banks to a wide extent, and covered the country for a great number of miles with water; which, when viewed from an eminence, formed an immense sheet, bounded only by the atmosphere. The cellars and lower apartments of all the houses in *Worcester* adjacent to the river were filled with water, and the inhabitants compelled to retire to their upper rooms to avoid the deluge, where they could only receive necessities by means of boats. Some hundreds of porter-barrels have floated down the river from the different breweries situated on the banks; a great number of which, no doubt, will be lost; and it is much to be feared that most of the cattle and sheep grazing in the meadows near the river are destroyed. The water rose on Thursday afternoon to within seven inches and a half of the brass plate near College-green, affixed in commemoration of the great flood in November, 1770. The bridges down the river have mostly been damaged; that at *Stowport* has given way, and *Berkeley-bridge* has been much injured; *Long bridge* and *Cowsl* have both been forced down. At *Shrewsbury*, an arch of *Colcham-bridge* has been carried away; and the inhabitants of *Frankwell*, *Colcham*, *Cotton hill*, and the *Abbey Foregate*, in that town, have suffered as much as those near the river in the city of *Worcester*; not being able, except by boats, to leave their habitation. Indeed, on Wednesday, the town was entirely surrounded by the water, and looked like an island, not a carriage that day being able to enter or go out of it. The damage done to the mills and works in and near the town, and the quantity of tim-

ber carried off by the violence of the current, is calculated to a great amount.

The Abbey church in *Shrewsbury* is so much injured by the flood, that it will be a long time before divine service can be performed in it. The graves within the church are sunk so much, that the grave-stones are all thrown out of their places, the ends of many of them being fallen in, and the other ends stand above the ground.

At *Syke House* and *Fithlake*, near *Thorne*, in *Yorkshire*, the bank which confined the river having given way, such an immense body of water rushed forth as to inundate the country for several miles; and so sudden and unexpected was the disaster, that much property was swept away, and many cattle drowned before any assistance could be given. The unfortunate inhabitants, unable to escape from the depth of the surrounding waters, were obliged to fly to their garrets, which served as a temporary retreat from the destructive element. In this deplorable situation, without food (every thing of the kind being totally destroyed) did the distressed inhabitants remain, until assisted by the philanthropic exertions of some gentlemen of *Thorne*, who may be truly said to have saved those from inevitable destruction whose habitations were low, by sending boats with provisions, &c. over the high banks, to relieve and bring away the distressed.

In various roads throughout England, it is inconceivable what quicksands have been formed by the floods, or by the thawing of the frost, which has penetrated deeper into the earth than was ever remembered.

In the streets of *London*, a nearly similar effect has been produced, from the same cause.

March 13. The principal proprietors and farmers in the Middle and South Levels of the fens, met at *Ely*, this day, to consider of the present calamitous situation of the Fen-country, from the late inundations, when they resolved to apply to Parliament.—500,000*l.* will not compensate their loss.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 19. At *Whitby*, a new ship called the *Nautilus*, the property of *Rich. Moorism*, which had got her provisions and store on-board for the *Greenland seas*, unfortunately took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge; fortunately the wind blew from the eastward, which preserved the town.

Feb. 22. This morning, during the dreadful gale, the *Biscay*, *James Burgess*, master, belonging to the port of *Exeter*, was wrecked near *Tor-Abbey*, the feat of *George Cary*, esq. whose humane and benevolent treatment of the surviving part of the crew was such as to call forth the warmest thanks of the many gentlemen who were spectators of the

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the dreadful scene.—Captain Burgess attempted on Saturday to make Exmouth-bar, but in vain, and was obliged to bear away for Torbay, where, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, he broke from his anchors, and struck on the rock, by which the vessel was dashed to pieces, and the very valuable cargo, consisting of groceries, &c. destin'd for this city and neighbourhood, almost totally lost. The Captain, who had a considerable sum in cash with him, was lost, with his mate and a boy; four men, we apprehend, are saved.

Hull, Feb. 23. The following melancholy accident happened in the roads off this port on Thursday last. As five men were taking out a kedge-anchor from on-board the Lord Mulgrave armed ship, the cable by some means got foul of the boat, and overset it. Two of the men, expect in swimming, reached the shore; three were drowned.

Portsmouth, Feb. 23. The Channel fleet is this morning returned to Spithead, after seeing the West India and Straight Convoys as far as Cape Finisterre, which they made on Thursday, the 19th instant, the wind blowing then fresh to the Eastward. The winds were very propitious for the convoys, and carried them fairly and safely into the western ocean. The weather has been boisterous most part of the time the fleet has been at sea; but not an accident of the least consequence has happened.

March 14. A young woman, servant to a lady in *Liverpool*, was engaged to marry a sailor on his arrival from the West Indies; whence, however, he never returned. Being there seized with the yellow fever, he died, leaving to her his cloaths, wages, watch, and about twelve guineas. The generous mind, learning that he had a mother, old and indigent, sent to her this legacy, praying, that this unexpected supply might in some measure contribute to support her under the loss of so good a son, trusting to her labour for her own support.

March 15. This afternoon a fire broke out at *Edinburgh*, in the printing-house of Mr. Mundell. On the first alarm, the Magistrates came out of the church, and gave their attendance, as also a party of Colonel Ferriar's regiment, the city guard, and town officers; and, by their mutual exertions, with the assistance of the fire engines, it was speedily extinguished, though not without considerable damage to the valuable stock of books. The premises were covered by the Edinburgh friendly insurance office.

The body of a plain-dressed man was found dead in a field near *Beaconsfield*, Bucks, supposed to have lain there a week, and whose dog remained with the corpse: the dog would scarcely permit any person to approach it; yet so famished by hunger as to have eaten away all the upper part of the poor man's face, some of his neck, and one of his shoulders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

His Majesty has conferred pensions of 500*l.* per annum on Admiral Lord Graves, and the Rear-Admirals Sir George Bowyer, and Sir Thomas Pasley, in consequence of the wounds received by these gallant officers on the first of June.—Mr. Ibbetson, who retires from the second Secretaryship of the Admiralty, will likewise receive a pension of 600*l.* per annum, in recompence of his long services in that office.

Wednesday, March 4.

Richard Brothers, a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who, by his publications (*see p. 223*) has for several months alarmed and agitated the minds of the people (crowds of whom have resorted to him daily) was this taken into custody, at his lodgings in Paddington-street, by two of his Majesty's messengers, by virtue of a warrant from his Grace the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conveyed before the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, who after a long examination of him thought proper to refer the consideration of his case to Doctors Simmons and Monro. These two physicians have since declared that he is insane.

Monday, March 9.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Medical Society of London, at their house in Bolt-court, the President, Dr. James Sims, announced the decision of the Society, relative to the adjudication of the honorary Medals of the present year, as follows.

The Silver Medal annually given for the best essay, written by a fellow of the Society, was adjudged to Mr. F. R. Broadbent, for his paper on Quicksilver found in the bones.

No Silver Medal having been given on the former Anniversary to a corresponding member, or person not a member of the Society, there were two Medals adjudged on the present occasion; one to Dr. Black, of Newry, in Ireland, for his dissertation on *Angina Pectoris*, the other to Dr. Guthrie, of St. Petersburg, for his paper on *Dyspepsia*.

A Silver Medal, from the Fothergillian die, was likewise delivered to Mr. William Chamberlaine, for his care and attention in the office of Secretary during eight years.

The Gold Medal, or 26 guineas, at the option of the author, given by a fellow of the Society, for the best essay on the diseases of prisons and workhouses, with their prevention and cure, was adjudged and publicly delivered to Mr. John Mason Goode, Surgeon in *Lopidaga*.

The Anniversary oration was delivered by Mr. Abernethy, assistant surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Dr. Shawwell was appointed to deliver this oration next year.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot to fill the respective offices in the council for the ensuing year, viz.

President

President. Dr. James Sims.
Treasurer. Dr. J. C. Lettcom.
Librarian Mr. Hurlock, Jun.
Secretaries. Dr. Shadwell, Mr. Field.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Mr. R. Hooper.

The Committees were also filled up.

Wednesday, March 15.

A porter with a load of linen, going down a flight of steps which leads from the Old-Bailey to Seacoal-lane, his foot slipped, which occasioned his falling down the steps; by which accident he fractured his skull, and was otherwise so much bruised that he expired immediately.

Friday, March 20.

This morning about 7, a fire broke out at a house in Bruton-street, which entirely consumed the same, together with the furniture. It nearly burnt also the inside of the house adjoining.

Tuesday, March 24.

This day the Anniversary Festival of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY was celebrated at the London Tavern. The Earl of STAMFORD, President, Lord BALGONIE, Rev. Sir RICHARD KAYE, Bart. Sir JOSEPH ANDREWS Bart. G. A. KEMPFELT, Esq. and the Rev. GERARD ANDREWS (who had on the Sunday before favoured the Society with a most excellent sermon); Mr. Archdeacon PETT, Mr. Alderman BOWDELL, with many other distinguished clerical and civic characters, and an association of more than three hundred gentlemen, honoured this excellent institution with their presence.

In the afternoon, the CITY-MARSHALS introduced the grand procession of the immense number of men, women, and children, restored to life by the medical assistants.

There were six Characteristic Banners.

I. Banner, carried by Dr. HAWES.

"A richer and nobler banquet prepared to sensibility. The living monuments of this institution and your philanthropy, formerly lamented as dead, restored to life, to their affectionate parents, their relatives, their friends, and to the state, to swell the awful triumphs of this glorious day."

II. Rev. Mr. Crawford and Mrs. C. with their son, restored to life.

Banner carried by Ald. LAWSTON.

"The prize of dubious life at last is won, And to their arms restored their only son! She weeps with joy the gladd'ning sight to see, And blesses heav'n and sweet humanity!"

III. Banner carried by Dep. CHAPMAN.

"In saving the life of one fine healthy girl, the benefit is not confined to one individual; for this blooming young maid, now before the governors of life, will probably be the mother of children, and those children the parents of others, and so on, whilst the Almighty suffers this world to exist."

IV. Mrs. Stanton's son.

Banner by THOMAS EVERETT, Esq.

Mrs. Stanton.

"My life, my love, my boy restor'd!

Oh, send our benefactors word,

And praise the dead humane!"

V. William Stephenson, the support of his aged parents,

Banner by SAMUEL GOADBY, Esq.

"And they brought the young man ALIVE; and were not a little comforted."

VI. Banner by RICE DAVIES, Esq.

Persons restored to life, to their families, and to the state,	} 1,169	
Lives preserved by the Drags,		858
Unsuccessful cases,		859

Total, 2,926

Amidst the festivity, to behold a numerous train of our fellow-creatures who have been rescued from an untimely grave, who have been lost to society, and are restored;—who have been dead to appearance, and are alive again.—To behold these living monuments of the national utility of this Institution, to which they owe their present existence.—To reflect that the tears of despairing relatives have been changed into transports of gratitude, and that hundreds of children who, but for this institution, must have bleinded distress and beggary, are now enjoying the earnings of parental industry!—This is indeed a treat for Britons and Philanthropists: and the feelings of the company evinced the enjoyment.—The Rev. Mr. Crawford's address to the Earl of Stamford, the Vice Presidents, &c. for his only son being restored to life, by the HUMANE SOCIETY, was truly grand and sublime.

Friday, March 27.

A Commission was held this day, at the King's Arms, in Palace yard, Westminster, to ascertain the state of mind of Richard Brothers, the pretended prophet; when the Jury, after hearing the opinion of the two physicians appointed by the Privy Council to attend him, and other evidence, found him a Lunatic, and gave their verdict accordingly.

Tuesday, March 31.

The last accounts from Dublin, which are of the 24th instant, say every thing was quiet. It was generally imagined that a farther prorogation of the Irish Parliament would take place, in order to give Earl Camden and his Secretary time to make necessary arrangements.

Dr. Cuthbert Gordon has discovered the art of making flour from potatoes, that will keep for seven years, and which makes a wholesome and palatable bread, easier of digestion, and lighter than that of wheat. Dr. G. has laid his discovery before the Board of Agriculture, and now waits for a reward adequate to its value. In a statement which is to enhance the value of the Doctor's discovery, it is remarked, that "it has been a long practice in this and other countries to make potatoe flour, which, mixed with other flour, might be used as a substitute for wheaten bread; but its qualities are bad, and it will not keep."

Vol. LXIV. p. 1156. "The well-known Lesley Grove." A correspondent says, "He may be known to many, but is probably unknown to many as well as myself, and this description excites a curiosity to be as wise as our neighbours."

P. 1207, l. 8, "Devon," qu. "Durham?"

Ibid. col. 2, l. 58, for *John Coleman*, read *William Colman*; and, this month, p. 187, col. 2, l. 41, r. also *Dr. Colman*.

Vol. LXV. p. 164. Additions and alterations, from *Gazette*, in the list of sheriffs:

"Henry Bevan, of Shrewsbury, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Salop.

"Mark Sykes, of Sledmire, esq. sheriff of the county of York.

"Philip Mordhead, of Witley, esq. sheriff of the county of Devon, *vice* Clarke, dec.

"Wm. Little, of Kenilworth, esq. sheriff of the county of Warwick, *vice* Holyoake.

"Edward Lyne, of Saltford, esq. sheriff of the county of Somerset.

"For *John Green*, of Cagebrooke, esq. sheriff of Herefordshire, r. *John Moore Green*.

"Thomas Bonfal, of Traftonath, esq. sheriff of Cardigan, *vice* Lloyd.

"Francis Fowke, of Bonghrood, esq. sheriff of Radnorshire, *vice* Grove.

"William Jones, of Bodfawr, esq. sheriff of Carnarvonshire, *vice* Lloyd."

P. 165. The late Mr. Herman Berens was, at the time of his death, a director of the Hudson's Bay Company. He had for several years been a director of the Million Bank, as Mr. Joseph Berens now is.

P. 167. An old correspondent says, "In your next Obituary pray give us something great of the friendly and useful Moses Wight, of Bridewell Hospital, where he was the companion of the great, the assistant of the middle rank, and the friend of such as wanted his help." He was a native of Gloucestershire, had been chaplain of New-college, Oxford, and married Miss — Osborne, a Gloucestershire lady of good family. He was elected a minor-canon of St. Paul's cathedral in 1745, and appointed one of the priests of the Chapel-royal in 1753; in both which places he had for many years been equally remarkable for his constant attendance. He was chosen preacher of Bridewell Hospital Feb. 8, 1758; and, till within a very short time of his death, fulfilled that charge with exemplary propriety and punctuality. Mr. W. held also the rectory of Wilsden, with the chapelry of Twiford annexed, co. Middlesex. In these several situations he was distinguished for a faithful and conscientious discharge of his duty; in the choir, uniting service with devotion; in the pulpit, zeal with conviction. In private life, characters are too often exaggerated; but of him it may be truly said, that he was sincere and benevolent, warm, but not intemperate, and firm, though not pertinacious. If a proof of this is requisite, it may be remembered that he had the hap-

pinets to preserve in old age the friendships of his youth. He was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Bridle, rector of Hardwicke, Bucks, and of the late Rev. Sir John Stonhouse, of Radley, Berks, from both of whom he received kind remembrances. His attachment to the Constitution in Church and State was the result of principle, as well as experience; and he died not without a prayer for the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity. He died in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His son, the Rev. Osborne Wight, who was a few years fellow of New-college, is settled in Shropshire.

P. 169. The Rev. John Balguy, father of Thomas Balguy, D. D. was prebendary of South Grantham, in the church of Salisbury, and presented his son, Dec. 16, 1746, to the North mediety or rectory of North Stoke, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, which was probably the first preferment the Doctor had, and which he vacated in 1772, on being presented to the vicarage of Alton, in Hants. The Rev. Francis Henchman succeeded to the mediety of North Stoke, which was, on the 13th of June, 1776, united to South Stoke, alias Stoke Rochford, as one benefice. (See a plate and description of Stoke Rochford church in our last volume, pp. 1105, 1184 — The late Archdeacon B. published, 1. "A Sermon on Church Government, on the Consecration of Bishop Shipley," 4to. 1769. 2. "A Sermon on the respective Duties of Ministers and People, on the Consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore," 4to. 1774. 3. "A Charge to the Archdeaconry of Winchester," 4to. 1772. 4. "Account of Dr. Powell, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, prefixed to his Sermons." 5. "Divine Benevolence asserted and vindicated from the Objections of ancient and modern Scepticks," 8vo. 1781. Preface to an Essay on Redemption by his father, 8vo. 1785. A Collection of his Sermons and Charges, announced at the end of this last publication as in the press, appeared the same year, as noticed in p. 169.

P. 169, b. l. 25, r. a prebend.

P. 171. Mr. Stables' seat at Wonham is near Reigate in Surrey, not in Kent. The present Lord Romney, when he was Mr. Marham, purchased it, and much enlarged the house, and improved it, and, on succeeding to his title, sold it to Mr. Stables. Before this, it was little more than a good farm-house. It is on the borders of the Mole.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 37, r. "the late John C. esq."

P. 172. Another correspondent adds, "Let others acquaint you with the knowledge of Mr. Southgate in coins; be it mine to record the loss of a most valuable parish-priest—of one who was indefatigable in his attendance on the poor—of one who attended them in all places, in the cellars or in the garrets of St. Giles's, at all hours of the

the day or night; who reproved, rebuked, exhorted, without fear, and with the happiest effect. A more striking eulogium was perhaps never pronounced than by some girls begging in the street. Being asked to what parish they belonged—"To St. Giles." "Have you no friends?" "No, Mr. Southgate is dead!"

P. 173, b. l. 15, r. *formerly* chaplain.

P. 174. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who died on the 27th of January last, at the parsonage of West Horsley in Surrey, the house of her nephew, was about 106 years old. She was one of five daughters of John Weston, esq. of Ockham in Surrey, a very ancient family, long seated there; viz. Catharine, baptized March 26, 1686; Louisa, baptized June 15, 1692, married to Mr. Roberts; Jenney, baptized Jan. 24, 1696, married Mr. Kendall; Judith, baptized May 10, 1701, married Mr. Fullarton. By some accident, the baptism of Mrs. Fitzgerald was not registered; but it is believed she was born about 1688. She was widow of the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, rector of Watton in Surrey, formerly an usher at Westminster-school, and author of a small collection of poems.

P. 175, col. 2. Mrs. Adams, who died at Enfield, Feb. 19, was relict of the late Mr. Patient A. one of the filazers of the Court of Common Pleas.

Ibid Mr. Alderman Sawbridge was grandson of Jacob Sawbridge, esq. M. P. for Cricklade, and one of the South Sea directors in the memorable year 1720, the inventory of whose estates amounted to 77,554l.; out of which he was allowed, by vote of the House of Commons, 500l. for his future support. His character is, however, vindicated by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Macaulay, in our vol. XLVIII. p. 329. He purchased the manor and mansion-house of Olantigh, in Wye, co. Kent, and died 1748, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest, John, born 1699, succeeded him in his estates, and resided at Olantigh, where he died April 1762, leaving, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Wanley, esq. of London, banker, two sons and two daughters; and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, the subject of this article, who resided at Olantigh, and made great alterations and improvements in and about it. In the parliament of 1768 he was chosen for Hythe; and in three successive parliaments and 1780 for the city of London, of which he was sheriff 1769, elected alderman of Langbourn ward the same year, and mayor in 1776. His conduct with his friend Mr. Townsend, in their shrievalty, see in our volumes XXXIX. p. 611, and XL. 23. This prevented his parliamentary exertions for the last ten years; and his life was frequently in imminent danger. In 1773 he made an annual motion in the House of Commons for shortening the duration of parliaments (XLIII. 91, XLIV. 92, 451,

XLV. 62, XLVIII. 618, XLIX. 628, L. 248, LI. 456, when the division was 97 against 92, LIII. 65, 69, 446; 827, LIV. 228): his speech on the American business XLVI. 148; against an address thereon, XLV. 215; against the militia bill, *ibid.* 508; on the Speaker's speech to the King, XLVII. 613; against more polices, XLIX. 618; on the apprehension of Lord George Gordon, L. 459; and on the riots, 460; on the Dutch war, 497; on the Yorkshire petition, LII. 324; against the East India bill, LIV. 54; on parliamentary reform, 295, 303, 303, 459, 453, 464, 544, 547; against Mr. Philips's petition, 622; on the sugar-refiners' petition, LIII. 71; against franking, 911; on the regulation of public offices, 912; on the Westminster election, LV. 357; against the shop tax, 400, LVI. 493; on the insolvent debtors bill, LV. 705, 793; against the hawkers and pedlars tax, 866.—In public life it would be difficult to decide whether Mr. Sawbridge was more eminently distinguished as a senator, as a magistrate, or as a colonel of that best defence of our country, the national militia. In his civil capacity, as a magistrate, both in the city of London and county of Kent, his administration of justice was equal and impartial. In the East Kent regiment, which he long commanded, while he was able to attend his duty, his conduct was strictly exemplary; it was that of an officer and a gentleman. [See his character, p. 216.]

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. **T**HE Lady of John Walker, esq. a son.

16. At Brompton, Middlesex, the Lady of Wm. White, esq. a son.

27. At Fintray-house, the Hon. Lady Forbes, a daughter.

Lately, at Carnouffe, Banffshire, Scotland, the Lady of Col. Duff, a daughter.

At Twickenham, the Lady of George Galway Mills, esq. a son.

At Saundridge-lodge, St. Alban's, the Lady of Charles Bouchier, esq. a son.

March 5. At his Lordship's house in Saville-row, Lady G. H. Cavendish, a daughter.

12. In Great Russell-street, the Lady of Charles Edmondstone, esq. a son.

16. At Calverleigh-house, near Tiverton, Devon, Lady of Cha. Chichester, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 5. **A**T Lympstone, Devon, Jn. Searle, esq. to Miss Eliz. Filmore, only surviving daughter of the late Egerton F. esq. of that place.

11. At Chulmleigh, co. Devon, Samborne Palmer, esq. of Timsbury, near Bath, to Miss Gratiara Stucley, daughter of Mr. Richard S. surgeon.

14. Mr. James Willmott, stationer, of the High-street, Borough, to Miss Judith-Anne Sadler, of Bank-side, Southwark.

Dr. Anderson, of Hammer-smith, to Miss Heath, of Brook-green, Middlesex.

17. Mr. U. Melfiter, attorney, of Winton, co. Somerset, to Miss Martin, of Siltan, co. Dorset.

18. Mr. Paget, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Harriet Oldknow, of Nottingham.

19. Mr. John Drewry, printer of the Derby Mercury, to Miss Rowland, of Derby.

21. At Bath, Capt. Metcalfe, of the Staffordshire militia, to Miss Vane, dau. of the Hon. Mr. V. brother to the E. of Darlington.

24. Rev. W. Williams, F. R. S. sub-warden of Wadham-college, Oxford, and vicar of Stanton-Harcourt and South Leigh, to Miss Jessitt, of Rutley lodge, co. Oxford.

26. Mr. Stephen Hunt, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Hayles, of Cambr.

At St George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Roulbee, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Mary-Anne Liddiard.

Lately, at Plymouth, Lieut. Desbriay, of the artillery, to Miss Bosford, of Stonehouse.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Wm. Slegget, esq. of Camelford, to Miss Rosevear, sole heiress to the great Rosevear estate, in that county.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Thomas Coles, esq. to Lady Elizabeth-Henrietta Stanley.

At Wisbech, the Rev. John Leras, vicar of Long Melford, co. Suffolk, to Miss Clarkson.

Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Kettering, co. Northampton, to Miss Coles, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Amptill, co. Bedford.

At Limerick, in Ireland, the Hon. Edward Massey, 2d son of the late Lord M. to Miss Villiers, dau. of John V. esq. of that city.

Rev. T. Culme, of Ridgeway, to Miss E. White, third daughter, of S. W. esq. one of the aldermen of Plymouth.

Thomas Willington, esq. to Miss Heath, both of Tamworth.

March . . . Charles-William Michel, esq. son of David-Robert M. esq. of Dulish, co. Dorset, to Mrs. Strickland, widow of the late Walter S. esq. of Flamborough-head, co. York.

1. Rev. Thomas Tismett, of Warrminster, to Miss Notcott, daughter of Mr. William N. linen-draper, of Ipswich.

2. At Cambridge, Charles Wollaston, B.A. of Sidney-college, to Miss Ouley, only daughter of Wm. O. esq. of that town.

3. John Claudius Beresford, esq. son of the Right Hon. John B. nephew to the Marquis of Waterford, and M. P. for the borough of Swords in the parliament of Ireland, to Miss Eliz. M^{rs} Kenzie Menzies, only child of the late Archibald M. esq. of Culladare, co. Perth.

4. John Prentis Henflow, esq. eldest son of Sir John H. bart. surveyor of his Majesty's navy, to Miss Stevens, eldest daughter of Tho. S. esq. alderman of Rochester.

5. Mr. Firmadge, architect, to Miss Susan Nedham, both of Leicester.

9. John Hayne, esq. of Ashbourne-green-hall, captain of a troop of the Derbyshire cavalry, to Miss Eliz^z Brailly, daughter of J. esq. of Ashbourne.

10. Lieut. Lascelles, of the 11th dragoons, second son of Lieut.-gen. L. to Miss Gould, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. of Tredegar, co. Monmouth.

13. At Salisbury, Mr. Tiller, of London, to Miss Barber, of Salisbury.

14. Mr. Francis Walsh, jun. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Ford, of Bartholomew-clofe.

16. Mr. Jones, coal-merchant, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss William-son, dau. of Timothy W. esq. of same place.

17. Mr. John Wardell, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Miss Anne Jegon, of Upper Thames-street.

18. Rev. Mr. Hayne, of Parleigh, to Miss Eliz. Croker, of Malden, Essex.

19. Mr. Wm. Hewlett, of the Strand, to Miss Anne White, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel W.

21. Mr. Leete, surgeon, of Throgmorton-street, to one of the daughters of John Vane, esq. of Spitalfields.

24. By special licence, at Lord Sydney's house, the Earl of Dalkeith, to the Hon. Miss Harriet Townshend.

Mr. Eyre, druggist, to Miss Eliz. Ackely, both of Loughborough.

25. By special licence, the Hon. Robert Banks Johnson, only son of Lord Hawkebury, to Lady Louisa Hervey, daughter of the Earl of Bristol.

26. Thomas Cobb, esq. of Calthrop-house, co. Oxford (first partner in the Old Bank, Banbury), to Mrs. Rhodes, widow of the late Thomas R. esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1794. **A**T Chittagong, in Bengal, Suetonius Grant Huxley, esq. in the East India Company's civil service, and senior judge of the Court of Appeals in the Dacca district.

Aug . . . At Fort William, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, Lieutenant-colonel Seais, of the artillery in the East India Company's service.

14. At Shahabad, in Bengal, John-Lewis Chauvet, esq. collector of the revenues of that district.

Oct. 21. At Eylham, Kent, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with great Christian resignation, in her 67th year, Mrs. Factor, wife of Peter F. esq. of Dover. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Minet, rector of that parish nearly 50 years; and her remains were interred in the family-vault near those of her father. Her loss will be severely felt by her surviving family and friends; and especially by the poor, whose wants she ever had a pleasure in anticipating.

28. At Martinique, of the yellow fever, Capt. Chilcott, of the royal engineers.

Dec. . . At Jamaica, Lieut. Wm. Hamill, of the 10th regiment.

In Spanish town, Jamaica, Samuel Lewis Quatze, esq. a lieutenant in the 68th regiment,

ment, youngest son of the late Sir John D. Bart. of Rockbere, Devon, who died Feb. 5 (see p. 174).

24. At East Farleigh, in Kent, the Rev. Ezekiel Paul de la Doncepe, M. A. vicar of that parish since the year 1752.

At Dover, in Kent, in his 53d year, Mr. James Gravenor, attorney at law.

At Canterbury, in his 59th year, Mr. John Hayward, a man of mild, unassuming manners, who, after many years successful practice as a surgeon and apothecary at Ash, near Sandwich, retired to Canterbury, the place of his birth, and devoted his time and talents to the duties of religion and the good of mankind. He had a taste for the study of antiquities, and had acquired much local knowledge of the history of Canterbury and its neighbourhood. By his will he has bequeathed to the Kent and Canterbury hospital 100l.; to a Sunday-school at Canterbury 100l.; and to the Emanuel Hospital in London 100l.; besides other smaller donations.

1795. Jan. . . . At Milan, Lady Rivers: She was sister to the late Sir Rich. Atkins, of Clapham, Surrey; married to Geo. Pitt, esq. now Lord Rivers, by whom she had two daughters. By her death, the Radley estate, value 2500l. per annum, devolves to Admiral Sir George Bowyer, bart. Lord Rivers held the estate during Lady R's life. Lady Rivers was niece to Sir James Stonhouse, and Sir Geo. Bowyer is his nephew.

Jan. 4. At Rome, the celebrated Jewish rabbi, Landa Dio Modigliana. His friends obtained permission of the governors to inter his body in the national cemetery, and the ceremony was performed with all the funeral pomp imaginable. The body was escorted by the national troops, both horse and foot, followed by an immense crowd of Jews, and attended by a great number of wax-lights, &c.

8. At Palermo, Prince Caratmanico, viceroy of Naples.

11. At Rochester, Mr. John White, distiller, and one of the aldermen of that city.

21. At Canterbury, in his 66th year, Mr. Edward Agar, formerly a wine-merchant in that city.

22. At Deal, of a fever caught during his attendance at the naval hospital there, Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, surgeon and apothecary.

23. In Poland-street, Westminster, of an asthmatic complaint, Mrs. Anne Cotton.

30. In Child's Rents, Old Tothill-street, Westminster, of an asthmatic disorder, apparently aggravated and rendered fatal by the uncommon severity of the season, Miss Mary Standiford, a grand-daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bedell.

Feb. . . . Suddenly, at his lodgings in St. Martin's street, Leicester-fields, aged 65 Mr. John Fraai, a native of Milan, and brother of Signora Fraai, formerly a singer at the opera-house. He had lived in this coun-

try a great part of his life as an embroiderer (in which capacity he was for some time employed by the Prince of Wales); but, for the last ten years, had followed the profession of a dentist, having acquired considerable dexterity in the art of making and fixing artificial teeth.

After a long and lingering illness of a high scorbutic complaint, amounting almost to a leprosy, the Rev. Thomas Stockwell, rector of Wotton and vicar of Broxborne, Herts; the former, to which he was presented in 1781, in the gift of the lord of the manor, and, we believe, reserved for a son of the late lord, on the sale of the estate, a turn having been purchased by Mr. S. of the Butler family, in which Mr. S. succeeded Mr. Rothwell, after 1728; the latter in the gift of the bishop of London. Mr. S. was of Oriel or Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

At Wingham, in Kent, in consequence of a fall received 13 months before, Mr. William Wanstall.

In her 14th year, Miss Priscilla Campion, second daughter of Wm. C. esq. of Lewes, Sussex. She was buried in the family-vault at Hursley-point.

Aged 91, at Dorking, in Surrey, one Ventris, a shoemaker, who walked well till a short time before his death. In the late severe weather he carried a faggot at his back with ease.

1. Aged 88, George Higson, of Tildesley. He was a member of a sick club, and had received from the box 10. a week for 17 years and a month; which, with the allowance of his wife's funeral and his own, and additional money had in sickness, made the whole amount 59l. 18s. 6d. His pay to the box, as a member, during 48 years, amounted to 14l. 8s.; so that he received 45l. 10s. 6d. more than his payments;—an additional proof of the use of those excellent institutions.

4. At Lancaster, Philip Welch, esq.

At Basse, after 8 days illness, Count de Goltz, the Prussian minister. He was buried with all the honours due to his rank. Previous to his decease, the secretary of legation had gone to Paris, to treat on a peace with the French Convention.

5. Aged 71, Maria dowager Lady Tempest, widow of the late Sir Henry T. bart. of 'Pong-hall', near Leeds, co. York. She has left an only son, the present Sir Henry T. bart. Of this lady it may with great truth be asserted, that she possessed an exalted understanding, and an heart uncommonly generous and humane.—It is somewhat singular that five of this family have died in a short period:—first, the only son of J. Tempest, esq. M. P. for Durham; John Tempest, his father; Lady Vane, Mr. Tempest's sister; and Sir J. Vane, her husband.

8. At his house in Bond-court, Walbrook, Mr. Walter Wilson, formerly of Fifth-street-hill, afterwards of Fenchurch-street, writer.

7. Aged 92, Mr. John Bassfield, formerly

a cabinet-maker in York, but had retired from business.

After a short illness, Wm. Jones, gent. of Chatham, Kent.

Suddenly, Mr. David Hunt, of the custom-house, Rochester.

In the debtors' prison at Plymouth, after a short illness, Lieut. Scott, of the 90th or Queen's Irish Rangers. He had been confined but a few days.

Mr. Goodlad, baker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. His death was occasioned by a splinter of wood piercing the palm of his hand, which produced a mortification.

Mr. Wm. Geary, a very opulent farmer, of Old Hays, co. Leicester, a man of extensive knowledge and benevolence.

In Portsmouth barracks, aged 27, George Cookes, esq. of Barborne-house, near Worcester, senior lieutenant in the Royal South Gloucester regiment of militia. His remains were interred, with the honours of war, in the chapel of the garrison, attended by the whole regiment, and all the officers of the corps on duty there. His brother and another near relation, who attended him during his illness, were the chief mourners. His death was occasioned by a cold caught when shooting, before Christmas, which terminated in a fever and sore throat that baffled the skill of the eminent physicians who were called in. His amiable manners and great goodness of heart had gained him the regard and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. By his intimate friends (particularly those who from ties of blood as well as friendship were connected with him) his loss is severely felt and lamented. His drawings and knowledge of natural history shewed a very superior genius in that way, as he not merely drew the portrait of the bird or animal (which, however, he did most accurately), but gave the expression of character which belonged to it. Mr. Cookes was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Cookes (a descendant and inheritor of part of the estates of the late Sir Thomas Cookes, bart. of Glasbampton, co. Worcester, by Anne, only daughter and heir of John Denham, esq. of Wellen in Kent, by Jane daughter of Thomas Willems, esq. of Plaistow-house, co. Essex, a commodore in the royal navy.

8. At Shantock farm, near St. Alban's, Herts, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. John P. farmer, and daugh. of the late Mr. Fulham, archdeacon of Landaff.

At Hammer-smith, in her 13th year, Miss Sophia-Mary Walpole, eldest daughter of Hon. Mr. W. of New Buckingham-street.

After a long illness, which bore great fortitude, Mrs. Grace Murch, of the late Mr. Fidelio M. of Bankeller and Stationer.

At Bath, within four days after he arrived there, John Dewar, esq. of Clapham.

His son was taken, in the course of last year, in the Lisbon packet, and carried prisoner to France, where he still remains.

At Colsterworth, co. Lincoln, after a few days illness, Mrs. Plumpton, wife of Mr. P. surgeon of the Ramillies man of war.

In Argyle-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Blair, wife of the Rev. Dr. B.

At Colne, Mr. James Driver; and, on the 11th, his wife, Mrs. D.

10. In Upper Merion-street, Dublin, after a tedious illness, Margaret Barone's Cloncurry.

At Edinburgh, in her 101st year, Mrs. Barbara Stirling, daughter of Lieut.-col. S. of the family of Keir, and half-sister of the late Robert Keith, esq.

After only a few hours illness, Mrs. Honeywood, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Honiton, co. Devon, a lady much respected and lamented.

11. After a short illness, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

At his house in Austin-fiers, in his 84th year, Andrew Thomson, esq. merchant.

At the Hot-wells, Bristol, Mrs. Edward Willis, relict of the late Edward W. esq. of Southampton-row.

At Liverpool, in his 80th year, Arthur Heywood, esq. banker.

Rev. Mr. Skinner, particular Baptist minister at Newcastle upon Tyne. He was an able, industrious, zealous, and faithful preacher of the Gospel; a sincere friend, and a very great ornament to his profession. His death is much lamented at Newcastle; and will be so by his numerous friends in the Baptist churches in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, where he was much known and respected.

12. At his house in Cavendish-square, Thomas Grosvenor, esq. of Sevel-court, co. Somerset, and of Waltham-stow, Essex, only brother of Lord Grosvenor, and M. P. for the city of Chester, which he represented in the three last parliaments, and in which his son succeeds him. He married, Sept. 21, 1758, Deborah daughter and one of the co-heirs of Stephen Skynner, esq. of Waltham-stow, and had by her, who died April 10, 1771, aged 33, four sons: Richard, born 1762; Stephen, born 1763; Thomas, born 1764; and Robert, born 1767; and two daughters, Maria-Deborah, born 1761, and Emma, born 1765, who died of a deep decline at Lisbon, Feb. 2, 1793. Our readers will recollect the part Mr. G. took in attempting a coalition of parties, 1784 (vol. LIV. p. 131).

13. At Craigen-hill, near Baywater, aged Mr. Wm. Davis.

At Rochester, in his 37th year, much regretted, Mr. George Evans, purveyor of Chatham dock-yard.

At his apartments in Oxford-street, in his 62d year, Lieut. Samuel Steward, of the royal navy.

In Hatton-street, Miss Anne Davis, dau. of the late Mr. Lockyer D. of Holford.

In his 98th year, Mr. James Ship, of Thetford, Norfolk.

At Tathwell, near Louth, co. Lincoln, Charles Chaplin, jun. esq. second son of Charles C. esq. of that place, in the commission of the peace for that county, and who died suddenly a few days after his son.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. G. coach-proprietor.

14. In South Molton-street, aged 86; Mr. Allam, late an eminent watch-maker, but had retired some years.

At Winterbourn, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Wamford, rector of that parish.

In his 65th year, the Prince Bishop of Wurzburg and Bamberg, brother of the Elector of Mentz.

At Lisbon, Tho. Mayne, esq. merchant.

In his 71st year, at his seat in Headfort, co. Meath, Thomas Taylor, Earl of Beftive, Viscount and Baron Headfort of the kingdom of Ireland, knight of the order of St. Patrick, a baronet, and a privy-counsellor. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Headfort, M. P. for the county of Meath; and has left issue four other sons and three daughters, namely, Hercules Langford, Robert, Clotworthy, and Henry; Sarah, Henrietta, and Catharine. His Lordship had a paralytic stroke in September last, by which he was confined till his death.

10. In his 82d year, Samuel Weaver, esq. of Ilfington.

At Redruth, in Cornwall, Peter Cox, a miner. He was drinking at the Three Compasses in that town, and, in a fit of inebriety, blasphemed the Evangelists, with derision to all the kings of the earth, and drank Tom Paine's health; when, on a sudden, his jaw became locked, and he died on the spot in the most excruciating torments. He has left a pregnant widow and four helpless infants, for whom Sir Francis Basset's steward has received orders to provide. The rector of the parish to which he belonged is said to have refused the wretched victim Christian burial; but a neighbouring clergyman, less fastidious, admitted his remains to be deposited in the usual manner.

16. In his 99th year, Mr. John Kearsey, of Kinfholm, near Gloucester.

Aged 62, Mr. Wm. Allen, late an eminent book-seller at Newark.

Miss Ord, of Queen Anne-street West. While standing with her back to the fire, her sash caught the flame, which soon communicated to her head dress. She rang the bell, but the servant who attended had not the presence of mind to roll her in the carpet, but conducted her into the hall, opened the street door, and called for assistance. Some persons coming by, got the lady into the street, and attempted to roll her in the

snow; but it was the coachman of Lady Somers who put out the flames effectually, by wrapping his great coat round her.

At Upper Swell, co. Gloucester, far advanced in years, Rev. Henry Brown, M. A. rector of that parish, and vicar of Lower Swell.

17. Having, the day before, completed his 58th year, the Rev. Edward Blakeway, M. A. (formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and vicar of Long Staunton, in that county), rector of Filton, co. Gloucester, vicar of Noen Savage, co. Salop, and, for near 30 years, official and minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, of which town he served the office of mayor in 1793. His loss will be long and sincerely deplored by his relations, and by a most extensive and respectable circle of friends; among whom he was equally beloved and esteemed for the virtues of his heart, his cheerful and unaffected piety, unspotted integrity, his general tenderness, humanity, and benevolence; and admired for his intellectual endowments, his well-digested learning, universal information, his instructive and agreeable conversation. "Placidè quiescas, neque, domum tuam, ab infirmo desiderio, et muliebribus lamentis, ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces,—quas neque lugeri, neque plangi, fas est."

18. At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged 45, after a short illness, (an inflammation in the bowels; after an obstruction of four days continuance, occasioned by close application to business) Foster Bower, esq. He commenced his career in the law at a very early period under the patronage of Sir Joseph Yates; and, after exercising the laborious office of a special pleader during several years, at length practised at the bar with such abilities and reputation as soon rendered him one of the brightest ornaments of Westminster-hall, secured him a great influx of business in all the courts above, placed him at the head of the Oxford circuit, and entitled him to all the honours and advantages of his profession. At the time of his death he was a bench of Lincoln's-inn, recorder of Chester, and one of his Majesty's counsel; and, had not his heart been too honest to allow him to approve all the measures of Administration, he would long since have occupied a place upon the Bench. Besides his professional qualifications, which ensured him universal esteem and regard, Mr. B. was the favourite of every company in which he appeared; and, amidst the bustling society of a numerous circuit, as well as in the more tranquil walk of private life, his amiable and friendly disposition made him the object of such general love and attachment, as to warrant the belief that no one ever left this world more truly and universally regretted. His high sense of honour, his masculine understanding, his unsullied integrity of conduct, and

and his great professional skill and experience, commanded universal respect and esteem. His friendship, where he gave it, was strongly marked by its affectionate energy and sincerity; and, in every relation of private life, his actions flowed from the purest principles of religious benevolence. During several years he was in the professional receipt of between three and four thousand pounds, which, with an additional sum advanced him by his kind and worthy maternal uncle, Mr. Marfield of Chester, he not long since invested in the purchase of an extensive estate at Taxhall, upon the borders of Cheshire and Derbyshire, whose dreary and barren hills he had already improved and embellished with widely-extended plantations. To an only sister, whose husband's affairs had been deeply involved by mercantile speculations, and to whom his benevolence had been since most affectionately extended, he has given a considerable annuity; to the only daughter of a brother, who died in rather necessitous circumstances, he has left a handsome independence; and the rest of his property he has bequeathed to his only surviving brother, who assumed the name of Jodrell upon marrying an heiress of that family, and who resides upon his estate at Henbury, in Cheshire, which he bought of the late Sir W. Meredith.

At the seat of Wm. Davenport, esq. of Bramall, in Cheshire, Miss Margaret Denton Toosey, daughter of the Rev. Philip T. rector of St. Martin, Suffolk.

19. In Austin-friars, Wm. Cazalet, esq.

20. Mrs. Haighton, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Long Stow and Croxton, co. Cambridge.

At his house in Eaton-street, Pimlico, aged 87, John Crookshanks, esq. who, in July, 1747, when captain of the *Lark*, a forty-gun ship, and having under his command the *Warwick* of 60 guns, commanded by captain Eskine, met with the *Glorioso*, an homeward-bound galleon of 74 guns, loaded with money. Crookshanks being the senior officer, and to leeward of the galleon, passed by the Spaniard without firing a gun, in order, as he said, and probably truly so, to try if he could gain the wind by making a trip: but the junior captain, instead of following the example of his Commodore, began the engagement when he got a-breast of the Spaniard, who soon knocked one of his top-masts over-board, by which means the Spaniard escaped. When they arrived at Jamaica, where Admiral Knowles commanded, the junior captain complained of Capt. Crookshanks' misconduct, and Knowles brought him to a court-martial, which could not suspend him during his Majesty's pleasure, and that suspension was never revoked. Those who are curious to see the arts on both sides of this extraordinary case will find them in the words of the parties concerned, by referring to the

following pages of our former volumes. In vol. XXVIII. p. 623, is a full epitome of "The Conduct and Treatment, of John Crookshanks, Esq. Commander of the *Lark*, Man of War, relating to his Attempt to take the *Glorioso* a Spanish Ship of War, &c. 1747." In vol. XXXIX. p. 180, "A Refutation of Captain Crookshanks' Charge against Admiral Knowles." In p. 181, "The Falseness of the Facts and Accusations in a late Pamphlet, intitled, 'The Conduct and Treatment of John Crookshanks, Esq. proved to be False and Groundless, by Captain Robert Erskine.'" And in p. 412, "Reply of Capt. Crookshanks to Admiral Knowles's Pamphlet."—Of late years, however, Mr. C. got upon the list of superannuated captains, and had ten shillings a-day. Many good sea-officers thought his case hard, and particularly Lord Rodney.—At the age of 82, after having lived 45 years in close and intimate friendship with Mr. Thicknesse, upon some trifling dispute about a bottle of champagne, several severe letters passed between them; and at length Mr. Crookshanks wrote not only a very indecent letter to Mrs. Thicknesse, but actually, in one, gave her the lie direct. This language so provoked Mr. T. that he threatened to publish three letters Mr. C. had written to him while he resided in France, and which, it seems, being at the distance of 22 years, Mr. Crookshanks had forgotten. What the contents of those letters were, does not appear; but they were of such a nature that Mr. C. instead of writing indecent letters to Mrs. Thicknesse, actually sent a messenger, and a relation of his, 7½ miles, with a challenge to Mr. Thicknesse; who, however, refused to accept it, being thoroughly convinced that neither one or the other could have found two gentlemen (as Mr. Crookshanks proposed) to accompany them upon such a foolish piece of business, Mr. C. being then 82, and Mr. T. 71, years of age. Mr. C. was supposed to have taken a very active part in a certain character of Mr. T. which, we believe, no other, even the greatest enemy of Mr. Thicknesse, could think he merited. The messenger sent with the challenge, and who owned he knew the errand he was sent upon, delivered it with such trepidation, in the presence of Mrs. Thicknesse and her daughter, that they knew the contents before the letter was opened, as well as Mr. T. did afterwards.

21. At Enfield, Mr. Chapman, late a carpenter and undertaker at London-ward; and, on March 1, his remains were conveyed to his parish-church in a hearse and six, his four sons (some of whom succeeded to his business) attending in two coaches and four.

22. At her apartments in the abbey of Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, her Grace Jane Duchess-dowager of Athol.

23. At Brompton, near Chiswick, in Kent, aged 89, Mrs. Duple.

In his 68th year, Mr. Francis-Gabriel Barraud, watch-maker, of Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

24. William Clark, esq. of Buckland, co. Devon, lately appointed sheriff of that county.

25. At Bengworth, in his 69th year, John Stickley, esq. mayor of the borough of Evesham, co. Worcester.

26. Somers Clarke, esq. of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

27. At her house at Edmonton, of a paralytic stroke, aged 64, Mrs. Monk, mother of Mr. M. of Bury-green, Cheshunt, and of eight daughters.

28. At Chiffwick, in his 93d year, Mr. Francis Garioch.

Lately, at Westerham, Kent, in her 94th year, the widow of the late Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Ightham. Though she died at so advanced an age, she had not attained to that of either her father or mother.

At Dover, aged 91, Mrs. Eliz. Broadley.

Mrs. Curtis, wife of Capt. C. and her new-born infant.

Suddenly, at Wrington, co. Somerset, Mrs. Whitley, the lady of Mr. W. of that parish. Though called to an early grave, she was not unprepared; for her piety was unaffected, and her benevolence universal.

At Redruth, co. Cornwall, at an advanced age, Catherine Phillips, one of the people called Quakers, relict of the late W. P. a gentleman of large concerns in that mining country, and of great respectability, whom she married late in life. Her life and talents were too extraordinary not to merit record. She was a native of Dudley, co. Worcester, and sister to the late James Payton of that place. Her natural powers were uncommonly comprehensive; and, just as she arrived at the prime of life, she believed it her duty to give up all other considerations to engage in the Gospel Ministry, among the society in which she was born. Her conceptions of the purity and glory of the Gospel, and that real sanctification of heart, which it not only teaches, but furnishes the means of effecting, were deeply engraven on a mind devoted to God, and filled with love towards mankind. Thus animated, she visited the congregations of the Society through most parts of England, and several times those of Ireland; and, with the concurrence necessary by the discipline established among them, she visited the Society in North America in company with a young woman of Ireland as extraordinary as herself; thus foregoing ease and affluence for a very arduous and laborious service. Many, who attended her ministry, were surprized at finding such powers of unfolding the Christian doctrine in a woman then in her youth; and a dignified clergyman, we are told, once said, "he wondered where she attained them." A singular testimonial to the excellence of her preaching is given by a person of great credibility. A gentleman went to her

at Cambridge, and took two youths, then under his care, with him, on purpose, as he said, to convince them of the futility of all pretensions to inspiration; but owned that he left the Assembly with very different impressions to those with which he entered it. She had very considerable knowledge in medicine and botany, and published something on planting and beautifying waste grounds, of which her travels and practical knowledge rendered her a good judge. Her charity and attentions to the poor were extensive; and she was deeply concerned for the reformation of their morals. With this view she drew up an address to the gentlemen of Cornwall, who were met a few years since on the mining concerns in those parts; and, on the agitations of the public mind since the French Revolution, she wrote to the miners, to convince them of their duty and interest in "studying to be quiet and mind their own business." This she knew would have been her worthy husband's advice, had he been living at such a time, who had great influence with them. This paper was thought so salutary, that a neighbouring magistrate had it printed and dispersed in the country. She was an ardent well-wisher to the governors as well as governed of this realm, desiring to see "that righteousness which exalteth a nation" so flourish as to draw down the divine blessing on this Island and its dependencies. For some years, before her decease she was rendered a perfect cripple by a rheumatic gout; and during the confinement which this occasioned, her mental faculties suffered with the body, and rendered her, like some other great minds after a series of uncommon exertion, an object of commiseration. From these clouds, however, she, at times, shone forth again, and wrote with precision on the subjects alluded to; and also a tract to shew why the Society of Friends could not fully unite with the Methodists in their missions to America and the Indies. She left also some MS. poems. During this time she could not disband her fingers so as to write in the usual way. To the loss of her ability, she endeavoured to devote herself to the service of mankind, and has left an example of exalted virtue, although in a line unusual to the generality of her sex. Her uniform upright conduct in her own community gained her great esteem; and her Christian courage to oppose licentiousness among the gay, covetousness among the rich, and fanaticism among the weak, rendered her one of the most useful and distinguished members of it.

March 1. After a long and lingering illness, at her house in Albemarle-street, Mrs. Susan Gore, youngest daughter of the late John G. esq. of Bush hill, and sister to the two Mrs. Mellishes, who died last year. Her remains were interred, in the family-vault at Tring, March 10.

2. At Nottingham, aged 81, Mrs. Neale, mother of Pendock N. esq. of Tollerton-hall, co. Lincoln.

3. At Ilington, Rev. Thomas Toller, formerly co-pastor with the late Dr. James Fordyce in the meeting at Monkwell street; whence, in consequence of a quarrel between them about shutting up the meeting for repairs, in August, 1775, the Doctor procured his expulsion. In justice to his own character, Mr. T. printed the letters that passed between the Doctor and himself, for private circulation, 1775. A reply to this, in MS. being circulated by Dr. F.; Mr. T. issued "Letters from him to the Doctor;" and the controversy closed with a warmth too frequent on such occasions, though certainly not to the credit of the disputants or the cause.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R. surgeon, of Ely-place, and daughter of the late Richard Carver, esq. of Plymouth. Her domestic worth and tenderness were excelled by few. In her intercourse with the world, her unsuspecting, candid, and honest mind secured her most esteem from those who estimate characters with justice, and knew her most intimately. Far removed from vanity and deceit, no view of interest, nor the allurements of pomp and dissipation, could divert her from a sense of rectitude or the important duties of life, nor command her attention where her heart did not approve. Her charity and pity for the unfortunate were never interrupted by her enmity to rudeness and abhorrence of every vice; which rendered her, though of a timid and amiable mind, more able to correct than flatter the follies or vices of the world; and must cause her to be sincerely lamented by her numerous family and friends.

4. At Oxford, deeply lamented by his numerous friends, the Rev. Samuel Dennis, D.D. 21 years president of St. John's college, Oxford, to which he was elected on the death of Dr. Fry, Dec. 2, 1772. He was educated at Merchant Taylors school; proceeded M.A. 1765, B.D. 1770, D.D. 1774; and was appointed vice-chancellor in 1780, which office he held four years. In 1783, on the death of Dr. Randolph, he was unanimously elected curator of the theatre, an office generally given to the vice-chancellor at the time of a vacancy. During his vice-chancellorship he was also appointed one of the permanent delegates of the press, which office he held to his death. He was buried in the chapel of his college; and the regard shewn by the Society to their governor at his funeral was very expressive of their sense of their loss. He is succeeded in the headship by the Rev. Michael Marlow, son of Mr. M. whose death was announced in our last month's Obituary.

5. At his house in Bloomsbury-square, Benjamin Green, esq. one of the principal registers of the Court of Chancery.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. Joseph H. hosiery. After having lived within a week of 76 years in the same house in which he was born, he died universally respected. He was a strenuous supporter of the Church, a loyal subject to his Sovereign, and to his Friends unboundedly benevolent.

6. At Canterbury, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Parnell, formerly a gingerbread-baker in that city, but who had retired from business.

Aged 65, Mrs. Margaret Græme, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Stevenson, esq. and relict of Alexander Græme, esq. of the island of Barbadoes; by whom she had one son and two daughters. During her marriage with one of the best and most respectable of men (her ten years of happiness as she used emphatically to call them) she enjoyed all the felicity that belongs to the lot of mortals; and for the thirty years which have elapsed since his death, the garb of mourning she never laid aside was only a just emblem of her unceasing, if not unabating, grief. Turning from that lamented period her whole attention to her then infant children, the remainder of her life was dedicated to their good, with alacrity seizing every opportunity of sacrificing her own interest to their advantage. The loss of such a parent then must, by them, be bitterly and severely felt as long as their own lives may endure; nor is to them alone regret confined; for in her expired not the fond mother only, but the affectionate sister, the kind relation, the faithful friend, the humane and indulgent mistress.

7. At his house in Chancery-lane, Mr. James Taylor, land-surveyor.

8. At Carlwell-house, Berks, the seat of Henry Southby, esq. Wm. Hayter, esq.

9. At his seat, at Walton-hall, Preston, co. Lancaster, in the 67th year of his age, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, Sir Henry Houghton, of Houghton Tower in that county, bart. into which order his family were enrolled on the 22d of May 1611, being the first day of its institution. The late Sir Henry Houghton was the sixth baronet of his name, and was born on the 22d of October 1728. He married, in 1761, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Ashurst of Hedingham Castle, in the county of Essex, esq. By this lady, who died in child-bed, 16th of May, 1761, he had one daughter Elizabeth, married July 15, 1783, to Lewis Majendie, esq. by whom she has issue a son and two daughters. Sir Henry Houghton, married July 8, 1766, his second wife Fanny, the eldest of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Daniel Booth, esq. a director of the Bank; by this lady, who survives him, he has left two sons, Henry Philip, his successor, born June 12, 1768, and Daniel; born August 28, 1770, a major in the army. Sir Henry Houghton was educated a Dissenter from the Established Church,

Church, and continued invariably in communion with that body. He was, however, of that description termed moderate Dissenters both with regard to religious and political opinions. When it was proposed in the House of Commons to obtain a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; consistently with his sentiments, he lent his weight of countenance and argument to the proposal, by seconding the motion. The uniform tenor of his conduct as a member of parliament for near thirty years, during which he represented the borough of Preston, was highly respectable and exemplary. His attention to his duty was unremitting. In the agitation of great political questions he did not suffer his judgement to be controuled by party spirit, but conscientiously decided as a zealous friend. This may suffice as a faint outline of the worth of his public character. Concerning his many virtues in private life, the testimonies are as numerous and unanimous as his acquaintance was extensive. A marked gentleness and sweetness of disposition distinguished his whole social conduct, but these were especially conspicuous in the domestic relations of husband, father, and master: he was a warm and active friend, and to the poor a most humane and liberal benefactor. Happy is it for society when eminence of station is rendered still more attractive and respectable by the most virtuous principles, the most amiable manners, and the most beneficent conduct.

10. In her 46th year, after suffering, for many years, the most severe afflictions from a perverse melody, Mrs. Carleton, of Lamb's Conduit-street, relict of the late Thomas C. esq. of Lincoln.

11. Sir Richard Brooke, bart. of Norton-priory, in Cheshire.

12. At Wimbledon, in his 90th year, William Southouse, esq. F. S. A. and one of the governors of St. Luke's hospital, to which charity he has bequeathed the sum of 100l. He was formerly an eminent solicitor and attorney in Milk-street, Cheapside, justly esteemed for strict integrity in his profession, and for honour and honesty in all his dealings during the course of so long a life. He had retired from business many years, and enjoyed his health and the company of his friends to the last, retaining the full possession of his faculties at the advanced age to which he lived. He expired, at length, without a groan, after an illness of one day.

13. At Turnham-green, Middlesex, James Crow, gent.

With integrity of action never to be surpassed, each social, moral, and religious duty, discharged in the most exemplary manner,

he closed a life of eighty-three years upon the thirteenth day of March, 1795, lamented and respected, particularly by those who the longest had experienced his rare virtues.—

In the sublime and comprehensive phrase of Alexander Pope,
he was the noblest work of God,
AN HONEST MAN.

His remains are deposited at South Okendon, Essex, the place of his nativity.

His epitaph:

Of gentle manners and of modest worth,
Firm friend to truth, but not a foe to mirth;
Pious as men i' th' olden time would be,
Who ne'er forgot their prayers or charity;
Honest by Nature, by Religion wise,
Here James Crow, honour'd and beloved, lies.

At Lichfield, Mary daughter of Robert Vandryck, merchant, who was the last male issue of an officer who came over with King William III. She was married, 1751, to St. George Bowles, of Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, afterwards major in the royal household guards (blue); by whom she had issue Richard, who died in his infancy; and St. George, now chaplain of that corps, and rector of Burford. She was, in consequence of her husband's illness, induced to follow him to Germany, where she was as much admired for her fortitude as, in private life, for her meekness.

14. In her 104th year, Mrs. Grizel Pettigrew, widow of Mr. Robert Johnston, late merchant in Glasgow. She retained the full exercise of reason to the end of life.

15. At Kettering, co. Northampton, in his 55th year, Mr. Richard Ashton, universally lamented by a very numerous and respectable acquaintance, although a person of the lower class of mankind. He was possessed of a superior share of good natural abilities, being anxiously concerned to render himself useful on all occasions, as far as circumstances would admit. To forbear further encomium, he lived and died a true Christian.

16. In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mrs. Maberley, widow of Charles M. esq.

17. At his house at Chessant, in his 77th year, of a dropsical complaint, the learned and industrious Mr. Wm. Herbert. The various labours of this good man's life demand the public acknowledgement. His career commenced in the service of the East India Company, as purser's clerk to three of their ships: that which was to take in a lading of pepper stooped at Tellicherry, and, before she had completed her lading, an alarm of six French men of war was given. The governor demanded 30 men out of each ship, as he had power to do, for the defence of the place, and the ships sailed away without lights round the Lucadine islands, and by Mount Delhi, to Bombay. After the alarm was over they returned, and sent Mr. H. in a miserable boat, full

of hogs, and without change of linen, to demand their men, whom the governor refused to give up, and he returned; but the ships having left their station, the boat could not find them, and the wind being against him, he was obliged to remain at Tellicheerry, being engaged to return to his ship by the middle of July. He was obliged to undertake a journey over land on the 16th of that month, with a Portuguese boy, who understood a little English, Portuguese, and *Pernam, or lingua Franca*, 12 *sepoys*, 8 porters, in all 20, besides himself and boy, and went round by sea to Calicut, before he ascended the heights with two Bramins, who were bound by their *caste* to conduct him safe. The anxiety at not meeting the ships at the appointed time he did not recover for a twelvemonth, though he rejoined them, Aug. 8, at Fort St. David, Fort St. George being in the hands of the French. At his return, having produced a number of plans of the several settlements, he received from his honourable masters 300*l*. These plans were afterwards incorporated into a publication by Bowles, printseller, near Mercers chapel. Mr. H. set up the business of a printseller and engraver of charts on London bridge, and continued in it till the houses on the bridge were taken down. The first night he spent in his house on the bridge, he was witness to a dreadful fire in some part of London, on the banks of the Thames, which, with several other succeeding ones, suggested to him the thought of a floating fire-engine. He proposed it to Cart. Hill, of the Royal Exchange Assurance, who told him, "there must be a fire every now and then for the benefit of insurance." He published his proposal in the *Gazetteer*, and it was soon adopted. He retired with an easy fortune, though, by his first marriage, he forfeited his expectations to what his sons received by marriage with Dr. Potter, the physician, and had at her own disposal. He married to his second wife a niece of the Rev. Mr. Newtham, the associate of Dr. Chandler, in Carter-lane meeting; and to his third, who survives him, a sister of Mr. Croftall, of London, and heirs to — — Mitham, esq. of Stratton, co. Norfolk. The plates of Sir Richard Atkins's "*History of Gloucestershire*," having escaped the fire which, in 1712-13, destroyed the printing-office of the late Mr. Rowyer's father in White-friers, and, except two or three, fallen into the hands of Mr. H., he caused the lost ones to be supplied, and republished the work in 1762, correcting the literal errors, but not restoring to their proper place several particulars pointed out in the original errata. Great part of this second edition was also destroyed by fire. The active mind of Mr. H. did not stop here. Upon the dispersion of the materials collected for the "*History of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland*," by late Mr. Joseph Ames, S. A. S.

on his death, 1760, he kept forward to resume the subject. While he resided in Gulleton square, Whitechapel, his application to possess himself of every article of information that libraries or auctions could furnish him with was intense. The encouragement he received from the collectors of black letter books, from his Majesty's library, the smallest library of an individual, he has gratefully acknowledged in the preface to his new edition of Mr. Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*, 1785." He purchased Mr. A's original interleaved copy, with a great number of his MS additions, and notes, with the plates, blocks, and copy-right to the same, of Mr. A's friend and patron, Sir P. Thompson, kn. for the small sum of 5*l*.; and, from his own valuable and continually increasing library, the access he had to the royal and other libraries, and the assistance of his friends, and his own unwearied assiduity during a course of 25 years, might well flatter himself he had ascertained the rise and progress of the typographical art in these kingdoms to as full an extent as any one man's life and application can attain; still, however, convinced, by continually recurring experience, that additions may be made even to this collection, as well as mistakes corrected in it.* In the latter part of this assertion he is more than justified by the interleaved copy he has left of his own edition, to which he continued to make additions to the last moment of his life. This new edition he published in three volumes; the first in 1785 (LV. 117); the second, 1786 (LVI. 42); the third, 1790 (LX. 437); all the volumes paged in continuation. If there were not a limit assigned by a wife and kind Providence to human life and human proficiency, we should say that Mr. H. wore himself out by too close an application to his favourite pursuit. But who can say this of a man who had attained almost to the verge of his 77th year? Who can say this, who knows how little his faculties were impaired by this long life? Who, that knew his integrity, simplicity, and modesty, and how punctually he fulfilled the relative, social, and public duties required at his hands, can presume to imagine he will lose the reward of a long and happy life?

In Basinghall-street, Mr. John Whitehead, banker, late partner with George and John Whitehead.

18. At his seat at Bellemont, near Uxbridge, Samuel Marsh, esq.

19. Suddenly, Miss Anne Curtis, sister of Mrs. C. of the assembly-house near Laytonstone, Essex.

20. At Mile end, Mr. Ranken (partner with Mr. Palfin) mercer, Ludgate-street.

21. The Lady of Leonard Becher Morle, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

* Preface to his new edition, p. xxxii.

23. Dropt down dead of a paralytic stroke in the street at Worcester, the Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D. D. second son of John tenth Lord St. J. of Bletchley, fourth brother of the late Lord St. J. of Hierfue, uncle to the present Lords Clinton and St. John, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Coventry; 11th of Cowley, co. Gloucester, 1783; and vicar of Lindridge, co. Worcester, 1788; and successor of Dr. Foley in the Rectory of Worcester, Feb. 4, 1783. He was born Jan. 17, 1712; admitted of New-college, Oxford; M. A. by creation,

and by decree of convocation, Feb. 17, 1783; B. and D. D. same year. He married Sarah daughter of Thomas Chase, esq. of Bromley, in Kent, by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter.

24. Mr. John Johnson, youngest son of Nathaniel Palmer J. esq. of Burleigh-field near Loughborough.

27. At Enfield, in her 76th year, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Eleanor Eddington, niece of the late Benjamin B. esq.

28. At Enfield-highway, Mr. Cook, stone-mason.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. NEW DRURY-LANE.

2. The Mountaineers—The Prize.
3. The Heiress—Lodouika.
4. The Jew—Ditto.
5. The Cherokee—Englishman in Paris.
6. The Beggar's Opera—Mayor of Garrat.
7. As You Like It—My Grandmother.
9. The Cherokee—Bon Ten.
10. School for Scandal—No song No Supper.
12. The Natural Son—*Alexander the Great; or, The Conquest of Persia.*
13. The Inconstant—Ditto.
14. The Jew—The Prize.
16. The Rivals—Alexander the Great.
17. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
19. The Cherokee—Ditto.
21. The Clandestine Marriage—Ditto.
23. The Mountaineers—Ditto.
24. The School for Lovers—Ditto.
26. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
28. *The Wheel of Fortune*—Ditto.

March 2. Ditto—Ditto.

3. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.
5. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
7. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
9. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
10. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
12. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
14. King John—Ditto.
16. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
17. Measure for Measure—Ditto.
19. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
21. *Edwy and Elgiva*—Ditto.
23. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
24. The Gamester—Ditto.
26. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
28. Ditto—Ditto.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Mysteries of the Castle—The Irishman in London.
3. Ditto—The Prisoner at Large.
4. Ditto—He would be a Soldier.
5. Ditto—Modern Antiques.
6. Ditto—The School for Arrogance.
7. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.

9. Mysteries of the Castle—Mago and Dago.

10. Ditto—Hartford Bridge.

11. Ditto—The Farmer.

12. Ditto—Mago and Dago.

13. Ditto—Midas.

14. Ditto—Crotchet Lodge.

16. Ditto—Mago and Dago.

17. King Lear—Crotchet Lodge.

19. The Rage—Ditto.

20. A Grand Selection of Sacred Music.

21. *England Preferred*—Crotchet Lodge.

23. Ditto—Mago and Dago.

24. Ditto—Crotchet Lodge.

26. Ditto—Ditto.

27. Alexander's Feast—Grand Miscellaneous

28. England Preferred—Crotchet Lodge.

March 2. Ditto—Mago and Dago.

3. The Mysteries of the Castle—Crotchet Lodge.

4. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso—Grand Miscellaneous

5. The Road to Ruin—Oscar and Malvina.

6. A Grand Selection of Sacred Music.

7. The Mysteries of the Castle—Crotchet

9. Macbeth—Oscar and Malvina. [Lodge.

10. The Mysteries of the Castle—Crotchet

11. Messiah. [Lodge.

12. The Rage—Oscar and Malvina.

13. A Grand Selection of Sacred Music.

14. The Child of Nature—Crotchet Lodge—Oscar and Malvina.

16. The Count of Narbonne—The British Recruit—Catherine and Petruccio

17. Comedy of Errors—Crotchet Lodge—Oscar and Malvina. [A.C.

18. Acis and Galatea—Grand Miscellaneous

19. *Life's Vagaries*—Rufina.

20. Messiah.

21. Life's Vagaries—The Highland Reel.

23. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.

24. Ditto—Nesley Abbey.

25. A Grand Selection of Sacred Music.

26. Life's Vagaries—Oscar and Malvina.

27. A Grand Selection of Sacred Music.

28. Alexander the Great—The British Recruit—The Absent Man.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 3, to March 24, 1795.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 808	Males 1094
Females 752	Females 1147
Whereof have died under two years old 628	

Peck Loaf 31 id.

2 and 5	174	50 and 60	219
5 and 10	76	60 and 70	233
10 and 20	80	70 and 80	161
20 and 30	153	80 and 90	81
30 and 40	185	90 and 100	2
40 and 50	218	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF SLUGS IN MARCH, 1795.

Bank	3 per Ct. Stock.	3 per Ct. Confols	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchqd. Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	L. Ann ditto.	Omn.	Eng. Lot. Tickets	Irish Lot. Tickets.
1	152 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	8			2 1/2	2 1/2	8 pr.						
2	153	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9	18 1/2				2 1/2	2 1/2	10						
3	153 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	7			2 1/2	2 1/2	9						
4	154	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	7			2 1/2	2 1/2	8						
5	154 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	5			2 1/2	2 1/2	7						
6	155	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	5			2 1/2	2 1/2	8						
7	155 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	4			2 1/2	2 1/2	7						
8	156	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	4	66 1/2		2 1/2	2 1/2	5						
9	156 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3	66 1/2		2 1/2	2 1/2	4						
10	157	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3		62 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2				1 1/2 pr.		
11	157 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	2			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
12	158	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	2			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
13	158 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
14	159	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
15	159 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
16	160	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
17	160 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
18	161	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
19	161 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
20	162	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
21	162 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
22	163	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
23	163 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
24	164	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
25	164 1/2	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		
26	165	62 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	3			2 1/2	2 1/2	2				2		

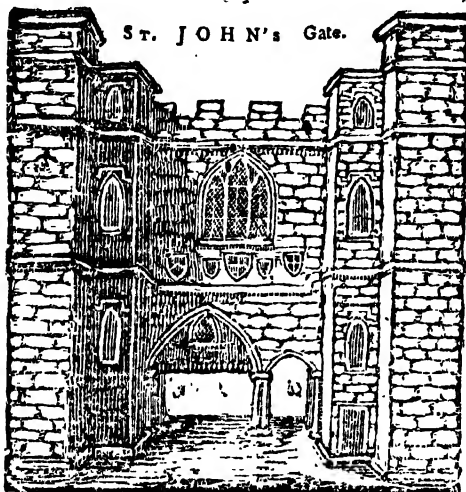
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APRIL, 1795.

C O N T A I N I N G

Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich.
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stamford 2
Winchester
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Enbellished with Perspective Views of MANSFIELD Church, in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,
and of WALSALL in LEICESTERSHIRE; and a Representation of the TURKISH
AMBASSADOR'S PUBLIC ENTRY. •

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.				Hygrom.	State of Weather in March, 1795.
			I.	N.	E.	S.	W.	
1	NW calm	29,64	38	32	40	55	35	1.8 fair
2	SE gentle	68	40	35	36	35		.7 snow, and thaw
3	SW calm	30, 4	40	36	38	37		fine day, rain in the night
4	SWbW mod.	29,63	46	44	47	47	45	.0 little rain
5	SE moderate	44	46	42	44	44	44	.0 rain P.M. and night
6	SW brisk	28,96	46	41	42	42	41	.0 rain
7	NE moderate	29,64	48	38	44	42	38	.1 fine day
8	SW calm	30,21	44	35	51			.9 delightful day
9	S moderate	29,76	46	48	48			.1 heavy rain
10	SW calm	32	46	41				.4 showers
11	W gentle	6	44	41				.3 delightful day
12	E gentle	20	44	31				.6 dark raw day
13	E gentle	14	42	31				.9 cold dark day
14	E moderate	48	40	30	34	34	30	2.0 snows all day
15	SW calm	36	38	33	36			1.7 mild and clear
16	N calm	16	40	34				0.6 snows all day
17	N calm	30	40	33	41			1.6 fair
18	W moderate	66	47	36	54	55	37	.8 cold bleak day
19	W moderate	30, 0	40	37	41	38	40	.5 clear day
20	SW moderate	13	44	44	64	47		clear, sun
21	NW brisk	29,86	46	43	45	46	44	.5 cold rain till P.M.
22	SW calm	30, 3	45	40	47	41		.3 thick, mist chiefly
23	SW calm	3	46	44	46	45		.3 mild, but little sun
24	S calm	29,80	48	43	51	47		.4 little rain in the evening
25	NW calm	64	48	45	47	49	47	.3 rain most of the day
26	SE calm	83	46	37	68	63	38	.6 sun and clear
27	S calm	87	46	37	58	59	39	.8 fine
28	SE calm	87	46	40	70	56	42	2.0 fine
29	SE moderate	79	48	37	52	49		.0 sun at intervals
30	S brisk	72	49	45	55	46		.0 dark and raw
31	S brisk	70	50	45	56	46		.0 rain *

1. Ice, 6—10ths.—2. Ice, 3—10ths.—3. Throstle sings.—7. The robin has resumed his song; many small birds twitter.—8. Ice in the morning; crocus in bloom; filberts in bloom.—11. Goffamer floats.—13. Ice.—14. Ice, 3—10ths.—16. Ice half an inch.—22. Gooseberry bush begins to foliate. N.B. Last year, the 20th of February.—25. At setting sun, the horizon a rich golden blue to a considerable extent. Aurora Borealis in the evening. Fall of rain this month, 2 inches and an half.

Errata in last month's Meteorological Account.—Instead of thermometer six inches from the ground, read six feet; instead of hygrometer 2—11ths higher than ever since put up, read one inch; instead of ten inches of soil thawed, read six inches. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Bar. in. pts.	Weather in Apr. 1795.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.
Mar.	0	0	0			Apr.	0	0	0
27	36	45	38	29,96	fair	12	48	59	45
28	35	49	37	30,05	fair	13	45	48	43
29	36	53	42	30,06	fair	14	39	57	51
30	40	50	42	30,06	fair	15	54	60	54
31	43	54	41	30,02	fair	16	50	58	44
1	38	45	38	29,80	cloudy	17	45	55	41
2	37	45	38	30,11	cloudy	18	45	55	46
3	37	44	38	30,04	foggy	19	46	57	46
4	38	43	40	30,11	cloudy	20	46	56	43
5	41	43	40	30,08	small rain	21	44	55	42
6	40	43	39	30,07	small rain	22	43	55	41
7	39	43	39	30,02	small rain	23	42	50	41
8	40	45	39	29,91	cloudy	24	46	57	46
9	38	46	44	30,00	cloudy	25	50	55	45
10	39	58	43	30,08	fair	26	46	57	44
11	44	62	49	30,08	fair				

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine :

For APRIL, 1795.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

HE peasantry of England, in general, are as honest and well meaning a set of people as any in the world, if treated with courteous civility, however they may deviate now and then, to gain a livelihood for their families, from the strict rules of fair dealing; and there is no length they will not go to serve you, if they are given good words, and sixpence to buy a little ale. This idea struck me very forcibly some time since travelling on the road to Southampton; accosting a countryman with, *Whose building is that I see yonder on the hill, my friend? Squire Eyre's summer-house, your honour; as good a gentleman as any in the county of Wilts. He lives hard by I but he is got in years now, you will see his house presently; the name of the place is Brickworth, he was formerly a captain in the army I As my acquaintance seemed pretty communicative, and the day was fine, we discoursed freely together, till, by an unfortunate hint he dropped, I understood he was bound to the sea-coast, in hopes of picking up some run goods, as he was pleased to call it; so, to make short of the matter, I found I was associating with a smuggler; however, he stuck close, and, as a secret, gave me to know, he could supply me with as good brandy, rum, coffee, or tea, as the best tradesman in the three kingdoms, and at a much cheaper rate. I thanked him for his civility, judging it best to be on good terms with my fellow-traveller. It was some time before we gained the summit; and the view from the summer-house answered every expectation, as the prospect is extensive. It is about eight miles West of Romsey, overlooking the New Forest to Southampton, and the Isle of Wight, and I think I could discern the shipping at Spithead. On the other, a rich vale of considerable extent, interspersed with gentlemen's seats; at a small distance*

appeared a handsome edifice, called Standlinch, belonging to Mr. Dawkins. Tired with looking, I paced gently down the hill, till Mr. Eyre's mansion appeared in sight; built at the extremity of a beautiful little park or paddock, with numbers of deer sporting. Upon farther enquiry, I learnt this gentleman was at the memorable battle of Fontenoy, and wounded in that engagement, but has lived for many years retired upon his estate. His near relation, John Eyre, Esq. has a seat at Landford, not far off, on the borders of the Forest; but, as I recollected a certain British Monarch (William Rufus) met with an untimely fate hereabout, and I had for the sake of variety gone out of the great tract, and taken another road, my heart began to relent, more especially as the evening approached, and I perceived numbers of great-coated gentry (not speucers), Mr. Urban, with led horses, and empty sacks, passing along. The sea at last made its appearance, and the Moon, shining bright upon the water, discovered, to my great joy, the turrets of Southampton, where I met with a hearty welcome from the landlord of the inn. The town was full of company, as Lord Moira's army were encamped in the neighbourhood.

It is impossible to pass through New Forest, without observing the amazing strength of the horses although they are of a very diminutive size, yet five of them will draw a large waggon load of Newcastle coal from Eling, or Redbridge, where it is landed, for twenty miles, and return to their homes, scarcely subsisting upon any thing for the time but a little hay. Some are extremely beautiful, of a cream colour; and four, trained to a low phaeton, make a pretty appearance. Mr. Hans Stanley, who lived at Paulton's, now the property of Wellbore Ellis (lately created Lord Mendip,) was very instrumental in making the excellent roads which intersect every part of the New Forest, so that, in summer, parties of pleasure are continually travelling

travelling it, as Lymington and Lyndhurst are become favourite places of resort.

Cuffhams, near Lyndhurst, is the residence of Mr. Role, M. P. who treats

with hospitality.

At Newhouse, near Downton, is a seat belonging to Samuel Eyre, Esq. who lives chiefly at Exmouth, in Devonshire. Yours, &c. Q.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

PERMIT me to convey my thanks to Mr. Shaw, for the liberal manner in which he has received my well-meant advice. I wish it were in my power to make any important communication, or to contribute towards the perfection of his work; but I am, unfortunately, little acquainted with the country he describes, and consequently incompetent to the task of assisting him. His good temper and zealous perseverance must insure him the countenance of every person interested in the local antiquities of our island, and I hope procure for him all the assistance and support so arduous an undertaking requires.

Since I have taken pen in hand, I must beg your intercession of some remarks on another publication, I mean "Mr. Pennant's London," which I have just finished. It has afforded me much entertainment; but it grieves me, that an author so well stocked with information should have done as he threatened, and comprized London in a nut-shell. In the course of the perusal a few observations have occurred, which I hope may be usefully attended to in another edition. I wish the author could be prevailed upon to revise and correct his style, which is frequently ungrammatical and confused, and sometimes unintelligible.

Page 25, 4th edit. on. The compliment to Mrs. Lloyd's needle-work is rather hyperbolic, and the expression *Spanish* Murillo improper; as it implies that there was also a *Spanish* or an *Italian* Murillo, which is not the case. That painter did not confine himself to ragged boys and beggars, but has left many large pictures on found and historical subjects as proofs of his genius.

35. I am afraid few foreigners are struck with admiration at the entrance into London through St. George's fields.

The observations concerning God's judgements, in pages 42, 43, 83, and 301, are unworthy of Mr. P. Sunday

evening is almost universally a time of diversion on the Continent, and accidents are not more common on Sunday than on any other day of the week.

46. The sign of the red hat had nothing to say to the Bishop of Winchester's amours, but was probably set up as a mark of the jurisdiction, or hung out by some sutler belonging to Cardinal Beaufort. It is not an uncommon sign in Catholic countries; a whole quarter of Bourdeaux is called *le chapeau rouge*, from the sign of a tavern.

50. The name of the town whence the friars came, is *la Charité*.

62. The *of* before Mellitus should be omitted.

66. Cavallini was not the inventor of that species of Mosaic which adorns the shrine of the Confessor. It had been employed long before 1256 in several monuments still existing in Italy. To decide whether it was introduced by the Saracens or the Greeks of the lower empire would require a discussion much too long for this letter.

78. The vulgar name in French for black basalt is *Pierre de touche*, Angl. *touchstone*. So called from its being used by goldsmiths to rub and assay their gold upon.

80. I am at a loss to guess what Mr. P. means by the epithet *mis-treated*, which he applies to William the IIIrd. As he affixes an epithet, if not two, to every name in the book, it is not surprizing that some of them should be difficult to account for. The word *mis-treated* is substituted for the English word *ill-treated*, and may mean, that William was treated in a *mistaken* rather than a *bad* manner. But I cannot make out who it was *mis-treated* him. Was it Providence, which twisted his spinal vertebrae or was it England, that sent back his Dutch guards?

There is a deficiency in the account of Westminster abbey, as none is given of the towers which are of modern date.

86. *Unless* should be put for *excepting*.

90. Some confusion with the expression *his* rather.

96. Was not the architect of Westminster bridge a native of Switzerland?

97. The words *this palace* require explanation, as no palace is mentioned for ten pages before.

99. A person cannot be said to *have* a bad composition but to *be* of one. I wish all puns and French words, of which we have synonyms in English, were erased from a future edition.

101. The

101. The account of Queen Elizabeth's prayer-books and languages is not clear.

101. In honour to instead of of.

162. *Drueries* comes from *Druderia*, which means amorous dalliance in Italian, fashionable language at court in Chaucer's time.

165. Proved the *validity*. Of what?

250. The Earl of Leicester's name was Montford, not Montford.

260. For *Goldly* read *Godly*.

214. Godfrey, the first King of Jerusalem, was Prince of Bouillon near the Maese, not of Boulogne on the British channel.

224. The quarrel with Dr. Johnson is unintelligible, probably from some typographical error.

225. Mr. P. might have found in the legend, or the lives of saints, that St. Budget was neither Irish nor Scotch, but a native of Sweden. A writer of anecdotes and topography should never leave matters in doubt when the point can be so easily ascertained.

226. It is impossible to find out what arbitrary Prince is here meant. Were it usual for English historians to style Cardinals Princes, it might be Wolsey. Or it may be William the Conqueror, Henry I. John, or Henry VIII.

236. James Touchet was only *Baron Audley*, not *Earl*.

254. All that Mr. P. says about the remains of James V. of Scotland applies not to him, who died in his bed at home, but to his father James IV. who fell at the battle of Floddenfield. The Scottish historians say, that his body was never found; the English maintain that they brought it to London.

267. I do not understand how Pope satirizes himself. I imagine the word *brazen*, which cannot apply to statues of stone, must allude to their *bold* look.

291. I have seen masons mix the blood of beasts with mortar, to render the cement more binding; and, therefore, do not think Fitzstephen deserves the name of romancer in that respect.

294. And elsewhere. I am surprized to find Mr. P. adopt implicitly, not only every thing Shakspeare says in his historical plays, but even the tales recited by the people that shew the Tower, Westminster Abbey, &c.

300. The *edge* of touncore!

302 Here is such a jumble of pronouns that it is hard to make out whose head is spoken of, or whose daughter Margaret was. By the context, they

both belong to a wrong person.

305. In the list of noblemen, who were brought to the block on Tower-hill, are omitted James Earl of Derwentwater and his brother Charles.

317. *Elisor*, which is a singular way of spelling the name, is called the widow of Henry; as the only Henry mentioned for some pages back is Henry VII. it is not every reader that will discover, by the date 1273. that she was the widow of Henry III.

319. To be put in the sacrament, read to put the sacrament in.

334. London had walls and entrances along the river-side; therefore it is probable Billingsgate was an opening in the ramparts as well as a landing place.

377. I am afraid Mr. P. is not quite accurate in repeating the information he received from Mr. Brooke, on the subject of the arms of the Earls of Warwick. If he is, the herald was not. The shield chequee Or and Azure a chevron Ermine was borne by the Newburghs Earls of Warwick. Their heiress married Beauchamp, who gave for arms Gules a fess betwixt six cross croclets Or.

385. A visit enjoined to indulgences is not sense. Mr. P. means that a visit to the shrine was made on condition of the indulgence.

403. Several men of taste have preferred the principal front of St. Paul's church to that of St. Peter's; but in other respects our cathedral cannot bear a comparison with the Roman Wonder of the World, either for beauty or dimensions. I believe nobody ever saw both, that did not think Wren had taken his idea from St. Peter's, and not entirely from the store of his own genius.

414. A contradiction in the account of the banks.

415. It is far from clear what was the share left by Sir Hugh Mau.

418. The family name of the late Viscount Irwin was Ingram.

442. *Grocer* is derived from *Grossiere*, which signifies, in Italian, a man that buys silk from the weaver, and sells it to the mercer, a wholesale dealer.—This appellation was naturally applied to a dealer in Italian commodities, such as figs, raisins, oils, &c. I have never met with the word *Grossi* as signifying figs.

443. We have here a strange jumble about Buckle's house, which is first a large mansion-house of stone, and then only an old tower which Buckle was going

going to pull down to build up another of wood in its stead, when a stone knocked his brains out.

444. Mr. P. should have specified that the interior only of St. Stephen's is entitled to praise, the outside has no beauty to recommend it; indeed the merits of the inside appear to me to have been over-rated.—There is a meagreness and slenderness that borders upon the Gothic proportion; the pews and partitions disfigure the whole.

461. Sir John Hawkwood was not called *Acutus* by the Italians on account of any sharpness, but from the similarity between the two words, according to their mode of pronunciation.

466. All the pictures I know of Mary Queen of Scots represent her with fair or red hair, and Brantome describes her as a fair woman.

474. I cannot comprehend the calculations. If government owed the Commissioners £. 300,000; why should they offer security for it to government?

484. The Ambassador came from Russia in consequence of the new discovery of the White Sea, for till then Russia was quite imperious by any other way: how this discovery of one passage opened all the others, or how Russia, that borders upon Turkey, Poland, &c. could be imperious, is more than I can explain to my own or any other person's satisfaction.

486. The course of the Loire is longer than that of the Garonne.—Merchant ships do not unload before they reach Bourdeaux: ships of war leave their cannon at Ponillac—what is said comparatively of the Garonne and the Thames is extremely ill worded.

DAMASIPPUS.

MR URBAN, *March 9.*
WHATEVER Mr. Uvedale Price may choose to say in his late ingenious Publication on ornamental gardening, I am still a friend to the taste (now become old-fashioned perhaps) of planting clumps of trees on wastes, and in the environs of great houses; a large plantation of firs is a warning to the weary traveller, whether rich or poor, that comfort of some kind or other is nigh at hand, and he is seldom wrong in his conclusion that he is near a village.

Who that has passed over Salisbury Plain, but has exulted at the cheering sight of these majestic trees, waving their feathered tops, planted on the

numerous barrows, or tumuli, which are to be seen there? So much was the Duke of Queensbury aware of the necessity, and of its being, at the same time, an ornament to the country, that every rising bit of ground, in the vicinity of Amesbury, he had planted, with either fir, beech, or larch: these clumps are as much a mark to the landman, as the E. dstone Lighthouse is to the seaman entering Plymouth Sound. The writer of this, coming from Shaftesbury, had gone out of the way in a thick fog, and was perfectly bewildered, had not some fir he luckily espied on the slope of a hill been his guide, and brought him at last to Mr. Penruddock's Park at Compton Chamberlain. Many gentlemen have undoubtedly gone too far, and spotted their grounds with too many; but, when properly disposed, they are a handsome object, and I shall be always glad to meet with a good plantation of firs, whether in clumps or otherwise. The custom of planting flowering shrubs on the edges of corn-fields has a very pretty effect, where a gentleman farms a few acres of his own (*le Rose si trovano fra le Spize*): this is observable in Berkshire, particularly the estate of Byam Martin, Esq. at Whiteknights, near Reading, which place has received the greatest improvements within these few years.

A great deal has been said in your Magazine, *pro* and *con*, respecting Mrs. Macaulay; if any of your Readers should pass through Windsor Forest, they may see an exceeding good profile of her in marble, in Binfield Church, where she is interred, and in which place she had retired some years from the bustle of the world. Pope was a native of this parish, where he wrote the following lines:

Here waving groves, and chequer'd scenes display,
And part admit and part exclude the day;
There interpers'd in lawns, and opening glades, [shades.
Thick trees arise, then shun each other's
Here in full light the russet plains extend;
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend;
Ev'n the wild-beast displays her purple dyes,
And nudst the desert, fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn."

In Whitewaltham church-yard is a handsome monument to the memory of Alderman Eumel, Lord Mayor of London, who raised himself by his merits, from a very obscure station (that of a bricklayer,

bricklayer) to the chief magistracy of the first City in the world.

The following lines on an excellent man deserve to be recorded: they were written on the death of the Rev. Edmund Butt, A. M. Master of the Grammar-school in the Clofe of Sarum, who died January 12, 1781, in the 61st year of his age:

Oh, in his mind his ever gentle heart,
Each soft affection dwelt, devoid of art.
His was the tender with, the pitying sigh,
Domestic love, and feeling charity.
Still fond to give, still ready to bestow,
He felt a pang at sight of human woe.
The poor, the hungry, ate his daily bread;
They ate, and best the pious hand that fed.
Thus living, and beloved, the path he trod,
That led to Peace, to Heaven, and his God.

MR. URBAN,

*Helmsdale, Kent,
Feb. 23.*

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by some of your Philological Correspondents concerning the radical derivation of the word *Veterinary*, as applied to the curing the diseases of cattle; or, perhaps, some of the Equestrian Professors of the society may condescend among their other *erudite* and valuable communications to solve this enquiry. As I have been educated with some small pretensions of knowing a few rules of grammar, I think the precision of our language has experienced a great violation of those rules, from the frequent admission of *lesser*, even among some of our best writers, from the polished periods of a Gibbon, to the eloquent morality of a Black: it is most incorrectly applied as the comparative degree of that which is already comparative, and, with all due deference to those authorities, there cannot be a *greaterer* sollicitum in our language.

I took the liberty, during the summer months, of answering a Lady's Question concerning the *significancy* of a *grass-bopper* being exhibited as a *sign* in many of the shops of the metropolis. I considered it as a small tribute of respect from the commercial world to the memory of their great patron Sir Thomas Gresham, whose family bear it as their crest.

As one of your correspondents has animadverted upon the labourious functions and distresses of the inferior clergy, and the liberal intentions of the Bishop of London in alleviating their situation, the following transcript is submitted to your readers.

In the Harl. MSS. 6844. 190. is the following memorandum:

"Saturday in the morning, July 24, 1724. I was at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Ford, curate of Maybone. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Riddle, curate of St. Giles in the Fields, was present, and said, that the preceding Sunday he had performed the following duties.—In the morning married 6 couple, then read the whole prayers and preached, after that chmiced 6 women. In the afternoon read prayers and preached; christened 32 children, 6 at home, and the rest at the font. Buried 13 corpses and read the service over each separately, and this done by 9 o'clock at night. N.B. At prayers a note was given him to pray for the accomplishment of a young woman's desires."

What the curate received for doing all this duty, and what the rector received for doing nothing, the memorandum saith not. Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, April 20.*

PERMIT me, through the medium of your truly valuable Miscellany, to inform your literary friends, that early in May will be sold by auction, in this city, by R. E. Mercer and Co. the extensive and very splendid library of the late earl of Mornington: it consists of near 10,000 volumes; the catalogues will be widely dispersed, but, for the sake of such of your readers as wish for the earliest information, where books of great rarity can be procured, I send a short list of a few of the most remarkable, and shall, after the sale, send the prices at which they sold.

Baltholomew de Prop. Rerum, printed by Bartholet, 1535.

Lydgate's Chronicle of Troy, printed by Maske, 1555.

Lydgate's Fall of the Princes, printed by Pinson, 1527.

Collection of curious pamphlets relating to the celebrated rabbit-breeder, with plates. Painter's Palace of Pleasure.

Dives and Pauper; the first book Pinson printed, with the date 1493.

Fox from the N. W. Passage.

Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages, 3 vols.

Purchas's Pilgrims, 5 vols.

Smith's History of Virginia.

Arnold's Chronicle on the Customs of London.

Fabian, Grafton, Hall, and Holinshed's Chronicles.

Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum.

Life of Katherine of Medicis. Heydelberge. (Sterling) 1575.

Varamund's Account of the Outrages in Frange,

France, and Slaughter of Chastillon. *At Striveling in Scotland* 1579.

Buchanan's Detection of Mary, translated into English, printed by John Daye, 1572.

Fabii Columna Purpura. Et Ex. ca. 15, five minus cognitarum Plantarum, Romæ, 1616.

First editions of the Doway Bible, and Rhemish Testament.

Biblia Sacra ex Sanctis Pagnini translatione, cum præfatione et scholiis Michaelis Villanovani (Servetus).

Evangelium Sanctum, Arabicè, Romæ in Typ. Mehceæ 1590. This is the first edition of the Arabic Gospels, and is a book of uncommon beauty and variety.

Albertus Magnus, printed by William de Machlinia.

The first editions of Lucretius, 1496.

Galen 1525. Josephus, Plotinus, Philo, Procopius, &c.

Martial, 1475.

Ovid, 1496.

Cicero's Epistles, 1484.

Boethius, 1497.

Hogarth's Works complete.

Kip's Britannia Illustrata, 3 vols.

Logan's Oxford and Cambridge.

These few articles, Mr. Urban, will, I hope, give your readers some idea of this collection. It would be easy to swell the list, but I fear to trespass, and shall only add, that there are several volumes of pamphlets published in the days of Swift, and his friends, many of which have never appeared in any edition of their works. D. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, April 11.

YOUR very funny Johnian correspondent, Mr. Williams, p. 107, of your Magazine, says, that A CAN-
TAB is *totò cælo* mistaken as to the appellation of *Johnian bogs*; and that his interpretation is, *on the face of it, improbable*. "It arose from the squalid figures of the students," says he! Lo! on the contrary, it is proverbial to be as fat as a hog." I scorn to break a butterfly upon the wheel, Sir; neither will I tell Mr. Williams, in the words of Festus, *Μαλιν' τὰ πολλὰ σι γέμματα σὺς μανίαν περιέειπες* for that assertion would be ungentle, you know; and the application would be, *on the very face of it, improbable*. If he can read Latin, however, I will refer him to Stephani The-saurus. Tom. IV. Art. *Squalidus*; but, if he cannot, he may consult Johnson's Dictionary, or Bailey's D^o; Art. *Squalid*; and he will then find that *squalid* never means lean, but that it is synonymous to *foul*; *nafty*; *filthy*; *dirty*; *low*. And Dryden, in his Knight's Tale, thus employs the expression:

"Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire."

A gentleman once told Dr. Johnson, that a friend, of his, looking into the Dictionary which the Doctor lately published, could not find the word *ocean*. "Not find *ocean*!" exclaimed our Lexicographer, "Sir, I doubt the veracity of your information!" He instantly stalked into his library, and opening the work in question with the utmost impatience, at last triumphantly put his finger upon the object of research, adding: "There, Sir, there is *Ocean*!" The gentleman was preparing to apologize for the mistake; but Dr. Johnson good-naturedly dismissed the subject, with "Never mind it, Sir; perhaps Mr. W. Williams spells *ocean* with an s."

Yours,

A LEARNED PIG.

Mr. URBAN, Berks, April 13.

YOU mention, that, ever since the American War, a Packet has been established between Milford, in South Wales, and Waterford, in the South of Ireland, with the reasons of it, &c. But, as I wish to be accurate in my geographical knowledge, and that the following fact alluded to may be generally known, I beg for the insertion of it in your extensive, read Miscellany.

You speak of Milford as a *Town*; but, I believe, though the word is as well known as the name of that famous haven, there never was any town, or even village, of the name on that spot; at least, I never could find it in any map, nor learn it from any one. The Mail-coach that went to the Haven had used to be called the Bristol, *Hubberstone*, &c, the latter of which, I think, is a small place, where the Mail went last to, and where the packet sailed from.

But, Mr. Urban, the main thing I had in view is this! Did not the Government, some time ago, (perhaps two years, or thereabouts) by public notice, give the name of Milford to some town there, or order a place to be built which they have so named? If the name of a place was only changed, was it not that of *Hubberstone* into *Milford*? And I should be glad to be informed, whereabout the latter place lies on the Haven, to the North or South, towards the head or mouth of it, and also what kind of place it is? I think it quite necessary to the geography of Pembroke-shire, that these facts should be established, and know of no medium by which it may be done better than the Gentleman's Magazine. T. O.

Mr. URBAN, *March 11.*
THE annexed representation of the Turkish Ambassador's public entry, drawn on the spot by a spectator (*see plate I*), will be no improper illustration of the curious account of that ceremony in p. 156. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*
SPEAKING of Milton, p. 107, C. L. says, "that he calumniated Government is an hardy charge." That Milton was a thorough Republican is most certain, and that he calumniated our Constitution in Church and State is equally certain. He wrote against Episcopacy, and maintained that the trappings of a Monarchy might set up an ordinary Commonwealth. The liberty he espoused was not a well-regulated liberty, but such as was experienced in this country in the time of the *interregnum*, and has been so fatally exemplified in France. *The great character*, I suppose, that C. L. speaks of as going to America, is Dr. Priestley. He is mistaken, however, if he thinks the observations on his emigration are of English fabric; they undoubtedly are not; and, to support this, the writer asserts his own knowledge of the fact. Let the observations, however, be written by whom they will, they contain, instead of invective, a great deal of truth. Yours, &c. L. C.

Mr. URBAN, *March 19.*
I AM rather surprized that Mr. Coxe, in his new and improved edition of his *Letters upon Switzerland*, has not taken the least notice of the French translation of his first *Letters*, and of the ingenious observations annexed by M. Ramond the translator, which were published at Paris in 1782, and which certainly gave Mr. Coxe's performance a new claim to the public attention, as well as afforded additional utility to the traveller. M. Ramond seems to have derived considerable advantages in his travels through Switzerland from his being acquainted with the different dialects of that country, from his mixing with all ranks and descriptions of people, from his mode of travelling, on foot, and from a certain portion of enthusiasm which led him to explore the most exalted and sequestered regions of the Alps, with some of which Mr. Coxe then was, and still remains, unacquainted. I have indeed been told,

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that Mr. Coxe was displeased both with the translation and the annexed remarks, some of which seemed to call in question the liberality of Mr. Coxe's religious sentiments, whilst others were calculated to prove that the translator possessed a greater share of taste, judgement, learning, and perseverance. I will not presume to assert that Mr. Coxe has in any degree profited by remarks, of which he seems to have affected the most perfect ignorance; but I may not be altogether mistaken in thinking that they contributed to make him more attentive to various subjects and circumstances in his subsequent visit to Switzerland; and I can almost fancy that I discover passages, in his new edition, in which he had M. Ramond's observations in his recollection. I have frequently entertained thoughts of translating those remarks; but have been deterred by the difficulty of giving them a connected form, and by the apprehension of diminishing their value when taken apart from those letters of Mr. Coxe to which they are respectively attached. Some idea may be formed of the justice and ingenuity of M. Ramond's statements and remarks, by observing, that our great Historian has not disdained to quote them in a note in p. 134, vol. VII. of the octavo edition of his immortal work upon the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. M. Ramond also published at Strasburg, in 1790, a description of the French Pyrenees; which I possess in the shape of a German translation, and whose merits I am almost inclined to communicate to the publick in an English garb.

Domesticus B. p. 125, is pleased to speak of my Journals much more highly than they deserve; for, they were written merely with the view of giving to a few near relations a sketch of my various Continental peregrinations from the Spring of 1785 to the Autum of 1793, and chiefly relate to ground which has been too often trodden, and too frequently and accurately described, to furnish even a gleaming of novel information. Whenever Peace shall spread its much-desired blessings over Europe I shall probably re-visit the Continent, when the much-altered state of those countries, and renewed observations upon others, may perhaps afford materials for a journal more worthy of perusal and approbation than the few and hasty essays of

Via. 1795.

Mr. URBAN, *Stanston, March 13.*

HAVING a desire that antiquities may be traced as near to their origin as may be, I beg leave to enquire of you, Antiquarian correspondents, whether there was a Roman road from *Chester* to *Colchester* (both, I suppose, places of note in the time of the Romans); and, if there was, the names and distances of the stations upon it, if they can be ascertained.

The reason for my enquiry is this.

The numbers of coins, pavements, pottery, and foundations, evidently Roman, found at various times in Medbourn field, Leicestershire, have induced me to conjecture, and, I think, with some degree of certainty, that, if there was a Roman road from the above places, there was a station here. The situation too, as I find by maps, is in a direct line, and very near, if not exactly, midway between *Chester* and *Colchester*. The road too, if such there was, if it proceeded in a straight line, would pass through Leicester; which was certainly of considerable note among the Romans, and is about 14 or 15 miles distant from Medbourn. Tradition says, that in this field once stood a city called *Midenborough*, or *Medenborough*, which was destroyed by fire; how true, I will not pretend to determine: but there appears some degree of probability in the name, if we consider the situation, as I before noticed, and the present town now retaining the former part of the traditional name. The changing the latter part is readily accounted for, if we consider the present village stands upon a rivulet; whereas, I imagine the Roman town (if such there was) stood near half a mile North-west of the present, and near the point of an angle formed by the above rivulet, and the river Welland about half a mile distant from each.

As I have mentioned coins, &c. being found in Medbourn field, I add also, that, last year, as some persons were digging a sough near where the coins are most frequently found, they discovered, about three feet below the surface, several human skeletons, or rather fragments of skeletons: one skull was nearly entire, particularly the under-jaw, having all the teeth perfect, and their enamel very bright, except one, which was apparently broken off during the person's life. On each of the skeletons lay a large quantity of stones, many of which bore evident marks of fire.

With the skull which was most perfect was a spear-like iron instrument or weapon, about 13 inches long, including the remains of a socket about 3 inches; about 2 inches of the point appeared to be broken or eaten off with rust. It was formed with two edges, and ridged up the middle, but very much corroded with rust; and also, two or three fragments of basin-like vessels made of fine red clay glazed, with a kind of half beast half fish animal and foliage, in relieve, on the outside of them. There is also a small hole perforated near the rim of each, apparently when formed. There were also some plain fragments of larger vessels of the colour of slate, and some small bits of a white clay layered with a kind of grit, dug up at the same time and place.

These fragments of pottery, weapon, and jaw-bone, I have at this time in possession, and several coins (found at various times in the same field) from Trajan to Lucius and Constantine. Mr. Throsby, of Leicester, has taken drawings of those which are most rare for the use of Mr. Nichols; which I hope will answer the same purpose as complying with the request made in vol. LXII. p. 313. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *March 25.*

YOUR correspondent Albanicus, p. 125, after having presented us with a curious fact relating to the worship of Baal in Ireland, observes, "this account is exceedingly curious; and, though I forbear the mention of names, I can venture to assure you that it is authentic."

The very same fact Mr. Polwhele has noticed, and commented on at large, in his *Historical Views of Devonshire*.

"Being at a gentleman's house," says a correspondent of Mr. Polwhele, "about 30 miles West of Dublin, he told us, that on the 21st of June we should see an odd sight at midnight. Accordingly, at that hour, he conducted us out upon the top of his house, where, in a few minutes, to our great astonishment, we saw fires lighted on all the high places round, some nearer and some more distant. We had a pretty extensive view, and, I should suppose, might see about 15 miles each way. There were many heights in this extent; and on every height was a fire: I counted not less than 40. We amused ourselves with watching them, and with betting which hill would be lighted first. Not long after, on a more attentive view, I discovered shadows of people near the fire, and round it; and every now and then

then they quite darkened it. I enquired the reason of this, and what they were about; and was immediately told, they were not only *lancing round*, but *passing through*, the fire; for, that it was the custom of the country, on that day, to make their families, their sons, and their daughters, and their cattle, *pass through the fire*, without which they could expect no success in their dainties, nor in the crops, that year. I bowed, and recognized the god Baal."

This is part of a long note, Hist. Views, pp. 31, 32. LL. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Wakefield, March 13.*
I DO not altogether coincide with J. M. p. 111, who interprets the word *virgin*, 1 Cor. vii. 36, 37, &c. to mean *chaste persons of both sexes*, whether man or woman. If he will look to the 34th verse, he will see that St. Paul himself explains his meaning of the word beyond all controversy, by defining a *virgin* to be an *unmarried woman*. In my opinion, the 36th and 37th verses, your correspondent comments upon, stand in no need of explanation; a correction of punctuation may be useful, as follows: "But if any man think that he behoveth himself uncomely toward his virgin, if she pass the flower of her age, and need so require, let him do what he will (i. e. let him marry or not marry): he *sinneth* not; let them marry: Nevertheless," &c. J. ADELING.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, March 17.*
SINCE my former communication of several original letters from Dr. Doddridge, &c.* the following is sent me, which has lately been found amongst the papers of Bp. Hildesley's relation.

If to extricate an enemy's ox from the ditch be laudable, I cannot doubt of acceptance—with your *aged* readers especially—for thus rescuing from oblivion the valuable composition of a character so truly amiable as Abp. Tillotson; the friend of truth, the man of unblemished life, the bright exemplar of every humane and Christian virtue.

The very mutilated paper from which it is transcribed appears to be nearly coeval with the original†. Like the venerable prelate, it had "fallen into the

ferre, the yellow leaf;" and, being written in rather an uncouth hand, was with some difficulty made out.

Should your opinion of its value agree with mine, it will be a satisfaction to see it enshrined in your valuable Repository. W. N. BUTLER.

Letter from the Rev. Dean TILLOTSON, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, to Mr. NICHOLAS HUNT, of that City, while labouring under a Cancer, of which he died A. D. 1687.

"SIR,

"I am sorry to understand from Mr. Jane-way's letter that your distemper grows upon you, and that you seem to decline so fast. I am very sensible how much easier it is to give advice against trouble in the case of another than to take it in our own.

"It hath pleased God to exercise me with a very sore trial in the loss of my dear and only child; in which I do perfectly submit to his good pleasure; firmly believing that he does, always, that which is best: and yet, though Reason be satisfied, our passions are not so soon appeased; and, when Nature hath received a wound, time must be allowed for the healing of it.

"Since that, God hath thought fit to give me a nearer summons, and a closer warning of my own mortality, in the danger of an apoplexy; which yet, I thank God for, hath occasioned no very melancholy reflections. But this, perhaps, is more owing to natural temper than philosophy and wise consideration.

"Your case is very different, who are of a temper naturally melancholy, and under a distemper apt to increase it: for both which great allowance ought to be made. And yet, methinks, both Reason and Religion do offer us considerations of that solidity and strength as may very well support our spirits under all frailties and infirmities of the flesh. Such as these: that God is perfect love and goodness; that we are not only his creatures, but also his children, and are as dear to him as to ourselves; that he doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men; and that all evils of affliction are intended for the cure and prevention of the greater evils of sin and punishment: and, therefore, we ought not only to submit to them with patience, as being deserved by us, but to receive them with thankfulness, as being designed by him to do us that good, and to bring us to that sense of him, and of ourselves, which perhaps nothing else would have done; that the sufferings of this present life are but slight and short compared with those extreme and endless miseries which we have deserved, and with those exceeding weights of glory which we hope for in the other world. If we be careful to make the best preparation for death and eternity, whatever brings us
nearest

* See vol. LXIV. pp. 415, 594, 689, 791.

† It may lessen somewhat of the curiosity, but not of the value, of this letter, to observe (which our ingenious correspondent has himself since noticed) that it is printed in the Preface to Dr. Birch's folio edition of the Archbishop's Sermons. EDIT.

nearer to our end brings us nearer to our happiness; and, how rugged soever the way, the comfort is, that it leads to our Father's house, where we shall want nothing that we can wish for.

"Now we labour under a dangerous disorder that threatens our life, what would we not be contented to bear in order to a perfect recovery, could we be but assured of it? And should we not be willing to endure much more in order to happiness and that eternal life, which God, who cannot lie, hath promised?"

"Nature, I know, is fond of life, and apt to be still lingering after a long continuance here; and yet, long life, with the usual burthens and infirmities of it, is seldom desirable. It is but the same thing over again, or worse; for many more nights and days, summers and winters; a repetition of the same pleasures, but with less pleasure and relish every day is turned off; the same and greater pain and trouble, but with less strength and patience to bear them."

"These and the like considerations I use to entertain myself withal; not only with content but with comfort, though with great inequality of temper at several times, and with much mixture of human frailties, which will always sicken to us whilst we are in this world. However, by this kind of thoughts death seems more familiar to us; and we shall be able, by degrees, to bring our minds close up to it without starting at it."

"The greatest tenderness I find in myself is in regard to some relations, especially the dearest and constant companion of my life; which, I must confess, doth very sensibly touch me. But when I consider—and so, I hope, will they also—that separation will be but a very little while; and, though I shall leave them in a bad world, yet under the care of a good God, who can be more and better to them than all other relations, and will be certainly so to all them that love him, and hope in his mercy, I shall not need to advise you what to do, and what use to make of this time of your visitation."

"I have reason to believe you have been careful, in the time of your health, to prepare for the evil day; and have been conversant in those books which give the best directions to this purpose; and have not, as too many do, put off the greatest work of your life to the end of it: and then you have nothing left but, as well as you can, under your present weakness and pain, to review all the errors and miscarriages of your life; and earnestly to beg God's pardon and forgiveness of them, for His sake who is the propitiation for our sins."

"Comfort yourself in the goodness and providence of God, and the hope of that happiness which you are ready to enter: and, at all times, exercise faith and patience

for a little while, and be of good courage, since you see land. The storm you are in will soon be over, and then it will be as if it had never been; or, rather, the remembrance of it will be a pleasure."

"I do not use to write such long letters; but that I do heartily compassionate your case, and should be glad if I could suggest any thing that might help to mitigate your trouble, and make the sharp and rugged way, through which you are to pass into a better world, a little more smooth and easy. I pray God fit us both for that great change which we must one day undergo; and, if we be in any good measure fit, sooner or later makes no great difference. I commend you to the good Father of Mercies and God of all Consolation, beseeching Him to increase your faith and patience, and to stand by you in your last and great conflict; that, when you walk through the valley of the shadow of death, you may fear no evil; and, when your heart fails you, and your strength fails, you may find Him the strength of your heart, and your portion for ever!"

"Farewel, my good friend; and, whilst we are here, let us pray one for another, that we may have a joyful meeting in the other world. So I rest your truly affectionate friend and servant, JOHN TILLOTSON."

Subjoined to the foregoing letter I find the following pointed *apophrysm*s, in the hand-writing of the same unknown transcriber. Whether they are of the Archbishop's drawing-up does not appear; I do not meet with them in his "Maxims," now before me, and published, in a thin octavo, by Tonson, 1719; but they seem to be excellent and important that I here transcribe them. They favour a good deal of his Grace's manner.

"Let thy thoughts be such to thyself, that, if it should be suddenly asked of thee what thou thinkest on, thou mayest not blush to tell."

"Stifle sin in the first growth. A twig may be plucked up with one hand, which the whole body cannot move when it is become a tree."

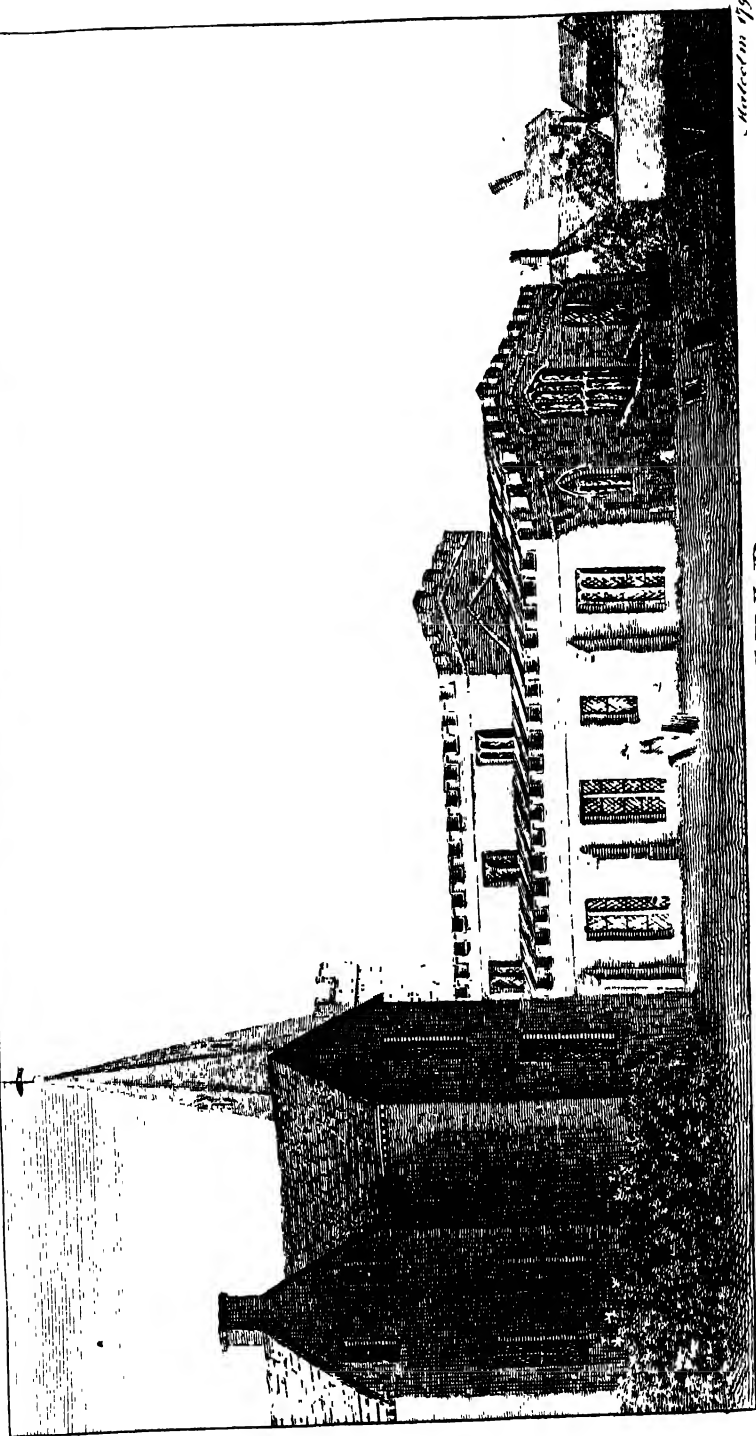
"It is better to learn wisdom from the wife than to be thought wise by the ignorant."

"The goodness of the mind is witnessed by our outward actions. Inward sincerity is required in respect of God; outward profession only in respect of men: by the first thou art a true Christian; by the other it doth appear that thou art so."

"That thou mayest avoid sin, avoid the occasions of it; as he that complains of heat removes farther from the fire."

"Meditate often upon thy death; thou wilt like it the better: and often upon the other world; thou wilt like this the worse."

"Let



MANSEFIELD.

Noted in 1795

"Let thy family be awed more by thy example than by thy word. Be angry for small faults; it will prevent greater.

"Commend and encourage those that do well, and they will do better; commendations of former goodness are a provocation to more.

"Do all thy business leisurely, not dreamingly; and take nothing but advisedly; and what thou hast undertaken go through with.

"In every sin thou art about to commit consider first how dear it will cost thee; that God hath not made hell for nought; that he assigneth the devil and his angels to be the companions of impudent sinners; that punishment is the end of all sin, and that there is no end of that punishment. The short pleasures of every sin are not worth the long punishment they bring with it.

"Be confident of this, thou wilt find more joy in crucifying the body than any man ever did in gratifying it.

"Dare to be thoroughly good, and nothing can harm thee.

"Think nothing in this life worth the loss of the next."

MR. URBAN, March 14.

THE situation of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, is on the Eastern side of Sherwood forest, or rather, more correctly speaking, what was Sherwood forest. It may be literally said, how melancholy the reverse! for, of all the dreary scenes I ever witnessed, none could exceed the dismal effect produced on my spirits by a most tremendous storm of wind and rain over the forest. I could not but regret how much ground was lost, which might be made beneficial to the nation; and indulged in fancies which perhaps may, at some distant period, be realized. Who would not exult at the prospect of a grove of oaks rising yearly into maturity, sacred to the defence of the country, rather than fatigue the eye by an endless succession of brown heath?

The town of Mansfield, with few exceptions, consists of handsome white stone houses. The church (see plate II.) though a good building, is not remarkable for its beauty or size. I was disappointed in copying MSS., or describing any thing worthy notice by its being the hour of prayer; and I was obliged to leave the town early.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

MR. URBAN, April 2.

LATELY, on my return to my own country, after an absence of some years, I went to visit an old friend, on

whose table I was happy to see your valuable Publication, to which I was ever partial, and formerly an occasional contributor. And, whilst I remained under his roof, I was irresistibly led to run over the volumes published in my absence, which I found on his shelves, and which have supplied me with hints for various queries and observations; which, from time to time, I shall take the liberty of troubling you with, provided you may deem them worthy of insertion, assuring you that, in all the enquiries I may institute, I have no other object in view than the enriching your entertaining and useful Repository with the result of them.

Being now, like Linco, convinced by woful experience that

"He must have a flimsy brain

Who travels far from home,"

I am come, with double relish, for the *natalis solus*, to end a life of wandering in the place of my birth, whence, in the literary bill of fare I propose to treat myself with, your Magazine will make a standing dish. ANACHARSIS.

In vol. LX. p. 301, a correspondent from Liverpool, in a very liberal manner, offers to supply any person, desirous of attempting a Life of Dr. Jeremy Taylor, with various documents (in his possession) for that purpose*. I had many years ago made collections with that intent, particularly tending to illustrate that part of his history least known, which relates to the years he past in South Wales as chaplain to Lord Carbery; and should now be happy to avail myself of your Liverpool correspondent's offer, in order that my communications on the subject might be rendered more full and interesting.

Bishop Lloyd, in his account of English Worthies, is lavish of his eulogiums on Sir Geoffrey Fenton. What could entitle that gentleman to the praises so lavishly bestowed upon him? or what could justify the Bishop in bestowing them? I have never been able to learn more of his literature, than that he translated Gucciardini's History from the Italian, and Guevara's Epistles from the Spanish; or of his political history, than that he was secretary of state for Ireland, where he died in Queen Elizabeth's time. There was a person of the name of Fenton, recorder of the city of Cork in the time of James the First. Was he any, and what, relation to the secretary? What country

* See vol. LXI. p. 575. EDIT.

in England, or of what family, was the knight? Was the captain Fenton, whose portrait has had the honour of being wrought into the tapestry of the House of Lords, of the same?

James Howel, whose familiar letters furnish very curious information, and evidence various and extensive learning, we are but little acquainted with. He was a contemporary or some of the first characters of the last century, and lived to habits of intimacy with most of the Literati of his time, particularly with Ben Jonson, and probably with Shakespeare; therefore, a more perfect account of him than we have hitherto got would be a valuable acquisition to Biography. If any of your correspondents could communicate any supplemental information respecting him, I apprehend it would not fail to be universally acceptable and interesting, such as giving an accurate catalogue of his published works, which are many (for he was as voluminous as Prynne), and whether he left any works in MS, and what they are, and where preserved.

Seeing in a late Magazine an epigram from Baza, I am induced to ask, if any farther poetical extracts from a learned edition of that author, and some anecdotes of him, may be admissible. [Ans. 27s.]

Mr. Polwhele, the late translator of Tyrtæus's Elegies from the Greek, who says that he had never seen a translation of them prior to his attempt, perhaps may not be displeased to be informed, that there was a translation published by T. Payne, in 1761, without the author's name; but which, by a MS note in my copy of that work, which once belonged to Mr. Scott, of Essex, a gentleman of curious enquiry, and extensive reading, was attributed to Mr. Cleaver, then of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and now Bishop of Leighlin and Fines. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Calcutta, March 17.*

IN addition to some remarks in p. 117, give me leave to mention, that the idea of protracting the existence of popular heroes beyond the time of their historic deaths has been a favourite one with the vulgar every where. The Welsh have their Arthur: we have our *Desmond*. The last great earl of that title in this country was, according to history, slain in a cottage, to which his shattered fortunes had driven him upon the ill success of his rebellion against the power of Elizabeth; history even mentions that his friend was his mur-

derer, and was rewarded for the deed by the Queen. But, alas! history errs; the Desmond was the hero of the *mere Irish*—he is not dead—he indeed concealed himself from degenerate moderns, though he has appeared to a chosen few, traversing the hills of *Kerry* on a white horse of gigantic size. "In this state he gallops night by night," and the prophecy of the vulgar runs, that their favourite *Garrat Rhua* (the red Geraldine) will come to release them from thralldom when the silver shoes of his horse are worn to the thinness of a sixpence.

It may not be displeasing to an English peer to know that he is entitled to a barony in fee of the most honourable title in the kingdom of Ireland, if it be a thing worth his seeking. Earl Cowper is certainly heir to the title of the gallant *Ossory*, thus:

Thomas Lord Ossory died before his father, the first and great Duke of Ormond. He was called by writ to the Irish House of Peers, Aug. 8, 1662, during his father's lieutenantancy; on which occasion the House of Commons, of which he was a member, honoured him by their attendance to the bar of the House of Peers, where he delivered his writ, and his seat. He left two sons and two daughters, James, the last Duke of Ormond, and Charles, Earl of Arran, who both died issueless. One of his daughters married Lord Ashburnham, and died without issue. The other, Lady Henrietta, married the Earl of Grantham, by whom she had an only daughter, the mother of Earl Cowper.

Lord Ossory was also called by writ to the English House of Peers; but, upon the last Duke's flight, in 1735, the English honours were extinguished by an *English* act of attainder. This did not, however, affect the Irish titles, and the earldom of Ormond was claimed and obtained in 1792 by the present peer, descendant of the fourth earl.

Yours, &c. NORMANUS.

HINTS RESPECTING THE CULTURE AND USE OF POTATOES.

THE Board of Agriculture think it incumbent on them to take the earliest opportunity of submitting the following hints to the publick; they come recommended by the experience of many, who have cultivated potatoes largely.

1. *Sorts*.—Two circumstances require attention: 1. That the sorts should not

be liable to the curl; and 2. that they should be mealy. The kind known under the name of the *Champion* has those qualities, and is also very early and productive. The *Ox-noble* is hardy, keeps well, and in the spring boils mealy. The *Kidney* is of an excellent quality; and, though the crop is less productive, and in some soils liable to curl, the price at market is proportionably greater. The *Surinam*, *Cluster*, or *Yam*, so well calculated for stock, never curls, and is extremely productive. Those who cultivate Potatoes on a great scale ought to have different sorts, for early use, for keeping, and for stock.

2. *Modes of planting.*—1. Drilling on land already in tillage. 2. Dibbling upon grass or lays. 3. Lazy beds on bogs, wet peat-moors, and lands too rough to plough.

Drilling.—Soils liable to be wet during the winter should be ploughed in autumn, so as to be dry. In the spring, plough and harrow flat. In April and May, the sets may be planted. Draw furrows three feet asunder, in those furrows lay the dung not less than twenty loads or tons per acre. Drop the sets on the manure nine inches asunder. If the land be at all stiff, cover the dung and sets by drawing earth over them with land-hoes, adding more afterwards with the plough; if it be light and friable, they may be covered with the plough. Keep the intervals clean by ploughing or horse-hoeing, for six or eight weeks after the Potatoes appear; afterwards by land-hoeing; hand-hoe the rows when young, and afterwards weed them. Take up the crop by opening the rows with a plough and harrow and pick more than once.

Lands prepared and dunged, for wheat that could not be sown, or where the plant has been destroyed by the frost, are ready without farther manuring to receive Potatoes in this mode of culture.

Dibbling.—If the soil of the grass be very rich, it will want no manure; if moderately good, only ten or twelve tons per acre. If no manure be spread, plough late in autumn, and scuffle or skim the surface shallow; or for want of those tools, if weeds or grass arise, hand-hoe it in March. If manure be used, spread it on the lay in spring, and plough it in; in either case dibble in the sets straight on the centre of every other furrow, 9 inches from plant to plant. Keep clean by hand-hoeing; but a narrow skim may be passed twice along the

intervals. Weed the rows if necessary. When the crop is taken up, plough across the former furrows.

This method is applicable also to dry moors and wastes capable of being ploughed; and by paring and burning the surface, during the drying north-east winds in March, dung may be saved. To add lime, in such cases, to the ashes, is beneficial.

After an early crop of grass for hay, or after the first crop of clover, the land may be ploughed and Potatoes dibbled in, if proper sets have been preserved for that purpose; and in the more southern parts of the island a good crop may be obtained.

Lazy Beds.—Upon bogs partially or wholly drained, and upon such rough soils as are difficult to plough, this method may be adopted. Pare and burn the surface; add lime to the ashes. Strike the land into straight beds six feet wide, with intervals of two feet, or two and a half. Lay the sets twelve inches square on the beds, and cover them two or three inches deep with spades, from the intervals; when the plants appear, cover them again in the same manner, one and a half or two inches more. Keep them clean by one hand-hoeing, and successive weeding. They may be taken up with the plough by splitting the beds, and filling the former intervals; converting the open furrows left in the centre of the former beds into drains, deep enough to leave the land dry in winter.

3. *Produce.*—In any of these methods the farmer may expect from 2 to 300 bushels an acre, 7: pound per bushel. Some soils will yield more, and some may afford less. The selling price throughout the kingdom may be reckoned from 1s. to 1s. 6d. the bushel; at 1s. 3d. 300 bushels yield 101. 15s. the acre; even at 1s. it is 151. the expences will vary with circumstances, but they can scarcely be reckoned more than 101. and consequently leave from 51. to 81. 15s. profit per acre counting on an average. In some places the charges will run higher; in others perhaps something less. The drill method is by much the cheapest. If the whole should not be saleable, the rest may be given to fatten oxen, to horses, and to any other live-stock, with advantage, particularly if, when boiled or steamed, a handful of salt be added to two bushels of Potatoes.

4. *Double Crops.*—In Cornwall, in Cheshire, in Lancashire, and in the neighbourhood of London, two crops have

have been obtained from the same ground in one year, the mode of raising which will be found in the Agricultural Reports from the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire *. Those who rise early Potatoes may certainly have a second crop on the same ground.

5. *The following Crop.*—Wheat has been sown with success after Potatoes; but barley or oats are more to be recommended. On dry moory soils, treated as above, turnips may follow, fed off by sheep, and these by spring corn and grasses.

6. *Preservation.*—The most approved method is that of digging, in a very dry spot, trenches six feet wide and eighteen inches deep; spread straw; pile the Potatoes into the shape of the roof of a house; cover tight and close with straw six inches thick; and then with earth fifteen to eighteen inches more; flatted regularly and firmly, and sharp at top, raised from three to five feet above ground. If there shall be any apprehensions of moisture, dig a trench at a few yards off, deeper than that in which the roots are laid. The drier they are when thus packed up, the safer they will be.

7. *General Hints.*—There are a great number of borders round the corn fields of every farm, which may be broken up to great advantage, as Potatoes always thrive best on newly-broken-up ground; and if the soil shall be tolerably good, the turf being inverted at about eight or ten inches deep will be nearly as efficacious as dung.

Upon large farms, labourers might be allowed to plant for themselves, in such angles and corners as might otherwise be neglected, which would be a beneficial indulgence to them, and no material loss to the possessor. In wastes in general also Potatoes might be raised with little manure to great advantage.

8. *Potatoe Bread.*—To those who

prefer making Potatoes into bread to the common modes of using them, the following receipt is recommended:

“Choose the most mealy sort of Potatoes, boil and skin them. Take 12lbs. break and strain well through a very coarse sieve of hair, or a very fine one of wire, in such a manner as to reduce the roots, as nearly as possible, to a state of flour. Mix it well with 20lbs. of wheaten flour. Of this mixture make and set dough exactly in the same manner as if the whole were wheaten flour. This quantity will make nine loaves of about 5lbs. each in the dough, and, when baked about two hours, will produce 42lb. of excellent bread.”

The raw Potatoe also, skinned and grated down, and mixed with flour in the above proportion, makes very good bread.

The Board takes the liberty of desiring the Clergy, in their several parishes, to have the goodness to communicate the above to their neighbours; and at the same time to encourage, as much as they can, the farmers and cottagers to plant Potatoes this spring, in order that the kingdom may experience no scarcity, if the next harvest should prove either very late, or not sufficiently productive in bread corn.

The Board would have taken a more direct and respectful mode of requesting the assistance both of Clergy and Laity, in promoting these objects, had they not conceived this to be the most expeditious and extensive.

The Board will be happy to give any additional information to those who may be inclined to enter with zeal and energy into the measures above proposed. Any letters upon the subject may be addressed to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. London, or to any other Member of the Board.

A more enlarged paper, pointing out the additional experiments necessary for bringing the culture of Potatoes to perfection, is preparing, and will soon be published. In the interim, the Board thought it advisable to print and circulate the preceding hints as early as possible, that the attention of the public might be drawn to so important an object; and that those who might be induced, from the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, to attend to the culture of this valuable root, might have it in their power to take, without delay, the necessary steps for that purpose; more especially that

* The method pursued in Cheshire for raising early Potatoes is to keep the sets of the earliest kind in a warm place, where they may sprout at least three inches by the beginning of March, being covered with straw or rushes every night in frosts. They are carefully planted with the sprouts on, in drills, on a light soil; the end of the sprout just under the surface of the ground. Yield a crop the Middle of May. Cheshire Report, p. 18.—See also Lancashire Report, p. 32; where a very full account is given of the process.



View of 1794

A View of WALSALL CHURCH.

that of securing, without loss of time, a sufficient quantity of the best sorts for planting. Signed, by order of the Board,

JOHN SINCLAIR, President.
Whitehall, Feb. 20, 1795.

MR. URBAN, *Hartshorn, Aug. 9.*

IN your vol. LXII. p. 902, there is an account of the lords of the manor of Walsall from 25 Edw. III. with other particulars, by Mr. James Gee, who has since favoured me with ample Collections for that populous and extensive parish; and, as I have lately taken two drawings of the above place, one of which is to be engraved for my History at the expence of the Corporation, I submit the other (*plate III*) to your disposal. Yours, &c. S. SHAW, jun.

WALSALL is an ancient market and corporate town, finely situated on an eminence in the South-east borders of the county of Stafford, and in the South division of the hundred of Offlow, nine miles from Lichfield, six from Wolverhampton, and eight from Birmingham. Being ringed with the smoke of a manufacturing vicinity, it has always been looked upon with ignominy and contempt; but surely without just reason, at least if we may judge from its present appearance. Though it has hitherto been very imperfectly described, and little noticed, it certainly deserves to be better known; for, its lords have been some of the most eminent men in the kingdom, and its situation is peculiarly striking; on a bold eminence from the summit of which rises its fine old Gothic church and lofty spire, the streets and houses gradually descending on every side. However, it is not my intention to trouble you with an elaborate account of the ancient history or present state of Walsall, but only to accompany the engraving with a few necessary observations, chiefly confined to the church; a North-west view of which is here represented, as seen from the Wolverhampton road, with that part of the town in which High-street, spacious and well-built, gracefully winds into the vale below. Though there are no traces of Saxon architecture about this church, yet it is certainly a fabric of considerable antiquity, but much modernized in front by various repairs. The whole is a spacious and lofty building, rather singular in its appearance, being in the form of a cross, the transept of which is composed by large side chapels, whose roofs lie East and West, parallel to the

body of the church.

It is situated at the South-west end of the West front, is strong, far from elegant, being built with lime-stone, on which a new spire erected since the year 1775, when of eight bells were put up by Mr. I hall, of Gloucester. Under the chancel is a remarkable archway of massy Gothic workmanship, which is only a common passage through the East part of the church-yard.

The internal dimensions of the church are as follow: length of the middle aisle, 92 feet, breadth, 22 feet 1 inch; South aisle, with the maid's chapel, length the same as the nave, breadth, 22 feet. St. Catharine's chapel, 27 feet long, and 17 feet 2 inches in breadth. North aisle, same length as the body, breadth, 20 feet 8 inches. St. Clement's chapel, 34 feet 8 inches in length, and 17 feet 2 inches in breadth. Length of the chancel, 52 feet and a half; breadth, 19 feet. On each side of this chancel are 11 stalls, very entire; the seats of which being lifted up exhibit a series of grotesque figures curiously carved in basso relievo, no two of which are alike. Over the communion-table is a large painting representing the Last Supper. The arms of the Beauchamps, Hillarys, &c. formerly in the windows, are now no more; and the monuments belonging to the latter family, of which I have drawings, are either destroyed or hid by modern pews. Besides the coats before noticed by Mr. Gee on the old font, there are two still visible on the lower part of the pulpit, cut in stone, viz. Beauchamp impaling Ferrers; 2. Hillary. Here are spacious galleries, East, West, North, and South. In the East gallery is a good organ, built by Green of London, 1773. The old church-yard, or cemetery, being much too small for the parish, in 1756 a spacious piece of ground, neatly walled round, on the South side of the town, was consecrated for the interment of the dead, and seems already very amply furnished. At an agreeable distance beyond this stands the near old vicarage, where the present worthy incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Rutter, resides. It has been lately enlarged, rough-cast, &c. and, being finely shaded with trees, is a delightful rural feature in the landscape; which, when viewed from Warwick fields, North-west, or another eminence, North-east of the town, few places can exhibit the like scenery.

P. S. The above article having been sent to Mr. Urban last summer, S. S. begs leave to add, that he has lately discovered a curious chartulary, or register, of Walsall, which will greatly illustrate the history of that manor and church.

19, Thornhaugh-street, April 24 1795.

MR. URBAN, *Stockport, March 24.*
YOUR correspondent J. L. B. observes, that it is a general remark, that "irregularity of conduct is attached to the poetic character;" and seems implicitly to adopt this position. It were vain to affirm that poets have not feelings and irregularities; but where is the man that is exempt from them? Those eccentricities and errors, which Biographers are studious to detail, would have passed unnoticed, and slept unblended, in characters less exalted. *Dedecant bene nata culpe!* The more eminent the situation, the more conspicuous and glaring the fault!

But hear what blasphemy against the Muses your correspondent afterwards utters.—"If Denham, as having written the best topographical poem, *deserves the name of poet.*" How? Can any one hesitate to give the sublime author of "Cooper's Hill" a conspicuous seat among our most illustrious poets? Ought he, whom Dryden, Pope, and almost every distinguished personage, have extolled with rapture; ought he, I say, to be spoken of in so faint and cold a tone? Many are the noble testimonies that might be adduced in praise of Denham; but I shall content myself with the following: Dryden styles Cooper's Hill "a poem which, for majesty of style, is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing;" and Pope, in his *Windsor Forest*, beautifully sings,

"Be to me

To Thame's bank, what fragrant breezes fill,
Or 'ere the Nymphs sport on Cooper's hill,
On Cooper's Hill eternal woods shall grow,
While lifts the mountain, or while Thames
shall flow—
Here his first lays majestic Denham sang."

After such testimonies of such men, let none dare to "damn with faint praise." But, to come to L. B.'s argument, that "irregularity is attached to the poetic character." He could not have instanced a man that less supports it. Denham gamed to excess, it is true (though he did not "spend his state" as L. L. B. says); but at that word he was not a poet; consequently,

what he then did has no attachment to his poetic character. He did not begin to kneel at the shrine of the Muses till he had abandoned his favourite amusement, into which he never afterwards relapsed. Poetry, therefore, in this instance, may rather be esteemed the source of virtue than the attendant of vice and irregularity. F. C.

MR. URBAN, *March 23.*
IT is melancholy to reflect how few of the followers of the Muses attain even a temporary, much less a permanent, reputation. To those who are content to pore over Booksellers' Catalogues, there must occur volumes after volumes of poetry, of which the very names of the authors must appear totally strange to all but to the most minutely inquisitive. Is this a compliment to the art, by shewing the high degree of excellence expected, and the rarity of genuine talents for it? Or is it a censure on the dull taste of mankind? How lucky are they whose memories are embalmed in the *Prefaces* of Dr. Johnson! Yet, even of that selection several might surely have been spared; such as Sprat, Duke, Yalden, Pomfret, Watts, &c. (though I think not Blackmore; for, his *Creation* cannot be deemed to be a good poem). On the other hand, many are omitted, who ought to have been included. I am aware that the list was made out, not by Dr. Johnson, but by the booksellers; who of course did not mean, as the vulgar opinion interprets it, to include all such as, in the judgement of Dr. Johnson, were worthy of a lasting fame. In the case of the older poets, they probably regarded a popular taste, and an extensive sale; and, in that of the modern, were sometimes restricted by private property. On the former account, I presume, it was that they omitted Chaucer, Spenser, Daniel, Drayton, Sir John Davis, Davenant, Carew, Snydys, Fairfax, &c. &c.; as, from being somewhat obsolete in language, though yet of equal value to the Learned, they were not likely to be the objects of general curiosity. On the latter account, probably, the works of Goldsmith, Churchill, Smart, &c. were not inserted. But what an awful number of those, who were living when the body of English Poets was published, is already passed to the grave! Among whom, more particularly worthy of notice, are Glover, the author of *Leonidas*,

das, Dr Armstrong, Soame Jenyns, W. Whithead, and Tom Warton. It would be difficult to revive the memory of those on whom the splenetic pen of Pope has dropped the bitterness of its gall, such as Hesiod Cooke, Leonard Welsted, &c. though some of them deserve a better fate. But did not Smollett, H. Burton of Bangour, Langhorne, and David Davies, all of them drink deep of the true spring than such men as Duke, and Spens, and Yalden, and Sheffield, and Landdowne? Amongst the recent writers, who have held a less confirmed reputation, but whose works have been separately published, the following names at this moment occur to me: Paul Whithead, S. Duke the thiefster, Mr. Mendez, George Jeffreys, author of a quarto volume of poems, Fawkes, translator of Anacreon, Jago, the friend of Sherstone, Aaron Hul, M. Hawkins B. owne, Dr. Roberts of Eton, Jenner, Harte, the historian of Gustavus Adolphus, Scott, of Amwell, the quaker, Blacklock, the blind poet, Dr. Cotton, author of *Vilicus in verse*, Mr. Haye, of Glynde, in Sussex, whose descriptive poem, called Mount Caburn, is very beautiful, Col. Lovibond, Michael Bruce, Cunningham.

The greater part, if not all, of these had considerable merit; and it would be very easy to enlarge this list; but I am now writing from my memory, far removed from my books and papers. Yet why should I omit the truly elegant, though profligate, poet, *Thomas Lord Lyttelton*; the beautiful compositions of *Hoyland*, printed at Strawberry-hill; the effusions of poor Penrose of Newbury; or the early blossoms of *Walters*, of Jesus College, Oxford, who died in Wales in the flower of youth? I should like to see a list (and surely it would be esteemed useful) of all who have published a separate volume of poems in our language, from the commencement of printing to the present moment, with a few short dates and biographical notes. I myself could make out a list, which, though very far indeed from perfect, would probably, from its numbers, perfectly astonish those who have not spent their enquiries among such curious trifles. Your truly learned and indefatigable printer, who has brought together so many entertaining notices in his *Collection of Poems*, in eight volumes, could probably (were he not otherwise so deeply engaged) do the most towards such. He, or some other correspondent,

may probably be able to inform me, whether George Canning, esq. of the Middle Temple in 1767, be still living? He was author of a quarto volume of poems in that year; amongst which was the translation of the *Anti-Lucratus*, written in Latin by the Cardinal de Polignac, and published in 1747. Mr. Canning appears then, by the introductory poem to Shem Thompson, D.D. to have been thirty-one. He opens with the four following lines:

“Forn’d by thy care to hopes of amplest
prize,
Taught to pursue the best and safest ways,
The paths of honour, riches, and renown,
How have I fall’n beneath fell Fortune’s
frown!”

I am told that he was an Irish gentleman, born to a large inheritance, which he lost by an imprudent match; and that he was father of Mr. Canning, who was not long ago so much distinguished at Eton, and was lately brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt. K. Z.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, April 3.
As a near relative of the author of the History of Somersetshire, with concern I have read (since his decease) the many illiberal attacks upon that arduous and expensive work. The inhuman pen of Bayly, not content with invidious remarks, now descends to advance gross falsehoods. Had your correspondent J. B. R. (LXIV. 1105) applied to the Officers of the British Museum, before he told the publick that Mr. Collinson was a perfect stranger there, he would surely have received the satisfactory answer I have now the pleasure of transmitting. There can be little doubt but similar answers would also be obtained, if applications were made to the Keepers of the Records at the Rolls, and in the Tower. But what is now sent is sufficient to refute the base insinuation of J. B. R. H. C.

“Madam, In answer to your favour, received yesterday, I am to acquaint you that, not only from my own recollection, but also from several entries in our official books, I can certify, that the late Mr. Collinson did, in the year 1784, frequently visit the Reading-room of the British Museum; that, as it is no part of my duty to attend in the said Reading-room, I cannot vouch whether he there transcribed, or only selected materials; but that the Rev. Mr. Ayscough has authorized me to declare, that he, during that and the subsequent year, supplied Mr. Collinson with

with many transcripts and extracts, for which I, at different times, received compensations to the amount of upwards of 35l.

I have the honour to be, Madam, your most obedient humble servant,
J. PLANTA.
British Museum, March 6, 1795."

Mr. URBAN,

March 14.

THE following pedigree of the family of Golding, of Coleston Bassett, in Nottinghamshire, collected from the Registers of Coleston, and from memorials in the church, with the aid of such information as I was able to procure in the neighbourhood, I send for insertion in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; in hopes that, if ever a new Baronetage of England should be undertaken, including the extinct as well as the existing Baronets, the information here offered may be useful.

Sir Edward Golding, bart. — Eleanor, daughter of John Throckmorton, of Coughton, co. so created Sept. 27, 1642. Warwick, esq. ob. 21 Sept. and buried at Coleston Bassett, 1642.

Sir Cha. Golding, <i>knt.</i> ob. 28 Sept. and buried at Coleston Bassett, 30 Sept. 1667, æt. 57.	Mary, dau. of James Ravenf- and Lord of Arcon- bury Weston, co. Hunt. esq. ob. 13 Feb. and buried 15 Feb. 1686, æt. 53, at Coleston.	George, ob. 17 Junii, and was buried at Coleston, 18 June, 1701, æt. 70.	John, buried at Coleston, April 15, 1689.	Anne, married Sir Rich. Fleetwood, of Cal- wicke, co. Staff. bart. ob. 9 Sept. and was buried at Coleston 10 Sept. 1721, æt. 95.
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Sir Edward Golding, bart. ob. 6 Dec. and was buried at Coleston 8 Dec. 1715. Left a widow, and sold the estate at Coleston Bassett in reversion to the ancestor of the Earl of Strafford, who is now the owner.

Charles, and an Anne, and was buried at Coleston 8 June, 1651.

Elizabeth, 2d dau. ob. 29 July, and was buried at Coleston 2 Aug. 1685.

Over one of the doors entering into Coleston Bassett hall are the arms of Golding, Gules, a chevron Or, between three bezants, impaling Throckmorton, carved in stone, but without colour and without the arms of Ulster; and, under a pediment at the top of the house, directly above the principal entrance, are the arms of Golding, with the baronet's hand; and, in an escutcheon of pretence, — on a pale — three roundels — carved in stone.

Mrs. Eleanor Golding was buried at Coleston Bassett 25 June 1660; but whether she was sister or daughter of Sir Charles Golding, *knt.* I know not.

George Golding, esq. of Passlingford, in Suffolk, was married at Langli, co. Nott. on the 15th of July, 1706, to the Hon. Anabella Howe.

Thoroton, p. 81, says, the manor of Coleston Bassett was sold by Sir Thomas Kinton to Mr. Golding, his steward, grandfather to the Sir Edward Golding, who was created a baronet by K. Cha. I.

Milles, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 699, says, that John de Vere, 16th earl of Oxford, who died a^d 4th Eliz. married to his second wife, *Margery*, sister of Sir Thomas Golding, *knt.* *Yergh*, in his Union of Honour, p. 237, calls her *Margaret*, daughter of John Golding, and sister of Sir Thomas Gold-

ing, *knt.* And Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 199, calls her *Margaret*, daughter of John Golding, and sister of Sir Edward Golding, *knt.* D.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

PERMIT me to ask, what tract of Parr's is alluded to in p. 179? I have read, and with much pleasure, every thing that I could find written, or supposed to be written, by that gentleman; but have met with no tract or pamphlet containing the fact there noticed. Whoever, therefore, shall be pleased to answer my question will do me a favour, by pointing out some publication of Dr. Parr's which I have not read, and from the perusal of which I expect pleasure. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

April 6.

I REALLY wish to understand what information is conveyed by the first article in your last month's Miscellany. Two men, equally great in their own opinions, and in those of their admirers, MET once upon a time; whether by accident or design, is a most interesting question, the solution of which, it should seem, could only be desirable if we could know what passed between them. Dr. Johnson never appears to have sought the interview; but Dr. Puckley

Priestley had an idea, or chose to suppose that he wished to see him; whereas all that Dr. P.'s friends suspect is, that Dr. J. did not avoid the company where he knew Dr. P. was to be. The whole on the part of Dr. P. and his friends is but matter of supposition; Dr. J. did not either solicit or refuse an interview with Dr. P. in a mixed company.

Mr. Malcolm, p. 195, tells us nothing new about sepulchral monuments, nor is his series strictly chronological. His borders of brass, *inclosing* the effigies, and *pompously* displaying the titles, offices, &c. of the deceased, is as unintelligible as the *slabs* of alabaster *engraved* and *stained*. He seems to think the flat slab older than the raised or altar-tomb. But is he justified in this conjecture? And he pays a higher compliment to Roubiliac's *Resurrection*, by which probably he means the figure of Admiral Tyriel, than most people think it deserves.

P. 196, l. 57, for sea-horns r. sea-horses. Surely M. M. M. p. 205, is more *mysterious* than Salmasius or his printer; or I do not understand either of them.

Gabii, p. 210, a. l. 30, I presume, refers to the Etruscan city of *Gabii*, in whose ruins great discoveries were said to be made. (See LXII. 1131).

Will your correspondent E. favour us with an explanation of the *parlement barons*? D. H.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.
SHOULD the Legislature not provide a law competent to restrain the unnatural depredations on our burying-grounds and vaults; at the detail of which, as set forth in the report of the committee appointed to investigate such practices at Lambeth, humanity shudders; would it not be advisable to adopt the practice of the Jews towards all their dead, and of the National Convention towards the martyrs of the guillotine, filling up the coffin with quick lime? There can be no one reason why we should wish to delay the return of our departed friends to their original dust; and there are many reasons why we should wish to anticipate the *articulator's* knife. Filling up graves with straw intermixed with the earth is sometimes practised; but lime is the most effectual method: and, methinks, the satisfaction of keeping a dead body till all the surviving friends and relatives have satisfied their affectionate curiosity is a poor compensation

for the insults they may expect from the riflers of the grave. P. Q. R.

Mr. URBAN, April 9.
SOME people, who understand the trick of writing, start cunning queries to be answered hereafter; which then none will trouble themselves to do. So their queries become assertions, and are commonly strengthened by an answer. This plan may have been adopted by K. S. p. 209, who begins with soliciting information concerning the Shaksperian papers, in a very sly and dly manner, as if he were totally in the dark, and wished to continue so, with the Shakspeare commentators; or rather that a total extinction might be put to the matter, and that a refined, high-polished, critical extinguisher might be clapped over them. Give me leave to answer a few of his *seemingly* well-meant *innocent* queries and remarks.—“K. S. cannot conceive that the *mere ipse dixit* of any individual, however respectable, is to be presumed a sufficient ground for implicit and general belief.” This is a most blundering argument! Why, an individual can boast but an *ipse dixit*, and every one who has seen them has given them an *ipse dixit* of belief, and this put together makes an *ipse dixit*. But says K. S. have these MSS. been deemed *genuine*, by Dr. F——, Messrs. S. and M. whole literary characters might have served as *letters of credence*?” And are none other to be believed? Is all knowledge of S—— and of old papers stored in the breast of this triumvirate? K. S. remarks that it is singular that two guineas should be required before admission to see them can be obtained. Let him say who has been refused to view them? Have the triumvirate applied? No! How then K. S. will you get these letters of credence?

K. S. wants an exhibition to be made of them. What, at a shilling a-head, to view, tear, and steal, any old papers? What does K. S. want? Why he pretends to want to be told, what he will not believe; and he asks questions, not for information, but to destroy the value of these papers he so greatly envies the owner the possession of.—“All we hear is,” that is, you do not want to hear more about them—nor to enquire any history; nor to investigate truths; or to get any information to your mortification.

K. S. objects to Shakspeare being called

ed Mighty Father of the Stage, as a most profane title. Is that your only and real objection? Did you never hear him called so before? Yes, often. The Father of the Turf, the Father of the House of Commons, &c. &c. are true expressions in every ear; but this pious supporter of the S—— *Tripartite* being at his wit's ends, drags in this his last melancholy remark in despair, and in despair let him continue.

Mr. URBAN, April 11.

THE author of the Life of William Courten, esq. in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. IV. p. 319, is at a loss for the date of Lady Katharine Courten's death, a circumstance with which many of his arguments are connected. You will, perhaps, have no objection to supply the omission by saying, that she died at Blicklin, co. Norfolk, the seat of her brother-in-law, Sir John Hobart, March 25, 1652; and was there buried with this inscription:

"Here lyes one nobly born, once blest
With all the riches of the East;
Then stript of all, and in the place
Receiv'd of God riches of grace:
These made her glorious to see
The mine whence came this treasury:
Her soul for haste there to appear
Clogg'd with the body, dropt it here,
Engaging to it, on the morn
Of th' Resurrection to return,
And reasume its union.
Reader, weigh this, and then pass on."

This is copied from "A Narrative of the holy Life and Death of the Lady Katharine Courten," annexed to a funeral sermon by John Collinges, preacher of the Gospel at Norwich, intitled, "Light in Darkness," &c.; and published in 1669, with another sermon by the same author, intitled, "The excellent Woman," on the death of the Lady Frances Hobart, who was sister to Lady Katharine Courten, and died also at Blicklin, Dec. 1, 1664.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 13.

YOUR correspondent, p. 200, is certainly mistaken or misinformed with regard to his intelligence respecting Miss La Roche, the heroine of the well-known but melancholy tale of the Dean and Lady. She was married * soon after the accident of her fall to John Fulford, esq. of Great Fulford, in Devonshire, a gentleman of very good fortune, and

whose family have ranked amongst the most considerable and respectable in that county for many centuries. During his life † they lived in great splendour and hospitality at the stately mansion so long occupied by his ancestors. Since that period Mrs. Fulford passed her days in a more private but no less hospitable manner, respected by her neighbours, and beloved by her friends, till about four years ago, when she died. As they never had any children, the estate devolved on Baldwin Fulford, esq. nephew to the late possessor, now a cornet in the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, and the only male heir of this ancient family. But Mr. Fulford left his widow a comfortable jointure, and Great Fulford house as a residence during her life, where I have spent many happy days, and have often heard her relate the history of her ride to Dovedale, and the sad consequences of it. The present Sir James La Roche, bart. is brother to Mrs. Fulford; and the lady, whom your correspondent mentions as now living at Stoke Canon, near Exeter, * is her maiden sister. She lived with her till her death. DANMONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, March 21.

THE superlatively fine collection of Pictures, Prints, and Drawings, belonging to Monsieur de Calonne, have excited so much curiosity, that the publick may naturally be desirous of knowing how he became so great a Virtuoso, occupied as he must have been, during his residence in France, with matters of the utmost political importance. Without, however, adverting to his character as a minister, let us view him merely in the light of an ardent admirer and liberal patron of the Elegant Arts.

M. de Calonne is the eldest son of the late prime president of the French parliament. He was brought up to the law, and gave such early proofs of superior abilities, that he was admitted of the king's council, and appointed *maitre des requêtes* at the age of twenty-five. Some time after, he was created Count of Hannonville, and nominated *intendant*, or vice-roy of Strasbourg, where he continued till the reign of Louis XVI. when he was made chancellor of the exchequer, knight of the Holy Ghost, and prime minister of France.

From his youth he manifested an extraordinary taste for drawing and painting, which became his favourite passion,

so that from that period, and during his whole life, he devoted to them all the hours he could spare from necessary studies and his public employments; for, notwithstanding the reproach made by his enemies that he applied too much of his time to the Fine Arts, the fact is, that he never neglected business for pleasure.

When but a boy, M. de Calonne connected himself with artists, and, after having learned to draw, applied himself to painting. He purchased a small picture of Wouverman's out of the money his father allowed him weekly, which he copied; and that picture was the beginning of a collection he increased by degrees. However, when he came of age, and obtained a place under the administration, he thought the few pictures he had collected were too trifling, and he parted with them to begin a collection of truly capital works; for, he had already acquired a taste for Italian pictures as well as for the fine productions of the Flemish and Dutch schools; many proofs of which are to be found in his fine collection.

M. de Calonne always displayed a particular regard to the state and condition of the pictures he purchased, and was particularly fond of what he called *un tableau vierge* (a virgin or unspotted picture); so that, however great might have been the master of a performance, it never could please him if damaged or daubed and painted upon; if, therefore, any of this description should be in his present collection, it is because he was some times obliged to buy two or three pictures together for the sake of one singularly fine; but those he never intended for his Gallery.

His eagerness to obtain a picture of Corregio for his collection was such, that, when in administration, he commissioned the French ministers at the different Courts to procure him one; but so scarce are the productions of that scarce master, that copies only could be had, and to them he had as much objection as to damaged or repaired pictures (the connoisseurs will see how pure and perfect the different performances in his collection are); so that several years had elapsed before his wish was fulfilled, till at last he obtained the fine picture of St. Sebastian by Corregio, which is now in his collection, and beyond all doubt an authentic picture of the master.

M. de Calonne has at all times shewn

the greatest regard and partiality to artists, saying, that those only who can paint know all the great difficulties of the art, and that, therefore, they alone are judges of the uncommon abilities requisite to become an artist. In France, when he could disengage himself from the company of those elevated persons his high situation obliged him to be with, his greatest pleasure was to pass an hour or two in the painting-rooms of Gruize, Vernet, and other distinguished artists, to see them paint, and converse with them on the fine arts; indeed, such was his attachment to artists, that he took most of them under his protection; and, that they might have all possible encouragement under his administration, he obtained from the king a grant of a large sum of money (annually) to be appropriated to the purchase of their best performances, in order to form a National Museum.

Adjoining to his house in Paris was the gallery where the king's pictures were kept—He one day entered the gallery by a door of communication, and found a man at work cleaning some of the pictures; a performance of Raphael was then on the easel; the cleaner, who did not perceive M. de Calonne, was painting it over, in order to repair the damages it had sustained by spirits; when M. de Calonne saw it, such was his love for the art, that, provoked at seeing a *chef-d'œuvre* spoiled, he totally forgot himself, and proceeded so far as to give the cleaner a severe blow on his shoulder with a cane he held in his hand, the only severe action he ever committed, being of a disposition naturally mild and obliging. Hurt and surprized, the cleaner turned round, and seeing M. de Calonne, exclaimed, *Ab, Monseigneur, pourquoi ce traitement?* He, however, no sooner knew who the cleaner was, than his sorrow became extreme, when informed he had so treated an artist who was employed there by Count d'Angville, *garde des tableaux du roi*.—M. de Calonne asked pardon, offered him all the reparation in his power, and became his friend, as the cleaner proved that the damages of the picture had not been done by him, and M. de Calonne soon after handsomely provided for the injured artist.

A short time after the Assembly of the Notables at Versailles, he was deprived of his high dignities, though not of his fortune, and obliged to quit France. He came to England,—scarcely was he settled

settled in London than his favourite passion for the fine arts revived, and induced him to forget his misfortunes; delighted, that in this country, where there is a greater equality of fortunes, he could enjoy the sight of many more collections than in France, where the King, the Princes of the blood, and some of the Courtiers, were the only persons who could boast of a collection; so that M. de Calonne found in England a vast number of places in which he could indulge his taste.

His cabinet was left in Paris; and, though in daily expectation of it, he could not live comfortable without pictures, so that he went to see such as were exposed to sale; and it was out of the late Mr. Antrobus's collection that he made his first purchase in London.

During his stay in London, M. de Calonne welcomed all the artists he became acquainted with, and particularly Sir Joshua Reynolds, whom he styled *the Father of the English School*. He would also frequently call on some other distinguished artists, and pass a whole morning with them, either in Westminster Abbey, to admire the best monuments, or in visiting the finest collections in the metropolis.

At this period M. de Calonne married the rich and amiable Dowager of Monsieur d'Arveley, late High Treasurer of France, who had bequeathed him his valuable cabinet; and, as he soon after received his collection from Paris, he resolved to enlarge it with the best pictures that could be procured through all Europe, and began building a spacious gallery at his house near Hyde Park Corner. However, before it was finished, the revolution happened in France, and M. de Calonne did not hesitate to sacrifice the amusements of a tranquil and retired life to the attachment he bore his friends, so that he left England to join the Princes and several of the French Nobility at Coblenz; to assist whom, he employed the capital of his fortune, sold his town and country houses, and mortgaged that unrivalled collection formed for the amusement of age by a labour of thirty-five years, and at an expence of above sixty thousand guineas, exclusive of Monsieur d'Arveley's cabinet, which is added to it. We shall make no comment on the generosity of such a noble sacrifice, as the general sentiments of civilized Europe must do justice to such an heroic and disinterested loyalty.

REMARKS ON MR. GRAY'S TOUR.

(Continued from p. 39.)

P. 272, 273. Mr. Gray has conceived the *Lazaretto* with the *Fopone*. The former is a quadrilateral building, situated without the Eastern gate of Milan, was commenced, in 1489, by Lewis Sforza, for the reception of persons afflicted with the plague, and was finished, in 1607, by Lewis the XIth of France. But it has long been disused; and, except a few chambers inhabited by poor families, is now in a state of decay. The *Fopone* is a cemetery of modern construction, particularly attached to the great hospital, is rather oval than completely circular, and has a small church in the center of the area. The colonnade is supported by small Doric pillars; and, although neither epitaph nor sepulchre characterize the spot, the dead being deposited in vaults beneath the pavement of the colonnade, yet it is doubtless the most decent, elegant, and least disgusting, repository for the dead, that all Europe can afford.

P. 289, l. 24. I do not know to what picture Mr. G. refers under the name of *Corregio's Sleeping Night*. The famous *Notte di Corregio*, which once graced the ducal palace at Modena, has long since been transferred to the gallery at Dresden; nor did I know that the *Madonna di Campagna* at Piacenza contained any picture by that great artist, or any thing in painting, save some frescoes attributed to Parmegiano, Paul Veronese, and others of less note. If I am in error, I wish to be corrected, and that Mr. G. would give an outline of the picture in question.

P. 307. They who resided in Tuscany during the latter part of the reign of Leopold, well know that all confidence was destroyed, and all social intercourse poisoned, by his very inquisitive examination into the domestic conduct and private views of individuals. Every man was afraid of his neighbour, because it was notorious that the spies employed by the Grand Duke were of all ranks and descriptions, and that the transactions of each family were immediately laid open to him. He even extended this mean and odious system so far as to penetrate into the domestic concerns of such foreigners as occasionally wintered in his dominions; and I well know that, during his abode at Pisa, the most trivial circumstance that occurred

curred in an English family, then resident there, was within twenty-four hours reported to the sovereign, who frequently, in familiar discourse with one of that family, betrayed his knowledge of what had passed. The person who furnished him with such intelligence was universally known to be a spy; an office for which his admission into families as a language-master especially calculated him.

Much praise is certainly due to Leopold for many of his regulations and establishments, and especially for his penal code; and the traveller will applaud his attention to the roads and inns, and confess that the police of Tuscany protects him from every outrage. He ought, however, to remember, that the subjects of the Grand Duchy are generally allowed to excel all the other inhabitants of Italy in the practice of probity, decorum, and humanity; and that they are remarked for their obedience to the laws. Some praise is likewise due to the liberality of Leopold in opening his palaces, galleries, and museums, to the almost daily inspection of the curious, without burthening them with the payment of fees to the keepers and servants. But too much applause has been bestowed upon the moral and domestic part of his character; for, it is notorious that he was as incontinent and low in his amours as his brother Joseph; and the history of his illicit attachment to Donna Livia, well known to those who frequented Florence during the last year of his ducal reign, attests the coarseness of his passion, and his little regard to decency and the publick.

The genius and ambition of Leopold were turned to legislation rather than to war; he was less hasty in the execution of his projects than his brother, who seems to have looked for fruit before the tree had even time to blossom; and I have little doubt but that his love of peace, and a proper estimate of its blessings, would have induced him to make such sacrifices and concessions as would have deferred, if not prevented, the calamities of a war, into which ambition, inexperience, and the suggestions of plundered princes and irritated ecclesiasticks, have plunged his less wary successor.

P. 366, note. The Ciceroni of Rome are fond of repeating to every listening traveller, that the Jews studiously avoid

passing under the arch of Titus; and a narrow passage on one side of the arch is pointed out as having been purchased by the Jews for the convenience of communication without disgrace or scruple. But the last time I was at Rome I was assured by several persons of veracity, either natives of, or long resident at, that city, that this assertion is a groundless fable, perpetuated chiefly by the Ciceroni and Valets de place, who have not discernment enough to discover that such a tale can never interfere with the interest which a man of taste feels in the contemplation of one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity.

P. 374. I suspect that Mr. G. was misinformed as to the person principally concerned in the attempt to poison a cardinal. I have never heard of but one such attempt; and, as I apprehend that Mr. G.'s remark must allude to that, I shall give a short narrative of the transaction. Prince Chigi, one of the most opulent noblemen of Rome, of the papal house of Alexander the Seventh, was some years since parted from his wife, to whom he agreed to allow an annual income of 5000 Roman crowns. But having, in 1739, refused to pay the allowance, under pretence that it was too great a burthen upon his property, his wife complained to the Pope; and Cardinal Casandini, who had the administration of the Chigi estates, proved that the Prince's property was fully able to bear the rent-charge due to the Princess. Prince Chigi was so enraged at this circumstance, that he determined to be revenged upon the Cardinal, and actually bribed the Cardinal's cook, and another person, to administer a dose of slow poison in a cup of chocolate destined for the Cardinal's breakfast: but the cook, having reflected upon the heinous nature of the crime he was about to commit, revealed the secret to his confessor, with an injunction to communicate it to the proper officers of justice; upon which both the cook and his accomplice were apprehended, and some papers were discovered which threw much light upon the intentions of the Prince. But that crafty Roman had quitted the ecclesiastical state before the secret was divulged, and had established himself at Sienna, probably with the view of taking off any suspicion that might arise of his being concerned. But the Apostolic Chamber instantly seized his possessions,

possessions, and took proper measures to bring the whole transaction to an issue. I heard no more of it until the summer of 1791, when Monsignor Brancadoro, the Pope's nuncio at Liege, shewed me the process, which he had received in print from Rome, and by which it appeared that Prince Chigi had intended to poison Cardinal Carandini with the famous *acqua Tossana*; that he had even sent to Cortona, in order to have it made there by one who was in possession of the secret, but that he had been deceived by the persons whom he had employed, and who sinned him of considerable sums of money. There were several accessory circumstances in the evidence which interested me at the moment, but which I have since forgotten; but the guilty intent of the Prince was so manifest, that the Court condemned him to perpetual exile, and confiscated his ample property, during his life, to the use of the Holy See. I have since occasionally heard of his wandering about Italy and Germany in a forlorn and comfortless condition. For the sake of humanity, I hope that this is the event to which Mr. G. alludes; and, in that case, we ought to read Prince Chigi, instead of Cardinal C—i, in the note.

P. 375, l. 15, for *Marphone* read *Marforio*. Your vol. LXIV. p. 886, has corrected Mr. G's error on one point; and he should recollect that it is now impossible to affix labels on the statue of Marforio. That statue, which represents some river-god, formerly stood nearly opposite to the Carcere Tulliano, as appears by an inscription inserted in the wall, but was removed many years since to its present situation in the court of the Capitoline Museum, and thus its conversation with Patquin was interrupted.

Pp. 381, 382, for *Aino* we should read *Anio*. There are many such, though less important, inaccuracies scattered through the book, which are too numerous for insertion here, but which Mr. G. would do well to correct in another edition. If he will look at p. 379, he will recollect that Viterbo and Perugia are in the Roman territories, although his phrase and inference do not bear that construction.

P. 463, l. 11. If Mr. G. will look at his notes, he will find that he went from Buckle to Heidelberg by *Wiesloch* and not *Wegläsele*, which he passed between Mannheim and Caistrub. The

great tun is kept in a cellar under a part of the old palace, one wing whereof is of singular magnificence and beauty; and, indeed, the whole mass presents one of the most striking wrecks of feudal grandeur, most delightfully situated.

P. 466, l. 3. I am surprized that Mr. G. should omit mentioning the splendid remains of antiquity which render Treves a very interesting object of attention, and attest its former consequence. I should have thought also that, in journeying from Treves to *Crawinnacheren*, Mr. G. would have stopped to contemplate a venerable monument of Roman pride, the sepulchre of the family of Secundinus, which rears its lofty head close to the wayside at the small village of Igel, about five miles from Treves. This monument, in form of a pyramid, sixty feet high, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and surcharged with an eagle, is, I believe, the only Roman sepulchre of its kind now extant, and is certainly one of the most entire. I do not recollect that it has been well described by any traveller, or that there is any good account of Treves, which is seldom visited, although affording so many objects of curiosity to the Antiquary, the Historian, and the man of taste. The country between Liege and Metziers, by Namur, Givet, Revin, and Val Dieu, along the banks of the Meuse, presents an infinite variety of picturesque and interesting scenery, hitherto but little known to the travelling Englishman, who eagerly hastens to the more celebrated beauties of the Rhine. From Metziers the traveller may proceed by Montmedy to the ancient city of Metz; whence, after visiting the noble ruins of an aqueduct in the neighbourhood, he may turn down to Thionville, Treves, and Coblenz, upon the rapid and winding Moselle, whose banks, though not distinguished by the grand features that characterize the Rhine, afford a great variety of landscape.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

ANTHONY A WOOD, the celebrated Topographer and Biographer of the university of Oxford, mentions a most remarkable circumstance, which, he says, happened at Sir Everard Pigby's death (who was executed as a traitor, on his own confession, as an accomplice in the horrid design of bowing up the House of Lords, with the king on the throne, in the reign of James

June, the First). The circumstance alluded to is, that, when the executioner plucked out Sir Everard's heart, and, according to him, held it up, saying, "here is the heart of a traitor," Sir Everard made answer, "thou liest."

No author, I believe, has been dealt with more unfairly than this Wood. For, he unites, copied without the least acknowledgment, unless it be to count addit. or to censure him or his authority; and I think the anecdote above related, respecting Sir Everard Digby (who, by the way, I beg leave to observe, was the father of that surprising character Sir Kenelm Digby), has been published by every subsequent biographer of Sir E. D., and merely for the opportunity of observing, "that they are somewhat apprehensive that the authority of even Mr. Wood will not be sufficient, in this incredulous age, to obtain credit to the above-related extraordinary story." But you are to know, Sir, perhaps, that Wood adds, "*this a not famous author mentions, but tells us not his name [of the traitor], in his Historia Vitæ et Mortis,*" and this most famous author, Wood informs us in a note, is Francis Lord Bacon; but does not refer the reader to the page of that work, which we have consulted, and find the following stories, equally marvellous in our opinion. The original is in Latin; we will do our endeavour to render them into English, and leave Wood in the defence of his authority and his plagiarists in shame for suppressing it together.

"I remember (says the Baron of Verulam) to have seen the heart of a man who was embowelled (a punishment inflicted in this country on the execution of a traitor), which, being thrown into the fire according to custom, leaped out, at first a foot and an half high, and then less by degrees, for the space, to the best of my remembrance, of seven or eight minutes. Antient tradition, and worthy of credit, is, of a man who was embowelled in pursuance of that kind of punishment abovementioned; after his heart was entirely torn out of his body, and in the hand of the executioner, he was heard to say three or four words of prayer." *Francisci Baronis de Verulamio, Vicecomitis sancti Albani, Historia Vitæ et Mortis, in his Lordship's Works, vol. II. 172, 179, fol. edit. 1740.*

We have stated the author's title, as he himself has let it forth, thus at large, for the purpose of making an observation; which is, that, though he is scarcely known by any other title than

Lord Bacon, it is a title he lays no claim to; for, his creat. on seems singular, not being thereby made Lord Bacon as well as a baron and a viscount. But to return to Sir Everard Digby. We presume the above relation to be the story alluded to by Wood, with the substitution of an alliteration instead of an ejaculation; and, as Sir E. was convicted upon his own confession, it may be fairly supposed that the pain, in Lord Bacon is misapplied by the Oxonian Historiographer.

His Lordship there also relates, that

"He was told by a certain gentleman, who being desirous, by way of a joke, and out of curiosity, to know the sufferings from being hanged upon a gibbet, that he stood upon a stool and hung himself, and then let himself down again. Thinking, therefore, he could recover the stool at his pleasure, tried once more, but could not without the assistance of a friend who had accompanied him. Being asked what he suffered, he answered, he felt no pain, but that the first alteration he found in himself was a kind of fire and burning about his eyes, then an extreme gloom or darkness, and, after that, a sort of azure colour, such as persons perceive who are at the point of death."

And his Lordship says,

"He was told, by a physician of his time, that he had recovered a man, by means of friction and a warm bath, who had hanged himself, and remained so for half an hour; and that he made no doubt that he could recover any person in the like circumstances, provided his neck was not dislocated by the force of his turning himself off."

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

IN some of your late Magazines, the clergy of the establishment have been attacked on the subject of non-residence, neglect of duty, and even of poverty. While the smallness of many livings renders it impossible for a man to reside on them with comfort, credit, and advantage, it is surely not fair to involve all non-residents in the general censure. The absurd statute of non-residence must be repealed; and one in fairer principles enacted, before it can have any effect on those who have the least excuse for neglecting its provision; I mean those who possess good preferment. The pains and penalties of that statute, if put in force, would ruin two thirds of the clergy; and by the rest would probably be despised. In the true spirit of equality, it lays the same penalty on a poor man, who

who has a living of only 50l. per annum, and one who has 500l. Is there reason or justice in this? surely not! I would therefore propose, that a regulated percentage should be paid by all non-residents, in proportion to the value of their livings, yearly; that this should be collected by proper persons in every diocese, and annually laid out in the funds for the gradual augmentation of small livings in that diocese. Thus in a short time would render all the livings more equal; and would thus be converting a defect of duty into a benefit. The bishops, however, should retain all their present powers to refuse leave of absence.

In regard to neglect of duty, I fear, the parishioners are more to blame than the priest. I have frequently seen a man perform afternoon's service, Sunday after Sunday, to the clerk and, perhaps, three or four idle children, who might stroll in out of curiosity. Is it to be wondered then, that he became gradually indifferent, and at last confined the regular duty to once a day?

As for the poverty of the vicars and curates in general, God knows! it is bad enough; and, though poverty is not a crime, it certainly has a baneful effect. So much homage, in this country at least, is paid to riches and show, that a poor man is seldom or ever reckoned *wife*; and it is ten to one, if a rusty black coat on the back of the first scholar of the age, in a country church, would not make him be considered as a *fool*. A FRIEND TO THE CLERGY.

MR. URBAN, April 10.

I am sorry to differ from Nuga or, p. 129, in his opinion of the merits of Dr. Cogan's Travels. If that gentleman's account of printing be an abridgement of Meerman, it was hardly fair to spin out seventy-three pages with what had been already much better performed in the curious work by Bowyer and Nichols, which is in the hands of every body interested in that noble science: but the moderns have an excellent knack of manufacturing books of travels. What are we to think of the knowledge of a writer on the art of printing, who tells us, that "the first instance of specifying either the author or the date does not occur till the year 1660?" There is no doubt, Mr. Urban, that your note is right; and that Peterfon was the son-in-law, and not brother-in-law, of Costermonger. C. not content with misrepresenting the Travels, vol. II. pp. 143, 144.

sending the statement of Meerman, persists in the blunder, by transcribing a passage from Junius erroneously. This writer calls Peterfon *genero suo*, which the Doctor renders *brother-in-law*.*

I was induced to purchase these Travels from the striking appearance of the plates which accompany them. I conceived that, if I got nothing else for my guinea, there would still remain that gratification which always arises from the novelty and accuracy of views of interesting scenes acceptable but to few, and they would at least form an agreeable supplement to Gardnor's Views on the Rhine; but judge of my surprise, Mr. Urban, when I soon discovered that 15 out of 24 are copies from Schenck, without the smallest variation except in the style of engraving; and I, therefore, am warranted in suspecting that the others are also copies from originals at present unknown to me.

It is certainly a very painful office to point out such plagiarisms; but it is incumbent upon every member of society to disclose truths like these, which have a tendency to benefit the publick, and to place it on its guard against deceptions of every kind. G. S. S. J.

MR. URBAN, April 11.

VARIOUS plans having been suggested for relieving the Poor during the dearth of provisions, allow me to suggest one which I have adopted, calculated to encourage the poor to exertions to relieve themselves. To all poor cottagers in my neighbourhood who have a small piece of ground, which in general they cannot afford to plant with potatoes on account of the high price of the plants, I lend as many bushels, or hundred weights, as they can set, on condition of receiving the same quantity back after harvest. The great number of cottagers applying for this assistance is a proof of the utility and success of this mode of relief. As the quantity of potatoes raised will by such means be much increased, it will be satisfactory to the publick to learn, that, if wheat and flour continue scarce, potatoes are a most excellent ingredient to make bread. I have for near two months used them in my family, which is large, by a receipt published in the papers, viz.

14b. of boiled potatoes, to 20lb. of wheat flour. The potatoes should be boiled over-night, and stand near the

* Cogan's Travels, vol. II. p. 165.
kitchen

kitchen fire in a colander all night to drain. In the morning they are quite dry; and, broken carefully, and reduced to flour, nothing else is to be done but to mix them with the wheat flour, and make the bread in the usual way.

I can assert from experience, that the only difference between this, and bread made entirely of wheat flour, is, that the potatoe bread is sweeter and lighter, and has been invariably preferred.

A trial of it is earnestly recommended by
CHARITAS.

Mr. URBAN, April 13.
THE difficulties which the lower classes of people must be unavoidably exposed to from the present inclement season, and the calamities which are ever attendant upon war, call upon every individual, who has it in his power, to ameliorate their unhappy situation.

Pecuniary charity has not always produced the best relief—"Necessity is the mother of Invention"—and to invention we owe the prosperity of our country; and an improvement upon any invention, however simple, is worthy of public notice.

From these motives, then, I am induced to offer to your consideration the following *cheap* mode of brewing; which, from my own experience, and the opinion of several neighbouring gentlemen, will be found highly beneficial (if not to the lowest class of the community) to the poor mechanic.

One bushel of malt, 6s.; three-quarters of a pound of hops, 10d.; hie, 3d. Total, 7s. 3d. Upon an average deduct for grains and yeast, 7d. Twenty gallons of good beer, 6s. 8d.; which is 4d. per gallon.

For this quantity of malt boil 24 gallons of water; and, having dashed it in the copper with cold water to stop the boiling, steep the malt (properly covered up) for three hours; then, tying your hops in an hair cloth, boil malt, hops, and wort, all together, for three-quarters of an hour, which will reduce it to about twenty gallons. Strain it off, and set it to work when lukewarm.

In large brewings this process perhaps would not answer; but in small ones, where the waste is not so great, and where you can boil the malt, the essence is sure to be extracted. If you think, Mr. Urban, this intelligence worthy of a place in your Magazine, and will insert it, you will much oblige

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, March 25.

I WAS much pleased with a letter in your last Number, p. 102, from your Edinburgh correspondent: it contained a very seasonable stricture on a ridiculous fashion which has introduced itself lately amongst the ladies in this part of the world. It seems that some of them have endeavoured to exchange the dress, manners, and employments, which nature seemed to point out, and custom has since appropriated to their sex, for those which have hitherto been adopted by ours. Othello's occupation is now to be taken up by the Deldemonas of the present day. These Amazonian heroines being formed into a regular corps (of fencibles, I suppose) have given up the fiddle for the drum, and the dancing master for the drill-serjeant. But, thanks to the Genius of Britain! we may say, in the language of Virgil,
*Nontali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget.*

On this side of the Tweed I do not find that the ardour military has gained such an ascendancy over the fair-sex: they have not as yet gone farther than the regimental uniform, half-boots, and phætonic exhibitions; and may they stop here! It is a kind of violence on Nature to break down the barriers she has so wisely and plainly marked out. It is needless to say more on this; nor should I have troubled you with any remarks of mine on the occasion, had it not been to accompany my dissent from an observation of your correspondent's in the early part of his letter. It is, I know, a very general one, and as generally admitted; but I cannot help thinking it, in some degree, subversive of that universal reformation of manners which he so prudently inculcates. The observation I allude to is, that vice and virtue have been pretty equally distributed in all ages. I have frequently heard it in conversation; but it has generally been made by those who wished to sanction a laxity of principle in themselves by referring to examples of immorality in former times; and have not a little exulted in being able to produce instances of depravity amongst the ancients which have not been exceeded, or perhaps equalled, by the moderns. This is a mode of reasoning which they think is a negative justification of their own practice, and seems to shift the guilt which may be attached to it from themselves to the weakness and corruption incident to human-nature. But is this the

the fair state of the case? Is vice more predominant and flourishing at this time than it was a century ago; and thence, in a retrograded manner, to the earliest period of our enquiries? I rather conceive it not, and the sameness of the remark by different writers, at different times, seems rather to confirm than diminish its truth. Why, all, who have thus expressed themselves, should merit the appellation of *Speneer* or *melancholy*, I know not. No one, whose disposition seems to have been quite the reverse, has introduced it in one of his Odes; and it is to be met with in authors of every description in every age and clime. It is not, however, to be denied, that virtue, so far from being extinct, affords daily the happiest instances of its effects in the discharge of the several duties of charity, justice, and magnanimity. Perhaps too there is one trait of benevolence peculiar to this country at the present day which is not to be excelled, if rivalled, in the annals of history, and will adorn its page to the latest posterity. I need scarcely mention the protection and support which have been extended to the unfortunate refused from anarchy and oppression. They who have most freely partaken of this bounty were the preachers and propagators of a doctrine whose basis was of very different materials; it taught its disciples that, so far from affording assistance to those who were of a different persuasion in religious opinions, it was lawful, nay, necessary, to persecute and hunt them like the obnoxious animals of another species. But, thanks to the glorious Light of the Gospel! which has gradually dispersed the mists of error and superstition, we have not to learned Christ, but, following him at an humble distance, have obtained the greatest of victories by overcoming evil with good. To bring this point to an issue. My opinion is, that, individually, we are more vicious, but, in the aggregate, more virtuous, than our forefathers. To exemplify the former; let us look into our places of confinement; we shall find some occupied by criminals who have been the terror of society, and others thronged by debtors and swindlers. The *Gazettes* will furnish us with such an increase of bankrupts as to threaten the credit of this commercial country: the Commons will supply us with a frequency of divorces in all ranks of life. But, perhaps, this melancholy truth is more forcibly im-

pressed on us by a view of the public streets at the close of day; they are scarcely possible from the interruption occasioned by females, who, since the triumphs of virtue and character, have gradually sunk into the grossest vices, and stand ready to draw in the inexperienced youth, or those of more advanced years, whose reason has received a temporary shock from the intoxication of the bottle. Nor is the effect of prostitution confined to the more public streets of the metropolis; two of its most extensive parishes, St George in the Fields and Mary-la-bonne, whose mere territory taken place within these few years, owe a very considerable part of their inhabitants to prisons of this description.

To dwell no more, however, on this unpleasant side, let us turn our eyes to the more comfortable and cheering one of the scene. We shall there find that, no longer is the tale of woe registered than subscriptions for relief are entered into, and followed up with alacrity; whilst rewards are held out with a liberal hand for the encouragement of those engaged in the defence of their country, and the support of their families, should they fall a sacrifice to the fortune of war. The dumb are taught to speak, and the victims of the watery grave are restored again to their kindred and society. Let not, however, these public testimonies of virtue suffer us to relax in our vigilance against the impressions of vice, which, in the words of one of our legislators on another occasion, but perhaps more applicable to the present, "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."¹ With an apology for the unexpected length of this, I remain Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN,

April 8.

IT is a research no less interesting than amusing, to trace back several customs and expressions now used to their Druidical or Saxon original. I am informed by a friend, that an immemorial and peculiar custom prevails on the seacoast of the Western extremity of Cornwall, of kindling large bonfires on the evening of June 24, and on the next day, the country people, assembling in great crowds, amuse themselves with excursions on the water. For the origin of this, no satisfactory reason can be given; therefore, conjecture is allowable, where certainty cannot be attained. I cannot help thinking it the remains of an ancient Druidical festival, celebrated

Midsummer-day, to implore the friendly influence of Heaven on their fields, compounded with that of the first of May, when the Druids kindled large fires on all their sacred places, and on the tops of all their cairns, in honour of Bel, or Belinus, the name by which they distinguished the Sun, whose revolving course had again clothed the earth with beauty, and diffused joy and gladness through the creation. Then was propitius on the 25th prove, that they consider the Summer season as now fully established, that they are not afraid to commit themselves to the mercy of the waves. If we reflect on the rooted animosity which subsisted between the Romans and Druids, and that the latter, on being expelled from their former residences, found, together with the miserable remnants of the Britons, an asylum in the naturally-fortified parts of the island, we shall not be surprized at their customs having been faintly handed down through such a long succession of ages. That Cornwall was one of their retreats is sufficiently proved by the numerous remains of their circular temples, cromlechs, cairns, &c. though of the sacred groves in which they were embosomed no vestiges now remain. We all know the avidity with which mankind adhere to, and with what reluctance they give up, usages delivered down to them by their ancestors, and familiar to themselves. And, when we farther consider the inveterate hatred with which the Romans endeavoured to extirpate the Druidical customs, it is not wonderful that this very circumstance should have been the means of fixing them more deeply in those places where they were preserved; as persecution has in all cases a natural tendency to strengthen what it is its wish to eradicate. Nay even in the eleventh century, when Christianity was become the national religion, the people were so attached to their ancient superstitions, that we find a law of Canute the Great strictly prohibiting all his subjects from paying adoration to the Sun, Moon, sacred groves and woods, hallowed hills and fountains. If then this propensity to idolatry could not be rooted out of those parts of the kingdom exposed to the continual influx of foreigners, and the horrors of frequent war, how much more must it have flourished in Cornwall, and those parts, where the Druids long preserved their authority and influence! It may then be fairly inferred, that, from their remote situation, and

comparative insignificance with the rest of England, they preserved those religious solemnities unmolested; and, corrupted as they must naturally be by long usage and tradition, yet are handed down to us this day with evident marks of a Druidical origin.

Our holy festival of Christmas retains, in some parts of this island, particularly in Lincolnshire, the Saxon appellation of Yule, which was a peculiar solemnity, celebrated about the Winter solstice, in honour of Thor, the son of Odin, and frequently conducted, according to the genius of our Saxon ancestors, with the utmost excess of feasting, drinking, &c. DRUIDICUS.

MR. URBAN, March 5.

THE Supplement, which accompanied your Magazine for January, has just met my hands. If I had seen it at an earlier period, I should have given an earlier reply to a letter there which has the signature of T. L. on the subject of Mr. Polwhele's History of Devon.

It is as much a subject of surprise, that this grave-stone critic should have so carefully examined that part of Mr. Polwhele's second volume, which contains the monumental inscriptions in Exeter cathedral, without proposing more emendations, and without favouring the publick with farther additions to that useful and entertaining portion of the work, as it is of our regret, that a writer, whose talents for composition could furnish the elegant and luminous period ending with the words "gone mad," should have set such narrow limits to his researches in so ample a field for criticism. His forbearance must surely have arisen from his extreme modesty and candour, the inevitable concomitants of profound learning and great abilities. The whole of his first paragraph so strongly manifests all these valuable qualities, that I shall suffer it to pass without one single encomium, and only congratulate him on another good quality, and that is his prudence: for he has wisely withheld his real name, and substituted a fictitious signature. As to the remainder of his epistle, I hope, Mr. Urban, you will indulge me so far as to lend your attention to a few remarks which I am about to make.

In the first place, bishop Allcigh's grave-stone does not lie open for the inspection of any one; for probably it no longer exists, unless indeed in fragments to repair the broken pavement in different

different parts of the church. About thirty years ago it lay at the foot of the steps leading to the high altar, at the distance of nearly twelve feet from the south wall of the chancel; and the place, where it was once to be seen, has for all those years been covered with the chequered pavement, which was laid in the chancel and choir at the instance, I believe, of Dean Milles. For the inscription, Mr. Polwhele refers us to Izaak's Memorials, p. 133, whence he has accurately transcribed it, though there is, unfortunately, an error of the press of pater for pater.

Secondly, I assert that, in Mr. Polwhele's list, all the inscriptions follow each other in regular succession, according to their order in the church, and according to the method in which they are disposed: and in this I directly contradict the assertion of T. L. These grave-stones, unlike that of bishop Aleigh, lie open for the inspection of any one, and the truth is therefore easily to be known.

Lastly, I am bound to confess, that there still remains a mutilated grave-stone inscribed to the memory of Elinor Vilvain; but I do not believe that the whole of the inscription was legible at the time when Mr. Polwhele made his Collection; and I undertake to pronounce that it is not so at present. And, as to the rest of the epitaphs which T. L. pretends are omitted, I most confidently affirm that many of them do not exist, and that the others are so much defaced that a few words only can be read.

T. L. would have done better had he communicated to Mr. Polwhele his old collection of cathedral epitaphs, which has happily enabled him to discover such superficiality, such mistakes, such plentiful lack of industry, and such important omissions; for, I have scarcely a doubt but that his list of omissions is supplied from a collection of this sort made long since; and that such omissions are nothing more than the inscriptions which a lapse of years has now rendered illegible. If one half the pains had been taken to assist Mr. Polwhele which have been employed in raking together the petty mistakes of his parochial survey, and in the hypercritical strictures which, since the publication of his book, have appeared in most of our periodical papers, the History of Devon would have excelled all the provincial histories that ever appeared in this kingdom.

The criticism which has been lavished on this learned and ingenious author, if it were collected together, would form a volume of almost equal bulk with the work itself. I remember one critic has complained that the type of the Historick Views is too small; and another, that the type of the second volume is too large—"Oh! 'tis out of all plumb, my lord—quite an irregular thing! not one of the angles at the four corners was a right angle!" I have even heard it alleged that Mr. Polwhele was an unfit person to write a history—because he was a poet; and a clergyman, in my presence, tore up one of the circular letters, and threw it into the fire—because he would not write another man's book.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my concern that the translator of Theocritus, after so many years of hard labour, and of hard study, after incurring vast expence, and suffering continual anxiety, should have the mortification of seeing his honest hopes of reputation, and emolument destroyed by the vulgar scoffs of a self-imagined wit—blasted by the scurrilous attacks of ignorance and falsehood. At the same time, the firmness of Mr. Polwhele's temper, and the consciousness of meriting the approbation of the discerning part of his readers, will, I trust, urge him to persevere in his undertaking, and disappoint the malice of his enemies. J. J.

MR. URBAN,

April. 1.

I AM induced to offer you the following short sketch of the town of Havant, being confident that no writer has hitherto given a full description of this part of Hampshire. This little market-town stands in a delightful situation on the South-Eastern border of Hampshire, having the Portsdown hills on the North, and Langton harbour on the South; which is well adapted for a small trade that is carried on here in coal, corn, &c. The parish contains, in the whole, about 400 houses, and seems to have been formerly a place of some note, having under it the tithings of Brockhampton, Hayling, and Leigh. There are four streets, agreeing with the cardinal points, of a tolerable good appearance. Its chief ornament is a beautiful Gothic church, which stands in the centre of the place, dedicated to St. Faith, and probably erected in the fourteenth century, consisting of a North and South aisle, chancel, vestry, and a nave or body, extending ninety-five feet, and a handsome

handsome organ, has been added to the church which is now under the direction of the ingenious Mr. Rast. The only benefactor to this church was the munificent prelate William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; for, we find the following bequest in his will: "Item, lego cuilibet ecclesiarum subscriptarum, viz. Wiltone, Farnham, Cheriton, Havante, and Bughcleire, mei patronatus, unum vestimentum integrum, viz. proficendote, diacono, et subdiacono, cum papaciam et uno chalice."

The following inscription is placed upon a large slab in the North aisle:

Hic jacet Dom. Thomas Kyllward quondam istius ecclesie rector qui obiit vi^{to} die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo CCC^{to} XLIII. ejus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen. Domine in tua misericordia confide. His testis Ete q^d non jacet hic lapis iste. Corpus aut ornetur, sed mors et præmeditetur.

On a beautiful monument, the work of P. M. van Celder, representing a female in light vestments clothing an urn with a chaplet of flowers, is written the following:

"Sicred to the memory
of Mrs. SELINA NEWLAND,
the wife of Bingham Newland, esq. of this
place;
who, with meekness, patience, and resignation,
endured a lingering consumption,
and died the 30th day of January, 1786,
aged 31 years.
If conjugal affection and maternal tenderness,
if sincerity in friendship, and an open hand
towards the relief of indigence,
claim the tribute of a tear,
Reader,
thou mayest pay it to the memory of her
whose loss is severely felt
by her husband, her children, and her friends."

In the chancel:

"Near this
lieth ISAAC MOODY, gent.
of this place,
who departed this life
Nov. the 9th, anno Dⁿⁱ 1728,
in the 55th year of his age.
Also, near this,
lieth REBECCA, wife
of the above Isaac Moody,
who departed this life
Oct. the 13th, anno Dⁿⁱ
1726,
in the 48th year of his age."

"Within
the communion rails
are deposited the remains of
ANNE REHAUP,

QENT. MAG April, 1795.

born Oct. 11. 1768,
deceased May 16, 1781."

"On the outside
of the opposite wall
are deposited all that was mortal of
JOHN VENTHAM.

The immortal part is gone, through the merits
of a crucified Redeemer, to join us
Great Original.

This awful charge was on the
23d day of March, 1776,
after a life of 29 years."

"Juxta scriptum sunt
RICARDUS BINGHAM,
per 27 annos hujus ecclesie
recto dignissimus,
et MARIA, ejusdem conjux egregia.

Obierunt,
hic annis 61 jam completis
natali die 28 Augusti 1764;
illa cum annum ageret 78,
die 13 Septembris, 1780."

May inform your worthy correspondent
E. p. 129, that the Rev. Mr. Dennis
died in the year of our Lord 1791.
Trifling mistakes are pardonable.

UN ANTIQUAIRE.

MR. URBAN, April 20.

IN answer to the decent enquiry of an
Hertfordshire Young Rector in your
last, I have always understood that
glebe-timber cannot be sold; and, on
suspicion of being sold, the ordinary
has summoned the incumbent to an-
swer for his conduct. If commuted for
other building-materials, a clear account
should therefore be laid before the pa-
tron, ordinary, and parishoners, as a
necessary security against an action, and
a proof of open-dealing; at present, ex-
pensive additions to parsonages, are as
common as the want of tenantable repairs;
for these, sufficient dilapidations are in ge-
neral easily got; for those, the succeed-
ing incumbent has no other comfort
than by rigid parsimony to support the
vanity of his predecessor; or to bemoan,
while he displays the taste exhibited in
it, that the income of a living (and *that*
is the *only income* to be here considered)
is never equal to a costly parsonage.

A SUFFOLK RECTOR.

MR. URBAN, April 25.

A Correspondent of yours, who signs
himself a Young Rector, wishes to
know whether he can sell the full-grown
timber growing upon his glebe lands,
and apply the money arising therefrom
to the repairs of his parsonage-house, or
can only convert such timber in the
repairs.

repairs. In answer to our correspondent, I think he has no right to cut down and sell the timber growing upon his glebe lands and apply the money arising therefrom in the repairs of the parsonage-house, at least without the consent of his patron, but that he may cut down and convert the same to such repairs; and I am warranted in this opinion by the authority of Mr Justice Blackstone, who, treating of dilapidations, in the third volume of his Commentaries, says, "It is a good cause of deprivation, if the bishop, parson, vicar, or other ecclesiastical person, dilapidates the buildings, or cuts down timber growing on the patrimony of the Church, unless for necessary repairs, and that a writ of prohibition will also lie against him in the courts of common law." In Bacon's Abridgement, under title Waste, "If a parson, or vicar, waste the trees of his parsonage, or vicarage, a prohibition shall be granted, commanding him to cease doing such waste; for, it is the dowry of the church. And the patron may have the prohibition." From this it appears, that no one but the patron is entitled to have a prohibition in the case of waste; therefore, if your correspondent can obtain his patron's grant to sell and fell the trees growing upon the glebe and apply the money arising therefrom in the repairs of the parsonage house, I think he may safely do it, in the same manner as a tenant, who has right to cut down trees for repairs, may, by the consent of his landlord, sell the same and dispose of the money in the repairs; but, without such consent, if the tenant cuts down the trees and sells them for money, though he lays out the money in repairs, yet it is waste by the sale.

W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln's Inn, April 18.*

A Paragraph in your last, p 260, has been pointed out to me, which conveys a very unjust censure on my late father's conduct, in a controversy, in which, near twenty years since, he was engaged with Dr. Fordyce. I, therefore, think myself called upon to inform you, that the dispute, to which the anonymous writer has so officiously alluded, was by no means of a trivial nature, as he insinuates, but was, in its principle, of great importance to the whole body of Dissenters; and that the parr, which my father acted on the occasion, as a reference to the publications

will clearly evince, so far from tending to his discredit, as your informant has asserted, was highly honourable to his character, if truth and justice confer any distinction. SAMUEL TOLLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, March 29.*

IN a Charge of the Bishop of London to the Clergy of that Diocese delivered in the year 1794, the learned and worthy Diocesan forwarns his reverend brethren of what was likely soon to take place, namely, the dissemination of *Manuals of Infidelity*, in which all revelation, all ideas of a moral Governor of the World, of a Superintending Providence, a Redeemer, a Resurrection, a Future State, and a future distribution of rewards and punishments, are held up to ridicule, and set forth as hardly worthy of claiming the attention of rational Beings.

Such writings, I confess, Mr. Urban, have fallen into my hands. I have read them, and, at the time, have shuddered at the daring impiety exhibited in these tracts—tracts, I must say, shaped in wickedness and conceived in sin. They are, as the learned Dr. Porteus observes, Infidelity compressed into an *essence*, or *extra*, they are, in short, wickedly intended to bring men to deny the Lord that brought them, and to lead them astray from that spiritual rock which, from their infancy, they have been taught to adhere to—their Lord and Saviour—Jesus Christ.

But, Sir, the more peculiar object of this letter is to assure you of the decorous manner in which the late *Fest Day* was observed.

Never, upon a similar occasion, were the Village Churches in this County more fully attended, nor ever was there displayed more propriety of conduct. The minds of all seemed duly impressed with the awfulness of the times, with a true and just sense of their own unworthiness, with an acknowledgement of the belief that from God alone can come their help, whether labouring under domestic calamity or national troubles, and they were not ashamed (thanks be to God) to confess the faith of Christ crucified, notwithstanding the contrary doctrines so industriously circulated.

It is, I believe, on all hands allowed that the seeds of Infidelity are sown in this land.—Is it not then incumbent on all, who wish well to Religion and Society, to prevent their coming to maturity?—to prevent the appearance of their

accrued

accursed fruits—envy, murder, and debauch?

It is, Mr. Urban, by means of your useful and entertaining publication, that an individual may venture to give his sentiments, and may hope to see them improved upon by some of your numerous readers. My opinion, in very few words, is this, that nothing is so efficacious in softening the manners of the people and rendering them obedient to the civil power as that of a constant and regular attention to the duties of the Sabbath day.

I subscribe myself, "One who wishes well to our Church and State," being convinced that they are eminently conducive to individual and consequently to public happiness.

Mr URBAN,

April 14.

I SHALL be greatly obliged to any one who will continue the history of the *Sidley* family, of Great Chart, from the Baronet's date of 1727.

Sir John Sidley, who succeeded his nephew in the title of Baronet in 1702, had a son George, who settled somewhere near Lewes. The time when neither of them died is ascertained.

Sir George had three sons; of whom the eldest, George, succeeded to the title, unmarried, in 1727. When did he die? What were the names of his brothers? And when did the title become extinct, which it was when the Baronetage of 1741 appeared?

Your vol. VII. p. 315. records the death of a Sir John Sidley, bart. major in the Red regiment of the London Militia, April 24, 1737. Was he the youngest brother, and last of the family?

The epitaphs of any of these would be a favour.

I am aware that the baronets of Southfleet, afterwards of Nuthall in Nottinghamshire, are an elder branch of the same family. CANTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Chelsea, Jan. 3.

PERUSING a very old and, I believe, also a very scarce little book of *Epigrams*, written by one Master JAMES JOHNSTONE, clerk, printed anno 1613, I, the other day, found the following *Jeu-d'Esprit* against the Cambridge *Johnian* hogs. If you approve of its insertion, your University readers may perhaps be pleased with perceiving your ludicrous correspondent, W. Williams's assertion corroborated, with regard to the antiquity of the appellation.

ANTHONY HUB.

Epig. 14. Page 7.

To the Scholars of Saint John his College.

Ye *Johnian* men, that have no other care,
Save onely for such *foode*, as ye prepare
To gorge your foule, polluted *trunkes* withall:
Meere *faine* ye bee, and such your actions
all. (pace)

I like to emmeye runne, such beeyowle leaden
Nor foule, nor reasonne shyneth in your
face. J. J.

Mr URBAN,

Aug. 5.

FAMED as your Miscellany in general is for every thing useful and agreeable, and particularly for local and provincial terms, customs, and proverbs, I have often wondered never to have met with therein this old comparative North Country Proverb—"As bad as ploughing with dogs;" which evidently originated from the farm-house; for, when ploughmen (through necessity) have a new or awkward horse (sometimes more) taken into their team, by which they are hindered and hampered—down it, they will say, "This is as bad as ploughing with dogs;" this is in the field; and also in the house, I have seen a friendly dame, winding a ravelled skein of thread or yarn, exclaim with a curse, "This is as bad as ploughing with dogs." And, though economy would not let her loote the skein till her patience was recovered, she would apply herself to other domestic business. This proverb in the country is so common, that it is applied to any thing difficult or abstruse: even at a rubber at Whist, I have heard the minor party execrate the business in these words, "this is as bad as ploughing with dogs;" give it up for lost, change chairs, cut for partners, and begin a new game.

But, Mr. Urban, my present design is to explode this saying as obsolete, having no more occasion "to use this Proverb, no not in Israel."

For, it requires only the same prudence to match and couple these creatures that is requisite for horses, oxen, or other cattle, to be of the same breed, and size (and to match in colour will better please the eye): then they will draw equal and well, and a word will be instead of whip and spur.

And, though this creature's service may not be wanted for the plough while we have plenty of horses and oxen, yet, Mr. Urban, you must have observed them drawing under carts to the market, and cheerfully exerting all their strength, sweating with open mouths, to help their owners home with their meat; which, when

when it is once arrived there, they will not suffer any thief to purloin. I have sometimes seen two dogs yoked, one to each side of a barrow, draw regular and well, similar to ploughing; their feet being tender, to prevent their being foot-sore, they should have some sort of shoeing perhaps leather would be properest. A man, who sells dog's meat, in St George's Fields, has a Newfoundland dog, which draws before the wheel of the barrow (wheeled by the man) by two traces fastened to the head of it, who knows all the customers; and, if they do not notice his arrival, will bark till they come to the door. It is fabled, that when the Goddess Fidelity was lost from among men, after long searching, she was found in a dog-kennel*.

In short, Sir, so tractable is the dog kind, that we are likely soon to see your little boys and girls, too small for riding ponies, taught to ride this creature with saddle and bridle, under the care of a *Servant*, who may say with Gay †,

Our dog, the truest of his kind,
With gratitude inflames my mind;
I mark his true, his faithful way,
And in my *Servant* copy I say.

Yours, &c. T. de B.

P. S. You see, Sir, I have confined myself to the *useful* qualities of this creature, and have not imitated on his *politer* ones of education, such as *dancing and orthography*; the former they exhibit every day in the streets, dressed *à la mode de pei-en l'aire*, & *à-la-mode de miluaire*. But they are likely to be out done by *the horses*, which have begun to dance minuets in public; and are now under tuition of a dancing-master for cotillions and country dances!

T. de B.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincolnshire*, Jan. 20.

FROM the great benefit resulting to the families of the poorer Clergy, in being placed on the same footing as those of the Freemen of London, in the Foundation of the Charity of Christ's Hospital; hitherto, it has been thought to be kept unpolished by that influence, to which so many others are sacrificed. A low me, earnestly to request, by every induc-

ment of honour and conscience, the Governors of that blessed Seminary, to be most careful, on every application for an appointment, in their enquiries into the circumstances of the person making it; as a Clergyman's son, either from such influence or inattention, was lately admitted into the School of this Hospital, which can only justly be printed on the plea of poverty, whose father, a magistrate and an economist, was collated by a Bishop to a good living, has a handsome fortune of his own, married a Lady with one competent to it, and only, at present, three children; and which can be verified in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire.

Yours, &c. HUMANITY.

Mr. URBAN, March 13.

PERMIT me to request some of your numerous correspondents to favour me with a biographical account of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, Knt. a celebrated projector in the reign of Charles I. from whom (amongst other things) he appears to have obtained grants of Hatfield Chase in Lincolnshire, and of four thousand acres of land, part of King's Sedgmore, in the county of Somerset; the former of which your valuable correspondent Mr. Gough, in his *Anecdotes of British Topography*, says, he drained and improved at an expence of about 400,000*l.* an enormous sum in those days; and for the latter, it appears from some papers in my possession, he paid 12,000*l.* but this sum was received back by his eldest son and heir Cornelius Vermuyden, Esq. in the reign of James II. on the tract of land at King's Sedgmore being re-vested in the Crown. Sir Cornelius Vermuyden also, in conjunction with Sir Robert Heath, then Attorney-General, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on the 18th Dec. 7 Car. I. obtained a lease for 31 years of the lead-mines, &c. within a certain district or plot of ground in the wapentake of Winkworth in the county of Derby, called the Dovegang Plot; but this lease, being totally repugnant to the mineral customs of the wapentake, as also to every principle of law and justice, proved the source of a long and expensive litigation; however, as few, if any, claims, set up on the part of the Crown were disallowed by the complaisant judges of that arbitrary, ill-

* See Sir R. L'Estrange's *Fables* from the Italian of Boccaccio.

† Introduction to his *Fables*.

ill-advised monarch, the lesses finally succeeded; but, on the expiration of their lease, they thought fit to claim the mines under the ancient custom of v. pentake, and after their successors had held them for some years under that title, and quarreled among themselves, the mines were sold by Bartholomew Veruinden, Esq. brother and heir of Cornelius Veruinden, Esq. to Francis Gell, Esq. of London, brother of Sir Philip Gell, of Hopton, in Derbyshire. D. O.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.
I SHALL be much obliged, if any of you numerous correspondents will inform me, whether the late Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. was related to Susannah Hopkins, wife of John Hopkins, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who was an apothecary, and was alive in 1711. Susannah H.'s maiden name was Bond, and she was the daughter of Rev. John Bond, Rector of Wendlebury, co. Oxford.

Whether the said John Hopkins was related to the famous Vulture Hopkins? and, if so, whether he had any part of his property.

Whether there are any descendants of John and Susannah Hopkins? a list of the descendants of Rev. John Bond?

Rev. John Bond, I apprehend, left the following children—Matthew, a tobacco-smith, in London; Susannah H. before-mentioned; Elizabeth, wife of one Bee: Philadelphin, who, I apprehend, married one Brown; Sarah, who, I apprehend, married one Sherman, of Bistree, Oxford; and John Bond, silk-throwster, London, who had a son called Thomas, a mercer in London, and a daughter, who married a Mr. Smith, of Bath.

2. The Christian name of the father of Ben. Bond, the first Turkey Merchant, mentioned in your Magazine for March, 1794. p. 275? The arms of Hopkins, and also of Bond? B. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.
I SEND you a copy of a Latin inscription, from a monument in Worcester cathedral, to the memory of a physician, whose death is recorded in your Obituary for August 1783.

The simplicity and elegance of the inscription are suitable to the humanity and great genius of the person commemorated by it.

JACOBO. JOHNSTONE. IVN. M. D.
CXL. IN. HAC. VASE. PAR. IX. ANNOS

ARTEM. MEDICAM. EXERCUIT
ET. DVM. AEGRI. IN. CARCERE
INCLUSIS. OPem. FEREBAT
FEBRIS. IBI. SEVIENTIS
CONTAGIONE. CORRUPTUS
DECESSIT. XVII. KALEND. SEPT.
ANNO. CHRISTI. M. D. CC. LXXXIII.
ETAT. CVL. LXX.
IACOBVS. JOHNSTONE. M. D.
FIL. B. M. F. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 8.
I OBSERVE that your miscellany now and then becomes a kind of "Guardian," in the care "of our language," by offering occasional observations on words and phrases improperly used by some writers. May I therefore be permitted, with all due deference, to enquire, whether many writers, and even some correspondents in the Gentleman's Magazine, do not sometimes improperly use the phrase "*I am mistaken*," instead of "*I mistake*," that is, the passive form instead of the active. Do I not *mistake*, when I myself judge wrongly; and, *am I not mistaken*, when another mistakes concerning me?

Magdaleniensis, p. 129, on the subject of the *scape goat*, supposes, according to the best of his recollection, that the learned Herman Witsius, in his *Oeconomy of the Covenant*, credits the traditional anecdote concerning that parish ceremony. The passage is in lib. iv. cap. vi. § 57. The only sentence necessary to be quoted, in order to shew Witsius's opinion of such a tradition, is the following: "*Verum hæc vel falsa vel certe, quod falso proximum esse nemo negaverint, incerta sunt.*" IOTA.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.
SEMPECTA (not *Sempste* * as printed in p. 208.) and mentioned by L. E. as often occurring in the monkish writers, particularly in Ingulphus of Croyland, is in the edition of Ingulphus, published by Sir H. Savile, to be met with eight times in fol. 204 a & b. I wish to learn from some of your learned correspondents in what Benedictine annals or constitutions, prior to the account given of Croyland abbey by its illustrious Prior, it is used. Admitting that there were no other objection to the etymology

* This was evidently a blunder of the press; which we should have had no objection to the pointing out in the words of *Hempeck*, had his letter been a little more temperately penned. He had certainly a *fair hit*; but has overshot the mark. EDIT.

offered

offered by L. E, than that fifty years may be thought too early a period in life for a religious to acquire the privileges allowed to the aged, this difficulty might be easily obviated, because "Quinquagenarius in ordine Sempetæ vocandus" was not to be computed from the birth of the Monk, but from the years of his being professed (qui annos a conversione sua compleverint;) and as a novitiate was not to be initiated before he was ten years of age, a Monk must have been threescore at least before he could be entitled to the indulgencies specified by Ingulphus. I have only to observe farther, at present, upon this subject, that *Sempetæ* is noticed in the Glossaries of Spelman and Dufresne.

W and D.

Mr. URBAN, April 25.

IN p. 194. is inserted an account of a seal in my possession, with an engraving. As your correspondent D. H. has not requested an explanation of it, I shall be obliged to any of your numerous correspondents to favour me with their opinion of the sacrifice it is intended to represent.

W. L. W.

* Any letter for D. H. may be left for him at our Printer's. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Langley, April 19.
IN my Letter from Trinity College, Cambridge, vol. LXIV. p. 1173. col. 1. for p. 116, 117, r. "p. 16, 17." (P. 1173. col. 2. for 2 R. II. read, 11 R. II.) This latter alteration is particularly requisite. For, that the John Uvedale, mentioned in William of Wykeham's will, was sheriff of Hampshire, &c. is extremely probable from this circumstance.—11 R. II. John Uvedale was Sheriff of Hampshire; 12 R. II. Henry Popham; and, in the will, John Uvedale is mentioned immediately before Henry Popham, with precisely the same legacy.

R. U.

P. 101. In Earl Buchan's letter, l. 13. for canal, r. "channel."

P. 179 col. 2. l. 45. *dele* "that."
P. 180. l. 52. for "Bancroft," r. "Bancroft."

P. 231. col. 1. l. 42. *read* "renal ichuria as a symptom of metenteric inflammation."

P. 234 col. 1. l. 25. *read*, "for the prevention."

ibid. l. 45. r. "cataleptis hysterica."

P. 235. col. 1. l. 34. r. "curious case."

ibid. l. 43. r. "Journal de Physique."

ibid. l. 49. r. "great variety."

P. 286 l. 54 r. "to form a society for this specific purpose."

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 15.

THE Committee of precedents relative to judgements in cases of impeachment, met this day, and are expected to make their report on Tuesday.

In the Commons, the same day, the Sheriffs presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the city of London, for widening and rendering more commodious the avenues at Temple-Bar, &c. which was referred to a Committee.

The Attorney General brought in his Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act for a limited time, which was read the first time.

Jan. 20.

The House was occupied the whole day in calling over the names of members, pursuant to the order for purpose. There were a number of

eis, who were ordered to attend

in their places on Friday next.

Mr. Fox then moved, that the House be called over again on this day fortnight, and that, in the mean time, no Member be permitted to leave town without permission of the House; both which motions were agreed to.

Jan. 21.

Colonel Maitland, after an introductory speech, moved, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he would be pleased to order a list of the field-officers in the British army, with the dates of their several promotions, and the time which they had served, not including those who had brevet rank only;" which was put, and carried.

The House, having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Windham stated the estimates of the army for the year ensuing. He did not suppose it necessary to enter into a minute detail of all the ordinary expences, as they were

were nearly the same as in former years, but would content him^{self} with only adverting to the additional force, and consequently to the additional expence for the service of the present year, the first to consist of 73,000 men making in the whole of the military establishment the number of 222,000, in and out of commission. The expence attending this additional force would be 2,175,000*l.* and the whole expence of the military establishment 6,652,000*l.* After stating his readiness to afford any information in his power which should be demanded, he moved his first resolution, "That the number of 119,000 men, in and out of commission, be voted for the service of the year 1795."

General Tarleton, in a very long and elaborate speech, dilated on the misconduct and misfortunes that marked and disgraced the last campaign. He lamented the fruitless expenditure of the public money, which would have been rendered less unpalatable had victory or any solid advantage attended the exertions of our armies. He took a wide retrospect of the disastrous war, into which ministers had plunged the country; and imputed their inattention to their engagements in their conduct towards Sir Charles Grey, to whom they had promised 10,000 men, but, in reality, furnished him with but half that number. Sir Charles, however, with his small army, formed a bold and able plan, by which he rendered himself master of St. Lucia, Gaudaloupe, and Martinique. The force not being sufficient to maintain these conquests, and reinforcements not being furnished, Gaudaloupe was retaken; and there was reason to suspect, that the other islands would shortly be in the same predicament. The force destined for the conquest of St. Domingo, he contended, to be in the greatest degree inadequate, and by no means able to contend with the marauders of the country. He next took a view of the conduct of the war on the continent, which he accused of the most gross and unpardonable mismanagement. He particularly blamed the neglect of the Allies, in not commencing with the siege of Lisle, at a time when that key of France and of the Netherlands might easily have been taken; from the smallness and disorganization of the garrison. He took a cursory view of the other prominent features of the campaign, and from the whole could not think himself warrant-

ed to expect any better success from our future efforts than from those we had already so ineffectually exerted. The General could not but offer a few animadversions on the late military promotions. Gold and rank, he asserted, were now the only passports to preferment; and this he exemplified in the case of Lord Granard, who jumped into the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, in seventeen days experience, found himself qualified for the command of the army. He then pointedly attacked the conduct of Mr. Pitt, whose preferment measures he contrasted with those of his venerable father during the American war; and concluded, by shewing, that, could we even recover Flanders, save Holland, which he feared was, by this, irrecoverably lost, and resume our situation before the last campaign, we should still have to groan under the load of 50 millions of debt, in addition to the expences already incurred, and to be incurred.

Mr. Hussy, in a very feeling and forcible speech, lamented the dangers and difficulties to which we were exposed; was of opinion, that if we were reduced to our *last stake* (which God forbid), we should employ that *last stake* in the purest and most rational manner. This he did not conceive to be done by the immense additions that our land-forces received, to the disadvantage, he feared, of our naval strength, which we should use every possible exertion to increase. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his intention of adopting some method to increase our naval force, he thought it could not be done too soon, and before the enormous sums of the army-estimates should be voted. He would therefore move, "That the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, that the state of the navy might be considered before the army-estimates were finally determined."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what fell from Mr. Hussy, and could not acquiesce with him in supposing that we were reduced to any thing like our *last stake*. He took a view of our different operations both in and out of Europe, and contended, that, in point of resources, of commerce, and revenue, the great sinews of war, this country scarce ever stood in a more flourishing condition. All parties seemed unanimous in the opinion, that the situation we were in called for the utmost efforts in every department; and the

the best means of defence against an elated enemy must be allowed to consist in offensive operations. The events of the campaign, though disastrous, were only such as should animate the breasts of Englishmen, and rouse all our fortitude. He should, for that reason, oppose any measure which could have the appearance of diffidence or dejection. In one sense of the word, we were truly at our *last stake*; as on the issue of the contest depended the preservation of our laws, our prosperity, and constitution; but in no other sense had we any occasion for despondency.

Mr. Fox thought, that had it been the fortune of the Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to have been minister in the reign of Queen Anne, when the success of the British arms was the theme of universal eulogy, or had he been minister in the seven years war conducted by his illustrious father, such language might become him. But, after a course of military operations so disastrous and disgraceful, he should have thought that a tone of humiliation and contrition should be substituted for that of confidence and pride. He considered it as an insult and an aggravation of the sufferings of the nation, that it should be addressed by the minister in such terms, as if he had won what he had lost, when every operation was an argument of ignorance and belittled stupidity. With a view to shew the incapacity of ministers to conduct the affairs of the nation at this crisis, he traversed the range of all our military operations, and argued, that they were as unsuccessfully executed as they were injudiciously concerted. Mr. Fox then dwelt at large upon the affairs of Holland, which he considered as a sacrifice to the fatal friendship of Great Britain. He drew a very lamentable picture of the loss sustained by the British army in the campaign, and arraigned the policy of suffering them to remain and be slaughtered in that country, after it was publicly notified that the Dutch were suing for a peace. He accused administration of neglecting the opportunity of assisting the royalists when they were in force in La Vendée, and thought the country had little to expect from the future measures of men, who had hitherto shewn no talents, but what served for the ruin of their country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a most able and elegant reply to the many charges brought against him

by Mr. Fox. The House must have observed in the speech now delivered a gross and manifest perversion of his meaning, which was extremely unworthy the Right Hon. gentleman who employed it. In the first place, he by no means called for any particular confidence to be placed in the members of administration, though he was conscious of no reason why any confidence, which they had hitherto possessed, should now be diminished. If Mr. Fox could convince the House and the country, that his Majesty's ministers were ignorant, stupid, belittled, and incapable of conducting the affairs of the country, his most proper mode would be an address to the throne to remove them, which address, under such circumstances, would no doubt be heard and attended to. But, in thus displacing the members of administration, he would find himself deceived if he thought that he and his friends would be appointed to succeed them, unless he could first shew that the conduct of Great Britain was such as placed it at the mercy of its enemies. The confidence, of which he (Mr. Pitt) spoke, was that which should be placed in the spirit and fortitude of the people, which, undismayed by reverses, still felt their means of opposing the general enemy of Europe, and was resolved to employ them. Another instance of misrepresentation was, that he had treated with levity the disasters of the campaign. But it was in the recollection of every one, that he had acknowledged, as well as lamented, those calamities; though he could not but remark the tone of exultation in which Mr. Fox seemed so happy to recount them. In the midst of all that disgrace in which Mr. Fox attempted to involve the military operations of this country, he would ever contend that its history could not present a period more honourable to its arms. He defended the propriety of continuing the British troops in Holland, even during the negotiation, which, contrary to the wishes of this country, they entered into for a peace. At that time, there was every appearance that the frontier was defensible, and if, under such circumstances, Mr. Fox should be inclined to abandon them to their fate, it was a degree of pusillanimity, to say no worse of it, which he should not be inclined to imitate.

The amendment of Mr. Hufsey was negatived, and the original question, as well

well as the other resolutions, carried without a division.

January 22.

Mr. Curwen presented a petition from the inhabitants of Carlisle, for a speedy and effectual peace.

Lord Morpeth produced a protest, which, he said, was signed by 12 or 1300 inhabitants, who, notwithstanding the general inclination for a peace, did not agree or participate in the proceedings of the petitioners. He spoke much of the respectability of the persons signing the protest; which was done from a sense of duty, and not in consequence of any solicitation.

Mr. Curwen defended very zealously the character and principles of the petitioners, who drew up this address in consequence of an advertisement calling for a public meeting. It was a petition very far from partaking of the spirit of party or opposition, which the subscribers not only disclaimed for themselves, but also directed their representatives to join with any gentlemen who were in favour of peace, and not to be influenced in any degree by the conduct of party, by whom, from experience, they knew they were liable to be deceived. Were the petition drawn up in any other spirit, he should be ashamed to bring it before the House. He was sure that it was not manufactured, nor was any influence used in bringing it forward, though he was very well assured that very active influence was employed in producing the protest. The characters of the petitioners were exceedingly well known, as they consisted of the most respectable inhabitants of Carlisle.

Mr. Wallace did not deny but that some of the signatures to the petition were highly respectable, but, with regard to the generality of them, he would not pretend to say anything. Their object he by no means could commend, as it seemed intended to obstruct the operations of Government; nor was it sanctioned by a majority of the inhabitants of Carlisle, and of the county of Cumberland in general. The only argument adduced to prove that it conveyed the general sense of the inhabitants was, that it came from a public meeting, convened by advertisement. It was not, however, his opinion, that the sense of the country was accurately collected by such meetings; besides, the petition was not signed by the chairman, by order of

the meeting, but the signatures taken individually, and persons invited for that purpose. It was but too notorious, that petitions could in this manner be procured for almost any cause; and the straightness of the petitioners were driven to were evident, from their applying for signatures to strangers and children, one of whom was a boy of 13 years of age, an apprentice to a hair-dresser. He confessed there was a very ardent wish for peace, but it was not for a premature peace, but for one consistent with the honor, interests, and the safety, of the country.

Mr. Fox was sorry the advisers of the protest had not drawn it up in a shape which would admit of its being received by the House. For then it would appear, that the opinions of the subscribers to the petition, and those to the protest, were precisely the same, respecting the necessity for an immediate peace, and that they only differed on the propriety of making in this way any application to Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the other hand, contended, the subscribers to the protest having declared their desire for peace, when Parliament in their wisdom should think proper, professed an object perfectly distinct from the petitioners, who desired a peace at present, on whatever terms it might be gained. The address was not signed till after Parliament, in its address to the throne, had declared, that a secure and honourable peace was only to be obtained by a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the subscribers, in submitting to their prudence and wisdom, professed to entertain the same opinion as the House.

The question, that the petition do lie upon the table, was put, and carried.

The report on the army estimates being brought up, and ordered to be read the second time;

Mr. Fox thought it his duty to state to the House that, though he put a number of questions relative to the exertions that were promised to be made to strengthen our navy, he had not as yet been able to obtain any thing like a satisfactory answer. He would again express his desire to be informed, if we were still to persist in that mode of recruiting the army, which, he contended, must prove injurious to the manning our navy. If ever the military establishment of this country was to be sacrificed to the naval department, it was in the present awful

awful crisis; and he would again repeat it to be his serious wish, that ships of war should be constructed in every port and creek of the kingdom capable of admitting them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* insisted, that in no war was there more attention paid to our naval force than during the present, and that never at any other period had it received greater accessions of strength. He also contended and he would ever persist in it, that sound policy required that our military force should be kept on the best possible footing, at the same time that we increased our naval power; that both should always act in concert, and go hand-in-hand; and that to their mutual exertions we were indebted for the most signal successes that ever crowned our arms. He would at some future time, he said, shew he was as zealous and as determined as any man to give to our naval force every possible addition it might require, and which the means of the country were abundantly able to afford.

Mr. *Sheridan* understood that, instead of the good old plan recommended by Admiral Keppel, of inducing marines to become sailors, an order from the Admiralty now prevented them from being received in that capacity. Having had an opportunity of informing himself of the practice so much complained of in the employment of *crimps*, he should think it necessary to institute an enquiry upon that subject. He also adverted to the shameful state in which the transports destined for the West Indies were permitted to linger: it proceeded from nothing but a scandalous, cruel, and criminal neglect.

Mr. *Dundas* vindicated the character of Ministers from the imputation of neglect, so frequently thrown out against them. Much stress had been laid by gentlemen on the mismanagement of Ministers with respect to transporting the troops, and particularly sending reinforcements to the West Indies. He insisted, that not an hour's unnecessary delay had taken place; the detention was owing to unfavourable winds, or to other untoward and irresistible circumstances. Our colonies in that quarter were not only simply protected, but our conquests followed up, and secured to as full extent as circumstances would possibly admit.

General *Townsend* was particularly severe on the long confinement.

Sir *W. Young*, in taking the opposite side of the question, took occasion to allude to some circumstances which had taken place in the West Indies; when he was interrupted by

The *Speaker*, who informed him, that no reference should be made to any subject unconnected with the question before the House.

Mr. *Grey*, conceiving that his honourable relation (Sir C. Grey) was implicated in the allusion made by the hon. baronet, said, that he wished a distinct and serious enquiry to be made into those parts of that officer's conduct, which would radically do away all the unfounded calumnies against him which had been in circulation.

Mr. *Dundas* observed, that he had not the most distant idea of laying any thing to the charge of the hon. commander in question. He contended, that the detention of the troops was solely owing to adverse winds; but admitted that the attempt to sail was made by other ships, all of which, with the exception of one vessel, were driven back into port.

Mr. *Courtenay* said, that in one regiment, detained on-board transports at Plymouth, only 400 men remained in a state for duty out of 1,000; and he thought that the possibility of the French fleet being out should have been anticipated and provided against by Ministers; and, before the Right Hon. Gentleman defended their conduct, he recommended him to study the English language.

The *Speaker* reminded him, that any personal remark was quite inconsistent with the decorum of debate.

Mr. *Dundas* could not impute to himself any blame because his parents were born on the other side of the Tweed.

Mr. *Wyndham* conceived, that all the objections, that had been made to the conduct of Government relative to the transports at Plymouth, resolved themselves into a charge for not keeping a superior fleet stationary at the mouth of Brest harbour; but, as this was impossible, the French fleet must, at some time or other, have the liberty of coming out, and no blame could be imputed on that account, however disagreeable or unfortunate the consequences might be.

Colonel *Sloane* adverted to the general supineness which follows in the naval department when the cruise is over, and our fleet come into port.

The remaining resolutions of the Committee were read, and agreed to by the House.

(To be continued.)

30. *Thoughts on the public Duties of private Life, with Reference to present Circumstances and Opinions.* By Thomas Macdonald, Esq.

"IN general the presumptions of an author is very much in earnest in all that he publishes to the world, and the contrary must be proved. But when an essay which for its subject might come from the pulpit is seen to issue from the *Temple*, the presumption may possibly be thought to lean the other way. The truth, however, is that I am here but giving to the publick those reflexions which for some time I have not been able to refrain from passing forward in conversation, even with persons who stood very little in need of such suggestions. What I offer is but a trifle, and will not be found to contain any thing substantially new. But, in these days of cold and pedantic arrogance of thinking, it is not possible too often or in too many forms of expression and application to do justice to those fixed and honourable feelings of duty which are the very cement of society, and the only true guard of a man's conduct.

Temple, Jan. 1795."

We have not seen more feeling sentiments or more emphatic language in any publication. The author must be truly respectable, and writes under strong conviction, and with truly patriotic views.

"The private conduct of every individual is at present of immediate importance to the country. Its operation is not only certain, as it ever must be, but presents itself so visibly and directly to the observation. The regular aspect of foreign affairs, the defeats of allies, the triumphs of a savage and unprincipled enemy, the total overthrow of those laws which formed of common consent a code among nations, and the utter destruction of all political balance in Europe, compel us at last to turn our eyes upwards in quest of that security and relief which the resources of our own character and circumstances may afford. Thank heaven, it is yet no uncomfortable prospect. The people are composed of excellent ingredients, and Nature has been bountiful in the blessings she spreads before us. We have only to use them well. We must at length be secure in private manners, and not indulge in that proud or lazy inattention to apparent trifles which accumulate a world of mischief upon the publick. Let our national attachment and old peculiarities of sentiment, our respect for a free and manly subordination, our honest prejudices, let all of them be cherished and preserved, and Britain shall yet stand firm. These are the rocks on which she rests. While they remain, the waves that dash against her will only prove her strength. The security of every state must ultimately depend upon

the opinions and principles of private men. The rest is form. If prevailing opinions are in their nature productive of a love of order, humanity, and domestic virtue, a defect of form in the exterior arrangement of things will little affect the general welfare. But, if they tend to that libertinism of mind which destroys all constancy of sentiment among the people, the full perfection of political form will give but the semblance of security. It is a vain distinction which imputes different principles of prosperity to different forms of government; for, all of these principles are no more than different names for individual virtue. The formation of opinions is therefore the first movement of general good or evil; and opinion is formed in private society. No laws or rules of government will ever control it. Even reason is possessed of no exclusive sovereignty over it. The mind of the majority is only to be reached by the influence of respect or the force of habit. This is no calumny on human character. The purposes of cultivated life require that much the greater part of the community shall be employed in such occupations as are totally inconsistent with extensive views, or the exercise of good reasoning on general subjects. It is but a very small portion of knowledge which they can possibly acquire on topics of civil or political difficulty; and a small portion of knowledge on such topics may destroy the industry, the honesty, and the happiness, of the individual, but never can lead to public improvement. The popular mind, I repeat, is to be regulated by general impressions; and all that is virtuous in the great mass of society is the effect of attachment, gratitude, imitation, and a generous habit of thinking. Hence that noble jurisdiction over manners which every good man enjoys—that authority, derived from Heaven, which acts on the affections with the mild and gentle sway of nature for the purposes of social happiness; an authority which is not confined to the rich or the great, but belongs in a certain degree to every individual whose character entitles him to respect. The power of extending this sphere and effect of this amiable influence is indeed the best privilege of talents, rank, and riches. The neglect of that power is dishonourable; the abuse, supremely infamous" (p. 1—5).

"Every age and period of time has some prevailing fashion or prominent feature of folly, and an extreme liberality of sentiment is now the reigning affection. The worst of prejudices and most intolerant bigotry are propagated or concealed under that pestilential mischievousness. The school-boy may recover; experience and observation may banish the abstractions he has been taught. But the aged or adult Quaker of liberal sentiment is confirmed by opposition, and looks down upon the danger of defeat" (p. 7).

"The

"The increasing multitude of literary mercenaries, through all their different ranks and degrees of prostitution, who, for the basest purposes, let out to hire those faculties of the soul with which Nature has ennobled man, is a lamentable proof of that depravity of mind which gains so fast upon the world" (p. 10). "There are also men of abilities who are mischievous from the mere workings of ill-humour; who care very little about what *shall* be, but are ever dissatisfied with what *is*" (p. 11).

"By the agency and insensible co-operation of all these various characters of weakness or vice, the profligate and ambitious move onward in the progress of their designs upon the people; and eventually they must succeed, if other men and manners do not counteract them. The national character is not invulnerable; and minds of the best and most moral people upon earth may be changed by the gradual introduction of foreign fashions. There never was a time when the broad and gross audacity of that licentiousness which now assails the creed of religion and the loyalty of honour would have met with encouragement in any part of this island. That temporary intoxication which maddened the whole court of Charles II. into a spirit of opposition to all that was regular in manners, was no more than a wild effusion of their contempt for the prudery of those affectations which had so long oppressed them. It affected but a few; never reached the principles of the people; and soon subsided and was lost in the sober sense and decency of demeanour which have hitherto in general distinguished the private character of England. The evil which prevails at present is totally different; and far more dangerous than all that mere levity can ever produce. It is now the mode to examine the theory, and not the effects, of all settled and well received doctrines. They are tried by the test of artificial conclusions, drawn from assumed premises; and not by that of experience or general acquiescence. The merit of discovering a flaw, or what may be made to appear as an inconsistency or a contradiction, is estimated according to the dignity of the subject attacked; and the character of genius, strength of mind, independence of spirit, and the like, is the reward of the fortunate adventurer. The fashion gets suddenly to a height which the wildest imagination could hardly have anticipated. The existence of a Deity, whose infinite power, unbounded goodness, and incomprehensible nature, have, at all periods of time, in all parts of the world, and under every form of devotion, been the objects of awe, of adoration, and of gratitude, is openly and triumphantly arraigned as the chimera of savage fear and barbarous superstition. This is indeed the flight of those per spirits who desire that reserve which it has heretofore been thought decent

to veil over such detestable affectations of infidelity. Some, of less daring impiety, are contented with the same of having seen through the stale imposture of revealed religion; and the hardness of expressing, in fearless terms, their wonder at its long continued influence. Others, with distinguished moderation, confine the effect of their genius and discernment to the correction of certain parts of the system of Christianity, which the purest Protestantism has long considered as essential to its existence. They attack it in detail; and as this class of philosophers are violent in their professions of attachment to religion in general, exactly in proportion to their consciousness of a desire to overturn it, they are not afraid (under the shelter of such professions) of publishing to the world the result of their laborious enquiries. This they do in works of great length, and didactic solemnity, or artful familiarity of composition. But the substance of the whole is this; that the people have long been deceived in some of the leading doctrines of that religion which directs and controls their conduct. They are assured, in particular, that the faith which all established churches have maintained respecting the character of the Godhead, and the true character of our Saviour, is most grossly erroneous. The former they maintain to be, in every sense, one and undivided, simple and without mystery. The latter they demonstrate to be altogether human. As to the scriptures, there are reverend doctors to point out, with exact precision, those parts of them (hitherto in general held to be divine) which are plainly, as they assert, the work of uninspired men*. Thus religion is divested of all its influence over the minds of those who stand most in need of it; and sufficient preparation is made for the destruction of every fixed and settled rule of conduct among the people. There are others who exercise their industry in earning the character of superior thinking, by expressing their hearty contempt for certain distinctions of rank and station, which have grown with the growth of society, and are as old, in their principles, as the first formation of the world. They laugh to scorn every idea of that fine and delicate morality which inculcates all the precepts of honour, and secures the best decencies of life by the laws of an elevated sentiment. They affect to think it derogatory from the character of common honesty, that it should ever be held to make but a part of those duties which are necessary for the preservation and support of social happiness; and are offended at the privileges of that superiority which adds the habits of a gentleman to the ordinary obligations of law. They proceed; and do their best to withdraw all

* Some curious examples of this might be given from late publications.

respect from affections which Nature would seem to have intended as the primary laws of society. The love of our country, an attachment to our native soil, that sweet and delightful attraction, which, in the language of a nation of scientific savages, is denominated a disease *, even Englishmen are not now ashamed to consider as something too low and unphilosophical for modern enlargement of opinion. It is, at the best, they maintain, but a local prejudice; in blind preference, in a thousand instances, of the worse for the better; a mere mechanical bias in favour of an insensible object, of a field, a mountain, or a rock; a desire to exist in a particular spot, for no better reason than because we ourselves, or some of our family, have existed there before. And that we should ever give way to a partiality which induces the belief that we possess better qualities, as a people, than the inhabitants of neighbouring countries, is, to those men of liberalit, at this advanced age of the world, matter of wonder and regret. "The heart," they maintain, on the authority of a poetical expression, "the heart is a citizen of the world;" and all distinctions inconsistent with that noble extension of principle, that great and general philanthropy, which ranges over the universe at large, and delights in remote and distant objects of humanity, while near and familiar evils escape all observation, are unworthy of civilized and scientific man. From country to family the transition is necessary and immediate. It is impossible, by any regular demonstration, to prove that a son should bear a greater affection for his parent than for any other person; or that kindred have, as such, any pretensions to regard. And with some, who find it impossible entirely to lose the man in the philosopher, this becomes even the object of affection—with others it is a lesson of easy execution; for, it accords too well with the frigid mechanism of hard-nerved men, who thus contrive to find their account in the deficiencies of their frame; and pretend to a certain greatness of character which cannot stoop to the puling tendernesses of domestic affection.

"A man thus stripped of all veneration and gratitude for the goodness of that Almighty Being who has made and upholds the universe; of all respect for a religion of gentleness and peace; of all fixed and determined sense of honorable duty; of all regard for the salutary distinctions of subordination; of all attachment to country; of all private and domestic affection—What is he?—A selfish, solitary, and brutal savage; a wretch, who stands alone in the midst of his fellow-creatures, without heart-strings to connect him with any thing in creation; a blind and presumptuous outcast,

to whom the world is yet a chaos, and mankind the worst of all animated beings."

These observations are but too well founded, and the contrast is as well drawn. "Those distinctions of rank which preserve the civil discipline of subordination, and that elevated sensibility of mind, which belongs to the true character of gentleman, and are, next to religion, the best guardians of virtue," are next treated of; and we must exceed our limits, to extract Mr. Macdonald's character of an English gentleman; a character as superior to the circumstances of artificial distinction as it is peculiar to this island.

"The character of gentleman, as it is founded in nature, must of course exist in different modes and forms, and in various degrees, in all the civilized nations in the world. But there are circumstances in the manners, situation, and government of Great Britain, which are peculiarly favourable to its perfect and complete formation. The very word announces the amiable cast of those qualities which our language ascribes to the idea. We are habituated to a due respect for birth and station. The whole tenor of our manners expresses it; and the form and practice of our laws acknowledge it. But our respect is limited, just, and rational. It supplants no substantial right, and bestows no man of his comfort. It warrants no instance of oppression or of influence. It is, on the contrary, a perpetual admonition; which calls for the practice of a mild deportment and distinguished morality. It takes nothing from the giver, and improves the person to whom it is given. It is the spontaneous unconstrained effect of that temperate and well-ordered freedom; that independence of person and equality of right, that cheerful and voluntary acquiescence in the sacrifice of little passions to the great duties of subordination, which compose and distinguish the structure of British liberty. Our loyalty is the dignified obedience of attachment. Our laws are venerable for their origin, and supreme in their authority. Our church is privileged for the encouragement of a salutary uniformity; but not supported by intolerance. The forms of our worship are equally remote from the disgusting austerity of puritanical pride, and the presumptuous absurdity of that system which hides and obscures, while it affects to adorn and improve, the pure and simple precepts of Christianity. Our minds are neither hardened by the suppression of that pious gratitude which Nature has inculcated as the very essence of devotion (but which would soon cease to be felt if it ceased to be expressed), nor bent down into stupidity by the weight of superstitions which dishonour the Deity, and encourage the wicked. Our endowments for the culture of litera-

are extensive. Our learned professions are honourable in their rank, and liberally productive of celebrated character. The spirit of our industry is great and enlarged. We are enriched by commercial enterprise, and "our merchants are princes." But yet, happily, we are not abridged in commerce. The love of gain is not the sole motive of our exertions. We have a great and dignified court, a well-constituted nobility, a rich and independent landed interest. And every individual of all those various bodies of men, through their several gradations from the sovereign downwards, is justly proud of possessing the rank and title of a British gentleman" (p. 31—33).

Speaking of the insinuating mode of poisoning the mind and moral character, practised by a modern philosopher, Mr. M. pays the following compliment to one of our truest philosophers :

"Dr. Samuel Johnson seldom condescended to argue. He dictated:—always imperiously, yet often delightfully. He spoke in thunder, while he inculcated the mildest duties of benevolence and morality ; and those who, pitying the personal weaknesses of the man, remarked the striking inconsistency and imperfection of human nature, were yet lost in wonder at the stupendous force of his intellect, and astonishing extent of his observation" (p. 39).

"Without insulting the man of birth with this charter of nature in favour of his title to be a man of honour, I would only say, that he who thinks himself possessed of it is on that account more likely to acquire and deserve the character" (p. 41). "On similar principles the first creation of hereditary rank must in general improve and elevate the mind of the man who receives it" (p. 44).

"From the construction of the human mind, it is impossible that descent from honourable ancestry, or the acquisition of high rank, should ever, at any rate, be matter of absolute indifference. It must inevitably produce some effective operation. In general it will either promote virtue or restrain vice. And, wherever it is insufficient to counteract the low bias of a grovelling mind, or the wicked tendencies of a malignant and dishonest nature, it has at least the salutary effect of placing, on an elevated pillory, a fit object for the indignant derision or honest detestation of mankind."

"And melancholy it is to see how many have placed themselves on this worst of pillories ; many, compared with the few to whom a high-spirited man might impose so much aggravated infamy ; yet not so many as the pride of envious minds is apt to suggest. For, it is certain that the blandishments of rank and fortune do not so often as in any of the other great countries

of Europe, counteract the salutary influence of those feelings of duty which ought ever to attend such superiority. This may be the consequence not only of those peculiar circumstances which have already been stated, but also of that taste for domestic life which has long very honourably distinguished us as a moral people. And, certainly, whatever apprehensions may justly be entertained from symptoms which seem to indicate that this virtuous disposition (the sure criterion of intrinsic worth) is on the decline, we have yet much reason to boast of a superior portion of its influence. It is still more general—less exclusively confined to the lower ranks of life in this than in any other country of high refinement. For, where are rights and joys of home (that fount of British harmony which vibrates in perfect unison with the best and truest notes of happiness) so well secured ? Where are the interesting relations of father, husband, son, and brother, preserved with such constancy of attachment ? In what country are the soft and gentle beauties of the sex acknowledged with such respect and tenderness ? Where are they so little outraged by the tyranny of an affected and swollen superiority ; or insulted by that whining gallantry which is still more expressive of vanity and contempt ? From our earliest days we are taught to consider them as our foster selves. We love them with a faithful and honest affection. Our hearts swell with the generous delight of cherishing and protecting them, as the sweet companions whom Nature has kindly given us to beguile the hour of anxiety, and bear with smiling patience more than half of all the ills of life. From this delightful source, it is that the endearing ties of society are derived. They are perfect, as this is pure ; and the idea of a common origin gives a warmth and tenderness to friendships of family-connection which endure for generations."

"There are circumstances, besides, in our situation, which make it reasonable to believe that we do, in fact, yet enjoy this enviable pre-eminence among nations. The substantial comforts of life are here more generally diffused among the people at large ; industry is more honourable and various in its direction ; and every man in the kingdom, be his rank what it may, has the means before him of employing his mind, and improving his fortune. Our insular situation too is favourable to the preservation of that open simplicity, those generous homespun opinions, which stamp a value on the character of the people. It is delightful to observe that sentiment of self-respect which animates the honest countenance of a plain Englishman, while he exults in the idea that his countrymen are the best, the bravest, and richest people upon earth—to mark that love of order and of justice, that genuine untaught humanity and honour, which

which scorns to strike the fallen man; that fashion of fair play, which is the pride of every peasant. But if all this be so; if these are circumstances which truly distinguish the internal state of things in this state of things in this noble island; if the middle and ordinary ranks of people are more at their ease, and less liable to be infected by the importation of foreign vices: if there is less of that gripping poverty which cramps all the feelings of many of the miserable gentry in other countries; less of that inanity of mind and littleness of manners which are necessary attendants of idleness; less of that frivolous levity, vicious dissipation and pride, or pompous affectation of indifference to the common blessings of nature, than in the sickly resorts of foreign grandeur; and more of that leisure which regularity of employment and decency of habits must produce; we have here certainly the means of as much domestic felicity as is consistent with the mixed and chequered state of things in this world" (p. 45—50).

The portrait of a true independent country gentleman is well drawn from the writer's own knowledge, and he feelingly laments the non-residence of the parochial clergy, against whom the law is so strong. "Oh! it is an evil too monstrous for expression, too flagrant for all patient consideration!"

"The gradual corruptions which insinuate themselves into the manners of a people must have a time to ripen into the full maturity of mischief. They pass familiarly before our eyes, and grow up without notice from folly to vice; from private ruin to general destruction. They make no figure in the minds of men who are busied in the active scenes of life; or, if they do, the subject is too general to give urgency to its pretensions, the disease generating in the vitals of the state with an effect too much diffused over all for the immediate observation of particular symptoms. At length the shock of some public concussion, with the helping hand of bad ambition, brings it forward, in all the hideous forms of human wickedness.

"And such has been the effect of that various and complicated vice, in mind and manners, which so long fermented in the very bowels of a miserable country, where the bands of society are now broken asunder, and a complete reversal has obtained of all the known principles and distinctions of human conduct; where virtue and vice have changed sides; and that which hitherto, in all ages, and in all civilized countries, has been held to be the extreme of vice, is now inculcated as a virtue, with the full sanction of public authority. It is dreadful there to observe how completely the heart of man may be divested of all tenderness; to contemplate the arts and sciences (those sweet-

eners of the human mind) converted into instruments of brutal ferocity; and all the purposes of a savage promoted by the studies of the philosopher."

"I content myself with this general reference to a phenomenon which now affords but little new matter of reflection either to the politician or the natural historian of man. Hitherto it has hung over the world as a meteor of mischief; repelling, in its influence, whatever is good, and attracting all that is bad in human composition; forever varying in its shape and form; of an aspect less scary, for the present, than that which it has usually assumed, but full portentous of future calamity to mankind" (p. 64—67).

National character has its basis in one of the original varieties of nature; but we are not to trust too much to the strength of national character. Nor are we without practices in the ordinary course of life, which cannot fail in time, if not properly counteracted, to debilitate all that is just and generous in the national character. The worst of them are produced by an *excessive* avidity for gain; and the pressure of that artificial necessity which a vicious dissipation or a total and often affected disregard of economy must inevitably create, p. 70.

"Whatever may be the true extent of influence which such evils have already acquired in the interior of high and middle life, it is certain that the lower ranks of the people will ever be neglected or abused exactly in proportion to the decline of principle and right sentiment among their superiors. The mutual and reciprocal dependencies of society are forgotten or unknown, and the soundest equality of right and of law will be found insufficient for the purposes of general tranquility. We may boast, and with truth, that the peasants and labourers of this country are the best in Europe. Their health and happiness are the true strength of the nation. Their habits of thinking, I repeat, are the basis of its security. But they will think as they feel—and no arguments or manifestos can convince them that they are not oppressed or abused, if the wants of industrious indigence are overlooked by the rich; and their respect for superior rank is repaid by indifference, or rejected with insult. Such things are to be seen.—Those solid or ar-

* It is now *several* many years since the idea of such a state of things was communicated, in an epistolary correspondence with a friend, by one whose name is a title of virtue, and the honours of his rank the slightest appendage of his worth. It was then only considered as an ingenious scheme of possibilities.

rogant upstarts in wealth, who know not how to be gentlemen, and would frown themselves into importance, are not the least formidable foes which this country has to fear" (p. 72—74).

"In the earlier part of the present century (that period of proverbial eminence in English literature) it was the favourite occupation of a leisure hour among men of the first distinction, peers as well as commoners, statesmen as well as private persons, to compose or assist in the composition of essays on practical ethics; on the virtues of ordinary life. They inculcated duties which all the world acknowledged; and exerted their best talents in communicating ideas which certainly were not new. But they rightly thought that impressions of moral truth, which the immediate interests of men do not always suggest, will soon decay, if they are not refreshed by frequent repetition. We have all of us been the better for their exercises; without them we should have heard but little of the British classics; and those characteristic virtues which (some hat proudly perhaps) I have ascribed to my country, might not now have been the subject of exaltation" (p. 74—75).

This excellent writer will excuse our pointing out some trivial errors.

P. 37, for promiscuous read pernicious.

P. 41, for ingenious r. ingenious.

P. 42, for mention is in vain.

P. 50, for confirmation r. confirmation.

P. 75, for conscientiousness r. consciousness.

31. *Letters to the Peers of Scotland.* By the Earl of Lauderdale.

THE purport of these three letters, which are ascribed to Dr. Moore and Mr. Macintosh, is sufficiently defined in his Lordship's own words, p. 314:

"I have now endeavoured to lay before you the sources of my political actions at an era that may well be said to be not only big with the fate of this country, but of the civilized world. I have attempted to explain the grounds on which the Revolution in France happened; to establish that the deadly malady of funding was the disorder, an annual deficit of nearly three millions the complaint, and that in the dissolution of the patient an awful and tremendous lesson to surrounding kingdoms is given; a convincing proof that in public communities, as well as in individual instances, 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' We endeavoured to point out to you that the various component parts of the old regime in France naturally led by progressive steps to the situation in which they now stand, and a reference to the past experience of history, a knowledge of the sufferings they at present endure, might not improperly lead us to conjecture that, independent of interference, a revolution may happen,

when indeed security will be established and property duly protected.

It is well that his Lordship acknowledged so much to the disfavour of the present system in France. We have all along doubted what the body of the nation at large had gained by the Revolution, and have earnestly wished, but with little hope of obtaining it, for an impartial statement of the present situation of that ruined country. Present appearances have led us to imagine they are nearly compelled by dreadful necessity to endeavour earnestly after a real change for the better. "It has been my wish," continues his Lordship, p. 315, "to repel the rebellious insinuation of the probability of a similar revolution happening in this country. Unless the oppression of the government be as great, and our financial resources as exhausted, the position is absurd. We endeavoured to shew that no wise policy led us to depart from our original system of neutrality; that private intrigue occasioned it, and that public calamity has attended it. I have attempted to explain the evils attending the schism artfully created in the Whig party; and endeavoured to establish the impolicy of our putting confidence in ministers by a reference to their past conduct."

The second letter is on the subject of the Whig opposition, and on party in general; but is neither remarkable for correctness of reasoning or style.

It is easy to see that the overthrow of the PARTY, now reduced to Mr. Fox, his Lordship, and a few others, and the proper application of the grand maxim of a statesman, *Divide & Impera*, is the *lethalis arundo*; the best present remedy for which the Earl finds in a fixed resolution never to desert his friends. He feels no hesitation in referring it to "the wisdom of his correspondents to decide on calling upon every individual from the prince to the peasant to determine, after due consideration of the respective conduct of the present minister and that great statesman, whether the talents requisite to save the country are to be found in the enlightened wisdom, in the capacious mind, and the prophetic spirit, of Mr. Fox, or the miserable policy, the time-serving expedients, and wretched subterfuges, of the present cabinet" (p. 313).

32. *The Coffee-house.* A characteristic Poem

NOT so characteristic as it might have been made.

32. *The Attic Nights of Aulus Gellius, translated into English. By the Rev. W. Beloe, F. S. A. Translator of Herodotus, &c.* 3 Vols.

TO Mr. B's translation of Herodotus we have paid an ample tribute of approbation and criticism (vol. LXI. pp. 145, 241, 353, 460, 545). Aware of the difficulties and discouragements of making an English translation of such a writer as Aulus Gellius, he has called in the aid of a literary Ajax, to advance his prefatory shield before him. Like little Teucer he discharges from behind this croud a multitude of little shafts, of different temperature, some pointed, some with an obtuse edge. To us, who have occasionally, when wanting a lounging-book, dipped into these *Noctes Attice*, it is not so apparent what could inspire a classical scholar with perseverance thro' the drudgery of a translation—unless it were the desire of *first* rendering it into a modern language. If eight or nine editions of the original, here enumerated, were not more than sufficient to elucidate the work to the antiquarian scholar (of which "scholars of the highest class have meditated editions," for few else could find patience to read it), there is the farther illustration of separate treatises, under the title of *Excursum, Quaestiones, Lucubrations criticae*, &c. for the legal or grammatical parts; and even "a regular commentary *de vita & rebus gestis Auli Gellii*." If it be asked, who was this *Attic Nightstaller*? we shall find him at the end of the higher empire after the Antonines, of the silver or brazen age* uncertain; a student at Athens, spending much of his time in a learned circle of the first scholars of his age, a profound proficient in the law, and a judge at Rome. Much of this book is therefore a compilation from the most celebrated lawyers both of his own and early times, as well as from ancient historians; from whom he has procured many curious facts, as also matters of philology and philosophy, and some trivial and even ridiculous particulars. He was a follower of the philosophy of Favorinus, an extraordinary man and fluent orator. His translator "indulges some hope that his readers, meeting, as they assuredly will, with elegant amusement or with useful instruction in the matter of his author, will be disposed to see, in the intention, and the exertions of this translator, some apology for defects which, from the new and difficult circumstances of his undertaking, it was

not always possible for him to avoid.

We shall make a few strictures on the work itself, and on the translation.

The speech of Metellus Numidicus, the censor, against matrimony, as a necessary evil (I. 6.), is illustrated with some pleasant commentaries. The pitch-pipe of Gracchus, though expressly mentioned by Cicero, is denied by our author (I. 11). The Roman and Roman Catholic *Vestals* are well paralleled in a note on I. 12. With pain we apply the censure of the young speaker by Favorinus (I. 10), to the use of the term *flagellated* (p. 59), or censure the notice of the true spelling of Hyginus' name (p. 60). If Gronovius could not find a passage in the Problems of Aristotle, could no one else (p. 49)? or did Gellius quote a wrong book, as he did, VII. 6? A beautiful statue of a lady and her son, at Rome, in the Rossi collection of statues, is supposed to commemorate the story of Paprius (I. 23). The epitaphs of the three old poets (I. 24) should, we think, have been retained in the original language as well as translation.—Book II. chap. 2. contains a curious specimen of ancient manners, preferring the father to the magistrate in the common civilities of life. Gellius, c. 10, has left the word *savisse* to Salmastius to explain. Note 3, p. 188, is incorrect and confessed. Gabius Bassus' derivation of *parents* (III. 19) might pass for a good pun. Do we not discover, in the conduct and character of Scipio, a striking parallel with a public character of our own time and nation, whose acquittal has, at length, been pronounced by the ALMOST unanimous voice of his judges?

Book IV. c. 4. contains a curious anecdote of the fastidiousness of a buyer of a book, which, he alledged, was imperfect, because one word in it was spelt wrong. The book in *libraria* ad *sigillaria* reminds us of the *booksellers shops* among the *brokers* in *Moorfields*—like the bundles of old dirty Greek story-books on the stalls at Brundisium (IX. 4). See a curious note in the errata, deriving *stationers* from *stationes*, or presses of book-sellers against pillars at Rome, like their stalls against walls in London and Westminster. Surely Bassus' definition of *persona* is more natural than that of Barthius or Voëtius (IV. 7).

Much of the law as well as the critical part is taken up with grammatical niceties or errors of old lawyers and old writers, which, however they might be of use in Gellius' time, are now useless

—because old writers who used them are LOST: and some strained derivations, as XIII. 9 and 10.

Errata: p. 24, l. penult. for *AD* read *AD*; p. 48, l. ult. of text, *Catulus*; p. 141, l. 6, *r. agros*; p. 220, n. and p. 268, note 1, *r. Salmastius ad Solinum*.

We agree with Mr. B. in the vast utility and expediency of a general public library, open to all—on a plan pursued, if we mistake not, in the Vatican at Rome, and the Royal Library at Paris. But he must excuse us if we do not feel so sensibly the refusal of rare books to general readers, who do not always use them well—if they return them (VI. 17).

When Julius Cæsar was attacked, in Alexandria, by Achilles, the commander of the Egyptian army (see Orosius, VI. 15), 400,000 volumes are said to have been burnt. See Aulus Gellius, VI. 17, Am. Marcell. XXII. 16, Sen. de Tranquill. c. 9. A. Gellius asserts, the whole library, consisting of near 700,000 volumes, was destroyed. *Ea omnia incensa sunt*. It is remarkable that this event is not mentioned either by Julius Cæsar or by Hirtius in the History of the Alexandrian War.

The words of Brutus (VII. 15) should rather be rendered "he was considered as guilty of theft who rode or drove a horse to a different place from that to which he was sent, or beyond the place he was going to."—*Catulla* and it do not accord.

C. 16. is *scarus* char; and is char a sea-fish, and not confined to fresh-water lakes? We do not recollect the authority for the *nuts* scattered at weddings being *walnuts*.

Compare the conduct of the Romans taken prisoners by Hannibal (c. 18) with that of the French taken by Lord Hood at Corsica, as related by his Lordship in a late debate.

What happened to Theophrastus and Demosthenes (VIII. 9) is also told of the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristicks*.

How applicable is Suetonius' description of Vespasian's conversation to many modern talkers, who assume the name of well-bred men!

"*Erat enim dicacitatis plurimæ & sic scurilis ac sordidæ ut ne prætextatis quidem verbis abstinere*" (IX. 3).

It should have been noted, that the anecdote told of Cato by Cornelius Nepos (XI. 8) is not in his life of Cato as we now have it.

The vindication of Demosthenes from

the charge of bribery (XI. 9, 10) is ably supported in an essay by the late Mr. Charles Yorke, now in the possession of his son, Lord Hardwicke, who, it is to be wished, would suffer it to be published.

One of the best chapters in the work is the remonstrance of Favorinus in favour of a mother suckling her own offspring (XII. 1).

Chap. 7. of book XIII. is one of the strongest proofs of the ignorance of modern naturalists. After such a story as that of the pelican making its nest a water-tough, for the benefit of the wild beasts, who can accuse the antients of credulity? When so little is known about the lion, who does not laugh at the pretensions of France or England to an acquaintance with Indian or foreign zoology?

C. 24. *Fastigia* is not *precinās*, but *tops* or *summits*.

We cannot help thinking the passages from Cato (c. 25) might have been translated without losing their force, being only cited as instances of repetition.

Vol. II. The titles of c. 18, and 26, of book XIII. are omitted. P. 64, l. 20, *r. patriæ*.

Book XV. c. 5. in the title, *Profligo* should have been distinguished.

The opinion of Favorinus on the duty of a judge, book XIV. c. 2, deserves to be inserted at length; but we cannot help thinking it false modesty in Gellius not to follow his directions, which were farther sanctioned by the practice of Cato.

"When first I was chosen by the prætors one of the judges to superintend what are called private suits, I searched after books in both languages* on the duties of a judge. As I was then a young man, summoned from the fables of poets and the perorations of orators to preside in courts of law, that I might learn from dead counsellors that legal information which the scarcity of living authorities denied me, in all irregular proceedings and delays of court, and upon certain other legal subjects, I sought advice and assistance from the Julian law†, from Massurius

* "That is, Latin and Greek, this latter being the fashionable language at Rome, as French is in the different courts of Europe."

† "This alludes to a law of Julius Cæsar, to regulate the office and duties of a judge. The reader will find the subject of this chapter, on the office of a judge, perspicuously and fully discussed by Heinæccius, p. 646 of his illustrations of Roman Jurisprudence. The *iudex* or judge, properly so called,

rius Sabinus, and from the commentaries of other skilful lawyers; but, in the forms of business, as they now exist, and in the comparison of different questions, I reaped no advantage from books of this sort; for, although the opinions of judges are to be collected from the statement of facts before them, yet they are generally pre-conceived, and the result of previous deliberation, by which a judge ought to be guarded before he hears a cause in public, and to be prepared against the uncertainties which may produce future difficulty; and there occurred to me an ambiguity so inexplicable as to prevent my discovering the true state of the case: A man claimed before me a sum of money, which, he said, had been paid and counted out; but he proved it, neither by any note of hand†, or record, or tablet, or witness, and relied on very slender arguments; but it appeared that he was a man of very good character||, of known and tried integrity, and of a most exemplary life. Many strong instances of his probity were produced; while he, upon whom the demand was made, was a man of no substance, of a base and dishonourable life, and proved to be a common liar, notorious for his cheats and frauds. He, however, insisted, together with a number who sided with him, that the money lent ought to be proved, in the usual manner, by the balance of accounts, the calculation of interest, the signature of the borrower, the sealing of the deed, and the presence of witnesses; and that, if it were proved by none of all these circumstances, then ought the defendant to be dismissed, and the plaintiff condemned for calumny; and, whatever was advanced concerning the life and practice of either, was to no purpose; for, this was a case of property before a judge deciding between two private men, and not a question of morals before the censors. Some friends of mine, whom I had consulted, men practised in law-suits, and of some note in courts of judicature, though somewhat inclined to precipitation from the multitude of their law-business, said, there was no cause for delay or hesitation, but that he must be dismissed, against whom,

called, judged both of fact and law; but he seems to have acted under the authority of the prætor, who referred causes to be tried by three distinct orders of judges, with different privileges and authorities, called *judices*, *arbitri*, and *recuperatores*.*

† "Or rather bond. When a person lent a sum of money, each party, debtor and creditor, mutually signed the agreement in each other's tablets, and these tablets were admitted in courts of justice as evidence of the fact."

|| "*Ferre bonum*, for which I would recommend to read *firme bonum*. What follows seems to justify what I propose, "of known and tried integrity."

it was proved by none of the accustomed forms that he had received the money. But, when I recollected the characters of the two men, one distinguished by his integrity, the other of a most dissolute and abandoned life, I could not prevail on myself to dismiss him. I ordered, therefore, the day of decision to be deferred, and went immediately from the bench to the philosopher Favorinus, to whom, being in my time at Rome, I very much attached myself. I told him the whole story of the two men, as it had been related to me; and I requested that he would give me some instruction on the matter which then perplexed me, and also upon other subjects likely to require my attention in the office of a judge. Favorinus, having approved of the scrupulousness of my delay, and the propriety of my solicitude, said, "That which now causes your hesitation may appear to be of a trifling nature; but, if you wish me to give you general directions how to act in the capacity of a judge, this is by no means a proper time or place; for that discussion involves many nice and intricate questions, and requires much anxious attention and study. But, to touch upon a few of the leading topics, thus, above all things, is usually enquired concerning the office of a judge: "If a judge should happen to be acquainted with a circumstance which officially comes before him, and the whole matter, before it is pleaded on or brought into court, from some other business, or accident, should be clearly proved to him, and yet not established upon the trial, ought he to pass sentence from his previous knowledge, or from the evidence produced in court? It is likewise a common subject of argument, whether it is proper for a judge, knowing every circumstance of the subject in dispute, if he has an opportunity of compounding the business, to lay aside his judicial character, and act the part of a common friend and a peace-maker. I know that it is likewise disputed, whether a judge, aware of what is necessary to be declared or enquired into, ought to declare or make the enquiry when he, whose interest it is to have him do so, neither thinks of nor requires it; for, they say, this is acting the part of a patron, not of a judge. It is also a question, whether it be within the practice and office of a judge so to explain and unfold, by his occasional interlocations, the cause before him, that, before the time of passing sentence, he shall be in such a manner moved by the things which are confusedly and inconsistently related, as to indicate, by his behaviour, his real opinion. For," says he, "those judges, who appear acute and expeditious, conceive that a matter cannot be examined and understood unless the judge, by frequent questions and necessary interference, discovers his own opinion, and makes himself master of that of the disputants. They, on the contrary, who

are reckoned more sedate and grave, deny that a judge ought, before sentence, and while the cause is pending, as often as any proposition is made, to intimate his own opinion. For, say they, the variety of facts and arguments produced must excite different emotions of the mind; and thus, in the same cause, and at the same time, he will appear to feel and to speak differently. But," continued Favorinus, "on these and other such subjects, relative to the office of a judge, hereafter, when I have time, I will endeavour to give you my sentiments, and will relate to you the precepts of *Ælius Tubero* upon the subject, which I read very lately. As to the money which you say was claimed before you in your judicial capacity, I advise you to follow the advice of that very wise man, *Marcus Cato*, who, in his defence of *Lucius Turius* against *Cneus Gellius*, says, that the custom handed down and observed by our ancestors, was this: If there was any subject of dispute between two men, which could not be proved by records or witnesses, it was then enquired by the judge, who presided in the cause, which was the better man of the two. If they were equally either good or bad, then credit was given to the plaintiff, and the matter was decided according to his testimony. But in this cause which perplexes you, the plaintiff is a man of the best character, the other of the worst, and the matter is disputed between two persons without witnesses. Give credit, therefore, to the plaintiff, and convict the defendant; since, as you say, their characters are not equal, and that of the plaintiff is the better."

"Thus did Favorinus advise me, as became a philosopher; but I thought it was too presumptuous for one of my age and little consequence to appear to take cognizance, and give judgement from the characters of the litigants, and not from the proofs of the fact. Yet I could not bring my mind to dismiss the defendant; so I swore that the matter was not clear to me, and was thus excused from passing judgement. The words of *Cato*, to which Favorinus alluded, are these: "I remember this tradition from our ancestors. If any one sue another for any thing, and if both are equal, either good or bad, and no witnesses appear as to what passed between them, credit is to be given to the defendant: now, if *Gellius* should be at issue with *Turius*, unless *Gellius* be a better man than *Turius*, no one, I think, would be so insane as to decide in favour of *Gellius*. If *Gellius* be not better than *Turius*, you must then give judgment in favour of the defendant."

XV. v. read, "We saw a high wooden building on fire, and the flames spreading far and wide, in the night;" and p. 175, l. 19, for in a publication, in that book; c. 2. *vilis & incondita*

caterva, seems not properly expressed by vulgar and undisciplined rabble of words.

P. 217, l. 15, 16, read, "It would be a prodigy and require expiation." These words are not part of the exclamation.

XIX. 10. We regret that Mr. B did not give a translation of the whole chorus of *Ennius*, as he had given so good specimens of his poetical talents in the preceding chapter.

In XX. 8. the error "*Plutarch's fourth commentary on Hesiod*," should not have been retained, because the passage cited from *Plutarch's* treatise "*De Iside & Osiridi*," justifies the correction of *Lambecius*.

Dr. Taylor, in his famous exercise, entirely does away the reproach in the twelve tables respecting the treatment of the insolvent debtors, which *Gellius*, XX. 1. understands literally.

Having thus given a patient perusal to the whole translation of the 20 books, save one which is lost, we see no reason for changing our opinion as to the merit of the original; and while we commend the translator's fidelity, we sincerely regret it was not applied, as we before expressed a wish, to some more valuable writer, some historian of Greece or Rome, or even to some poetical composition of either people. *Polyænus* has fallen into good hands since we recommended his *Stratagems* to Mr. Beloe; but what a service would he have done to literature had he rescued *Pausanias* from the translator, whose execution and aim we have noticed in our last year's Miscellany. *Athenæus* remains at least as worthy to be introduced to an English reader as *Gellius*.

34. *A Journey over Land to India, by a Route never gone before by any European.* By Donald Campbell, of *Birbreck*, who formerly commanded a Regiment of Cavalry in the Service of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. In a Series of Letters to his Son. Comprehending his Shipwreck, and Imprisonment with *Hyder Ali*, and his subsequent Negotiations and Transactions in the East.

PERSUADED, as we are, that the gallant Highlander fought in the true spirit of his countrymen, though he has recorded none of his exploits, and that he was equally cunning in negotiation, we never were more disappointed in our expectations of learning a new route to India. All that is said on the subject, in three parts of 500 pages altogether, might

might have been comprized in 100 4to, or 150 octavo pages. He fought his battles and talked his adventures so often over with his friends and children, that he began to think the publick would find the same entertainment in them, and reimburse him the cost of an expensive quarto, and that "a scrupulous adherence to truth will compensate for many blemishes in style and arrangement."

These compensations will certainly be made to every man who tells a plain unvarnished tale; but frivolous remarks, affectation of wit, and ostentation of shrewdness, will rather create disgust. In Mr. Campbell's progress from Margate to Aleppo, in the first 176 pages, we learn nothing in Europe that every postillion did not know before; and, what is more unpleasing, the reflections in which this knowledge is dressed up render even that little almost below notice. We are told, in p. 160, that though a married man, and a father of children, "a warmth of temper, an ardent sensibility of mind, and a frank unsuspicious disposition, left him but too often to regret the facility with which he yielded to the charms of women;" and, that an instance of the kind might not be wanting to illustrate the observation, that he very high debauched the first young European woman he met with in the Turkish dominions. P. 168, we are told that the English sailors, who drank punch on the top of Pompey's pillar, found there a foot and ancle of enormous size, belonging to a statue formerly there. He was informed that "if, instead of going to Latichea, he had but gone to Scanderoon, he should, in the road thence to Aleppo, have travelled through a country in which the most singular and extravagant customs prevail, that exist in any country emerged from barbarism. Several of these he heard, but one in particular was that the men prostituted their wives and daughters to all comers, and that this originated from a principle of religion, though there was every reason to believe that, like many of their religious institutions, it was at last made subservient to the gratifications of avarice." On his way to Aleppo he was met by a Mr. ———, an English gentleman, whom he praises most highly, though anonymously, yet is not ashamed to tell how much he contributed to disturb his peace by his behaviour to his young wife.

Part II. in 238 pages, contains a favourable representation of the Turkish constitution and religion; of a caravan; of the pilgrimage to Mecca; of the coffee-house story-tellers; and of the unhappy conduct before-mentioned, which he has so often had occasion to lament, not from any *consciousness of direct criminality*, for he justified it to the British consul, but for the scope it gave to misrepresentation, and the injury which that misrepresentation did him in the opinion of some of his friends;" what else could be expected from an admirer of the dancing girls of Palamcotah? He was sent away for Bagdad, near 900 miles, with a Tartar guide, whom he more than once affronted by laughing at him and his *Bombardinian* language. Mr. C's relation of these adventures is in a similar style; and his story of women tied up in sacks and set astride on horses, having been purchased by the Tartar "in the way of traffic, not for pleasure." From Bagdad he continued his journey over land to Bassora, whence he took passage in a date boat to Muskat in the way to Bombay, but it proving leaky was obliged to put into Busheer, where he resided till a Company's frigate carried him to Bombay; and a Portuguese vessel, on board which he took passage to Madras, suffered shipwreck by the way, and introduced him to a European *enamorado*, who was reserved for a worse fate, to die chained to him in one of Hyder Ali's dungeons, in punishment for refusing to enter into his service and for concerting their escape; which Mr. Campbell at last effected to General Matthews's camp, and conducted him into Hydernagur. After this he set out for Bengal, and was taken ill; but recovering, proceeded to Negapatam, where he saw a Gentoo woman burnt with the dead body of her husband, but the date of the transaction is omitted. Here he embarked in a vessel and was taken by the French, but escaped with the vessel to Madras. When he came to Bengal he was employed by Governor Hastings, in an unsuccessful treaty with Hyat Saib; fell into a dilemma about a young lady who wanted him to convey her from her mother-in-law to England, of which he was afterwards cleared. Dec. 29, 1784, he left China, and in five months arrived at Falmouth, and met his son at Bath. Here ends the narrative of Mr. Donald Campbell's adventures in his four year's absence from England.

If our Ormes and Dirloms were no better historians, we should have poor accounts of India, where our countrymen have toiled so long.

35. *A Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794; containing the various Circumstances of the Embassy, with an Account of Customs and Manners of the Chinese; and a Description of the Country, Towns, Cities, &c. &c.* By JENES ANDERSON, then in the Service of his Excellency Earl Macartney, K. B. Ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China.

THE public curiosity has been so long and so eagerly directed to the expected narrative of this almost unprecedented embassy, that we are not in the least surprized at the avidity with which any account of it is received. Mr. Anderson tells us, in his preface, that it is faithfully given, according to the best of his abilities, and from the most accurate observations in his power to make during the journey of the land, or its voyages by water, or its temporary residence in Pekin and Tartary.

He sets out with giving a list of the persons who composed the retinue of the Ambassador; and then proceeds to relate the circumstances of the voyage, which he does with seemingly great accuracy, interpersing it occasionally with descriptions of the places at which they touched, and the occurrences they met with—descriptions the more interesting as the scenes of them lie out of the route of common travels; and, in the variety of their particulars, are too diffuse to be enumerated in the scanty space we can afford to criticisms of this nature. In his accounts, however, of the various institutions, civil and military, established among the Chinese, some of them do so much honour to the nature of man, and the wisdom of their government in particular, and, at the same time, are so congenial to the best feelings of the heart, that we can hardly forbear to transcribe them. As an instance, we will only give the following:

"In capital offences the final determination rests with the Emperor alone; though it is very rare, indeed, that a criminal is sentenced to die: but, if such a circumstance should happen in the most remote corner of the empire, application must be made to the Emperor himself to annul, to mitigate, or to enforce the sentence. Executions, however, are very seldom seen in China. I was very particular and curious in my inquiries on this subject, wherever I had an opportunity

to make them; and not one person that was questioned on the occasion, and some of them were at least seventy years of age, had ever seen or known of a capital execution. Nor shall I hesitate to observe, that, whatever may be the defects or excellences of the Chinese government, the people of China seem to be happy and contented under it, and to enjoy as much liberty as is consistent with the best arrangements of civilized society."

With regard to the immediate object of the embassy, we find, p. 153,

"The Emperor of China refused, in the first instance, to sign, and of course to enter into, any engagement by a treaty with the Crown of Great Britain, or any other nation; as such a conduct, on his part, would be contrary to the ancient usage, and, indeed, an infringement of the ancient constitutions of the empire. At the same time he was pleased to signify his high respect for his Britannic Majesty and the British Nation; and that he felt a strong disposition to grant them greater indulgences than any other European power trading to his dominions: nor was he unwilling to make such a new arrangement of the duties payable by British ships arriving at Canton as appeared to be a leading object of the negotiation. At the same time, however, he should be ever attentive to the real interests of his own subjects, an atom of which he would never sacrifice; and should therefore withdraw his favours from any foreign nation whenever they might appear to be incompatible with the interests of his own: or that the English should, by their conduct in trade, forfeit their pretensions to any advantages that might be granted them in preference to any other nations trading to China. These were the declarations of the Emperor on the occasion, which did not, in his opinion, require any written instrument or signature to induce him to realize and fulfill.—At the same time, to prove the high regard and esteem the Emperor of China entertained for the King of Great Britain, his Imperial Majesty delivered, with his own hand, to the Ambassador a very valuable box, containing the miniature-pictures of all the preceding emperors; to which is annexed, a description, in verse, by each emperor, of himself, and the principal features of his government, as well as the line of conduct recommended to their several successors. The Emperor, on presenting this gift to the Ambassador, spoke to the following purport: "Deliver this casket to the King your master with your own hand, and tell him, though the present may appear to be small, it is, in my estimation, the most valuable that I can give, or my empire can furnish; for, it has been transmitted to me through a long line of my predecessors, and is the last token of affection which I had reserved to bequeath

bequeath to my son and successor, as a tablet of the virtues of his ancestors, which he had only to peruse, as I should hope, to inspire him with the noble resolution to follow such bright examples, and, as they had done, to make it the grand object of his life to exalt the honour of the imperial throne, and advance the happiness and prosperity of his people."

Then follows an account of some dramatic entertainments, &c.; for which, and other particulars no less full of amusement and information, we must refer the reader to the work itself.

36. *The ancient and modern State of the Parish of Crumond. To which are added, Biographical and Genealogical Collections respecting some of the most considerable Families and Individuals connected with that District; comprehending a Sketch of the Life and Projects of John Law, of Lauriston, Comptroller-general of the Finances of France.* By John Philip Wood.

THIS publication, the first parochial history attempted in Scotland, upon the extensive and minute plan frequently followed in the Southern part of the United Kingdom, one of the most exact and elegant topographical works ever published, is illustrated and ornamented with several plates, which do honour to Scott the engraver. An ample account is given of the life and projects of the celebrated Mr. Law, containing the clearest and best detail we have ever with of his unfortunate Mississippi scheme. This part of the work was published in a detached form in 1791, and, although very imperfect, was favourably noticed in several periodical publications, as an interesting and pleasing piece of biography, which contains ample matter to gratify the curiosity of the reader. The hero of this production is well known to have been one of the most extraordinary characters of modern times; and an attention to the circumstances of his life, considered as a financier, may afford reasonable admonition to the politicians of the present day.

Our limits will not permit us to enter more at large into the curious and particular details given by the author on this singular and interesting subject; but we cannot forbear to observe, that the history of this singular man, which is connected with the science of finance, and intimately blended with the events of a neighbouring kingdom, has a variety of claims on the curiosity of the public, at a time when paper-money seems to be adopted as a circulating medium

throughout almost all the kingdoms of Europe. This part the author has been enabled to render more complete, by means of several pieces of original information, communicated from Paris during the course of the eventful year 1792, by the nephew and representative of the Comptroller-general: and it merits notice, that assignats, the present national money of France, are founded on principles proposed to the Regent Duke of Orleans by Mr. Law, the fate of whose system exhibits, in a strong light, the dangerous consequences resulting from pushing paper-credit to a height even far inferior to what it is now carried in that country.

The section respecting the cultivation and produce was compiled chiefly from the communications of the most extensive practical farmer in the district, the same intelligent person who drew up, for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and National Improvement, the General View of the Agriculture of Mid-Lothian.

The following engravings accompany this work:

Roystoun house, the property of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Grantoun house, belonging to the same Nobleman.

Muir house, the seat of William Davidson, Esq.

Lauriston castle, the property of M. Law de Lauriston.

New Saughton, the seat of Charles Watson, Esq.

John Law of Lauriston, Comptroller-general.

A map of the parish, and two miscellaneous plates.

37. *Some Thoughts on the Manner of Spending Passion Week; to the fashionable World, but particularly to the polite Circles in the gay City of Bath.*

IF the still small voice of religion and devotion could be heard in the theatre of dissipation and pleasure, the sober advice of the writer would have more influence than we fear it will; and we should hear no more of musical performances in the Holy Week in Bath than in London, which does make shift to fill up the void without them.

38. *The pacific Temper of the Priesthood; a Sermon on the National Fast, Feb. 25, 1795. By an orthodox British Protestant.*

FROM 1 Kings xxii 11, 12, the writer, in no very coherent, and half ironical

nical style; laments the want of "one virtuous upright prophet, who attached himself to the interests of humanity, even at Ahab's council board;" when 400 prophets urged and encouraged him to a destructive war. He first makes a few observations on what has too often been the conduct of priests, both before and after the propagation of Christianity, and afterwards in the dark ages, as they are frequently termed; secondly, marks out what ought to be, and no doubt is, the conduct of most ecclesiastics in the present age; and, lastly, draws some practical inferences from this day's solemnity.

39. *A Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on Wednesday, February 25, 1795, being the Day appointed by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation to be observed as a Day of solemn Fasting and Humiliation. By the Rev. Samuel Goodenough, LL.D. F.R.S. Rector of Broughton Pogges, Oxfordshire.*

FROM Psalm xvii. 13. Dr. G. takes occasion to advert "to the state of the Christian word menaced by a people who have professedly cast off all established worship of God, and, nevertheless, triumph in their excesses. The warnings of the present time are doubtless beyond all that we have yet received. The flourishing of ungodly men is the more fearful token that God directs the whole; examples of which we have in Pharaoh and Nebuchadnezzar, in scripture. The wicked cannot become the sword of God till they have cast off God; and thus, by preparing their hearts for fury, imagine such deadly things; so that this very evil is, in every part of it, what God himself hath suffered to effect his purpose upon earth." The intent of this reasoning is to vindicate the ways of God, to make men aware of the methods of God's dealing with them, in order to establish a principle on which we may proceed, the persuading of men to regard the power of the Most High God, and every where to repent.

40. *Individual Vice the Source of National Calamity: A Sermon, preached in Edinburgh, on the 26th of February, 1795, the Day appointed by His Majesty for a National Fast and Humiliation. By James Walker, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.*

THE object of this sermon is clearly expressed in the title. From 1 Peter ii. 5. 16. the preacher takes an opportu-

nity to shew that

"Nations, like men, have each their peculiar character; that they have their growth, their vigour, and their fall; and that their existence is prolonged, or their ruin accelerated, according as virtue or vice predominates among the inhabitants."

These truths he confirms by an appeal to the history of the Jews and of the Romans, and, more particularly, by tracing the present miseries of the French nation to the avowed infidelity of the people. The kingdom of France, he says, was at the height of its glory in the reign of Louis XIV. and shewed evident symptoms of decay in that of his successor, when the nobility were licentious, tyrannical, and unjust; and the philosophers, either Atheists or Deists, who, by ridiculing religion, and undermining the law, spread atheism and turbulence among the bulk of the people.

"The progress of vice, indeed, is gradual, even when it is most malignant; and in this work of darkness we find it to have been peculiarly so. The fences of morality and religion were so artfully fapped as to create no alarm. The people were conducted from one stage of vice to another by easy steps, till at length moral virtue and religious faith were almost entirely banished from a large portion of the nation, and, when the restraints of Christianity lost their power, it was an easy matter to undermine society, and destroy law. The pretext of reform is ever so specious as frequently to delude alike the reformers and others. They may even prevail on themselves to believe that reformation and the good of the community is their only object; while their efforts are wholly directed to gratify some private passion, or to minister to their own vanity, pride, and ambition. They do not, perhaps, then intend to turn all into confusion, and to wade through a sea of blood; but, as they proceed, they grow callous even to the dictates of common humanity. The prime movers of the French Revolution, doubtless, meant not, in the first stage of their political career, to drive things to such a dreadful extremity as they have since attained, and would, unquestionably, have shuddered at the very thought of it; but a little attention to the history of the world, to scripture, and to the ways of Providence, would have taught them that nothing better was to be expected. For, the beginning of strife, political strife especially, is as when one letterb ow water, and, the overflowsings of ungodliness are like the overflowsings of the sea, which no power can stop, but that God who said, Hisberb shall thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid."

The discourse is concluded with some pious reflexions extremely applicable to the

the present state of the British nation; and we recommend it to the notice of our readers, who, if they be serious, will overlook the diffusiveness of the author's style in the excellence of his matter.

41. *God's Judgements on the Nations vindicated; a Sermon, preached in the Episcopal Chapel in Stirling, on Feb. 26, 1795, being the Day appointed by his Majesty for National Fasting and Humiliation.* By George Gleig, M.A.

FROM Isaiah x. 5—7, the preacher takes occasion to shew, that, "on the providence of God, which watcheth over all his works, depend equally the fate of nations and the prosperity of individuals; but in the administration of Providence, as it respects private persons or public communities, the difference is so great, that the man who should reason from the one to the other would involve himself in difficulties insurmountable."

After much ingenious reasoning from the history of past ages, Mr. Gleig proceeds,

"Let us consider our present circumstances, and try if we can derive any instruction or comfort to ourselves from the dealings of the Almighty with the Jews and the Assyrians. We are involved in a war with a people whose impious enormities certainly equal, if they do not surpass, those of the latter of those ancient nations; it will be well if, upon a serious and impartial retrospection, we find our own less than those of the former" (p. 17).

In answer to an objection, "that the French are a more wicked nation than we; and that therefore it cannot be for our fins that they have so completely prevailed against us;" it is excellently well observed that,

"Amidst all the enormities perpetrated in that sinful nation, the hand of divine Providence has ever been conspicuously visible. Whilst the revolutionary government has been preserved under different aspects, for the purpose of scourging the surrounding nations, those who framed the heterogeneous machine have all been massacred by those who new-modelled it; and every change which has been made in its form has been attended with the execution of those by whom it was previously administered. Thus have the most guilty regularly executed the divine vengeance upon each other; and we may reasonably hope from the impartial justice of our Father who is in heaven, that when this unparalleled tyranny has answered the ends for which it has so long been permitted to carry desolation through

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the earth, it will be as completely overthrown as the despotism of antient Babylon. The successes of this abandoned people, therefore, should not incite us to despair, but to a thorough reformation of national manners. Let us speedily return to that sober and enlightened piety, that serious sense of religion, and that regular attendance on divine worship, which characterized our ancestors, and 'made their light so shine before men, that their good works were seen, and their father who is heaven glorified.' Let us in the education of our children carefully guard their minds against that detestable spirit of infidelity, which, though very generally diffused through the younger part of the nation, has been justly and emphatically styled "the bane of common life, the opprobrium of common sense, and the dishonour even of our common humanity" (p. 26—28).

The conclusion of this discourse assures us, that "true repentance will unite heaven and earth against the impious enemies of our national peace, and save our souls individually in the day of the Lord."

42. *A Collection of Hymns and Psalms for public and private Worship. Selected and prepared by Andrew Rippis, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. the Rev. Thomas Jervis, and Rev. Thomas Morgan.*

THIS notable collection, containing 496 pages, and therein no fewer than DCXC psalms and hymns, for the numbers of them are carried on in Roman capitals (a mode of numbering not surely the plainest and easiest to be understood by the multitude in a common congregation of any denomination of Christians), is introduced by a preface attested by the signatures of the four reverend compilers; from which it plainly appears that the object of it is to trip up the heels of the pious and generally esteemed Dr. Watts, and to introduce something much fitter, no doubt, for the use "of the Presbyterian societies in the metropolis and its vicinity, the generality of which have hitherto contented themselves solely with Dr. Watts's psalms," and, as it should have been added, his hymns, for above half a century. After some short preliminary observations "on the importance of psalmody in public worship," the preface goes on to observe that, "considering the nature of social prayer and praise, it is evident that everything of a doubtful or disputable kind ought to be removed" from it.

To prove this, the authors give extracts from the prefaces to Watts's psalms and hymns, which indeed plainly prove his catholicism and charity, and his desire that "in his expressions there might not be a syllable offensive to *sincere Christians*." But, alas! it having been appointed by Providence that the good Doctor should leave these dusky regions of mortality before they were enlightened by that sun of *liberal and rational Christianity*, which has been growing more and more brilliant for some years past, and now shines with such brightness on these his reverend improvers, and, to speak the truth, with so much more brilliancy on some of their reverend brethren, "he was not himself sufficiently attentive to conform his practice to these declarations;" but has unfortunately suffered the vestiges of his Trinitarianism to appear in many of his psalms, and especially of his hymns. *Hinc ille lacryma!* However, to let the poor Doctor down as easily as might be, the authors observe, that "there is no necessity for our being confined to the productions of any single person," but that "there are many hymns by different writers, which highly deserve to constitute a part of our religious services;" they have therefore undertaken the business of making a new collection; and herein, *considering all circumstances*, it must be freely owned that they "have been *very diligent* in seeking for assistance." They, however, very handsomely acknowledge that their principal obligations are due to Dr. Watts, having freely borrowed from his Lyric Poems and hymns, as well as from his psalms; next to whom the chief sources of their collection have been supplied by Dr. Doddridge and Mrs. Steele, the author of the poetical works published under the name of Theodosia. (Who was this lady? was she the wife of Sir Richard? if so, how comes it that such polite and liberal writers have omitted her usual title?) "Mr. Merrick's elegant translation of the psalms has not been forgotten." After the preface follows a "list of the authors and collections made use of," including no fewer than 45 names, besides "unknown authors, the oratorios of Abel, Ruth, Paradise Lost, the Prodigal Son, and the Fall of Egypt, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Doddley's Poems," and 15 collections. In the list of authors' names, after the four already mentioned, appear "Mrs. Barbauld, Bishop Patrick, Tate

and Brady, Addison, Pope, Mr. Jervis, Mrs. Rowe, Parnell, Sternhold, Roscommon, Cowper, Dr. Kippis, Milton, Sir Henry Wotton, Dryden, Sir John Denham, Burns, Christopher Pitt," &c. Next to this list is an alphabetical table of initial lines; and the volume closes with "an index for finding a hymn adapted to particular subjects or occasions." The collection is divided into four books, 1. Adapted to the introductory part of worship, which reaches to hymn CCXII. 2. To be sung before sermon, extending thence to CCCXXVIII. 3. Adapted to various subjects of discourses, reaching as far as DCXLIX. 4. Adapted to particular circumstances and occasions, including the remaining XLI, such as the communion, new-year's day, family and secret devotion, sickness, death, fire, national peace and war, &c.

Having thus given a very exact analysis of this *opus palmarium* of dissenting psalmody, we presume it will not be expected that we should write a critique upon the different psalms; we can only pretend to have taken a cursory review of them, and we have no doubt but it may be truly said, as the preface observes, "that no hymn will appear to have been totally unworthy of being inserted;" at the same time we cannot help observing, that in turning over the leaves we were surprized to see that these learned compilers had stumbled upon a psalm of Sternhold's, in one line of which the courtly poet speaks "of cherubs and of cherubim" (the English and the Hebrew plural of the same word), in order to produce that harmonious twang, by which no doubt he meant, as has been observed, "to make the heart full glad."

They farther inform the publick, that "the hymns are not printed word for word, but have occasionally received some slight alterations; itanzas also are sometimes omitted or transposed, as appeared best adapted to our design;" &c. as they very truly observe, "without taking this liberty, our plan could not have been executed in the manner intended." This, indeed, is so true with respect particularly to those which are taken out of Watts's psalm-book, that a person well acquainted with them (as the writer hereof has been for forty years) scarcely knows what to make of their new-fangled medleys, when he finds one of them beginning with a scrap of one psalm, and, instead of ending with the rest of it, patched up at the close with a

stanza taken from another; or when he finds one, which he remembers carried on by Watts to the length of six or eight stanzas, docked of two or three or more of them, or, perhaps, cut in half, and the head and legs (pardon the simile, gentle reader!) in this page, and the trunk in the next. In short, some of them are so divided, and stanzas of different psalms so strangely shaken together, that it seems as if the compilers, having taken a hint from the Doctor's pleasing poem in his *Horæ Livricæ*, instituted The Indian Philosopher, had resolved that they,

"Parting from their warm abode,

"Should lose their fellows on the road,

"And never join their hands."

As to the doctrinal part of these compositions, the editors seem to have done by them just what a correspondent in our Magazine for September last asserted had been done by Dr Watts's Songs for Children, and plainly intimated that he expected would be done here, which intimation undoubtedly gave great offence; they have omitted *obnoxious* words and inserted *better*; they have avoided with religious care all addresses to Christ, and every thing that favours of the doctrine of the atonement; they have generally omitted all such *ugly* words as hell, damnation, and the like, and seem to have a great dislike to the introduction of any thing about angels. Indeed, if any of our readers think it worth their while to see an Arian travesty of a Trinitarian hymn, we would recommend them to compare hymn DCII. of this collection, with the 2d hymn of Dr Watts's 3d book; where, however, we must freely and impartially own that the good Doctor in his poetry has forgotten his "Art of reading and writing English," or else he would not have written *we* and *he* in the 4th stanza as the accusative case after an active verb; a blunder which these his learned *reformers* have taken care not to fall into.

43. *A Treatise, shewing the intimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry. Addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Peat Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Proprietors of West India Estates. By the Earl of Dundonald.*

THERE are few works we have perused which have afforded us more satisfaction, or conveyed to us so much useful information, as the present "Treatise." Such a work was much wanted; and the publick are now in the possession of one which will be found to be fully

adequate to the wishes entertained on the subject.

To present our readers with any extracts would not do justice to a work which is certainly *sui generis*, and whose object is the communication of much important and useful knowledge; the acquisition of which can only be fully attained by the perusal of the Treatise itself, which should be in the possession of every intelligent Farmer, or cultivator of the soil. The thanks of his country are justly due to the author, who has thus dedicated his time to the acquisition of useful knowledge; and has engaged his pen in the service of agriculture with a zeal only to be equalled by the able manner in which he has treated it!

44. *Characters of eminent Men in the Reigns of Charles I. and II.; including the Rebellion. From the Works of Lord Chancellor Clarendon.*

THIS elegant little publication (for such it is in every sense of the word) is a welcome present to the publick; Mr. Grainger having well observed, that

"Lord Clarendon particularly excels in drawing characters; which, if drawn with precision and elegance, are as difficult to the writer as agreeable to the reader of history."

INDEX INDICATORIUS (and see p. 336.)

The imitation of Mr. Addison's Latin Verses, by T. M. will be acceptable.

L. H. asks whether the male lion of the ancient family of Lee, of Lee-hall, in the county of Chester, is still in possession thereof; what arms they now bear, whether as follows—Argent, on a chevron, engrailed, between three leopards' faces, Sable; and whether the Earls of Lichfield were not of that family, though their arms differ from the foregoing.

A. B. F.A.S. asks, of what family Sir Thomas Harrison, of Yorkshire, M. P. was; where he died; and the Coat of Arms borne by him. He took an active part on the Parliamentary side about the years 1646, 7, or 8.

The letter of our friend "Clericus by Hincley" is duly forwarded; and we thank him for the sight of it.

We thank W. E. for his coins and tokens, which will be returned to his order.

We are obliged to our friend Mr. MALISON for the epitaph he has sent us; but we had already a copy of it. His coins are returned; and the image is engraving.

We are indebted to CLERICUS HANLOPIENSIS and some other correspondents, for several humane essays on the Slave Trade; yet hope we shall not be thought unfeeling if we drop the subject.

"New Regulations on Duelling," in our next; with CIMERICUS, &c. &c.

O D E. By Mr. BALLOZ,

From his "MISCELLANIES," just published.

*"Rari pollicastis data**"Æquamus: et minor loquaci**"Religio solet esse voto." CASIMIR.*

AS on his couch, with anguish pale,
The mourning Thyrsis was reclin'd;
A storm which rent the village vale,
Loud thunder'd in the wind:
And thus, he cried, have I been tost,
And thus, in stormy whelms am lost;
Thro' life's disturb'd and gloomy sea,
No friendly gales have favour'd me!

II,

I hail'd the spring, when first it beam'd
On childhood's careless hours;
For still it came, I fondly dream'd,
With fragrance and with flow'rs.
The buds put forth, but blighted soon
They reach'd not Ma's enchanted noon;
The buds of hope too quickly wither'd,
To keep one vigor at the root.

III

Then opening youth ingenuous came,
With health, with transport in its train,
But soon it fled, 'twas but a name,
Another name for pain.
Insidious Beauty swam, and smil'd,
Whilst filser friends my heart beguil'd;
Till where the gilded prospect shone,
I wander'd wretch'd and alone.

IV

And what of manhood's vain career
To me no grateful change it brought;
No tales can memory relate
But such a wound the thought
Amidst the maze of life's turmoil,
Year after year they saw me toil,
Victim of loss, dispute, and grief,
In death alone I hop'd relief.

V

And now I sink beneath the load
Which pierces slow, consuming age;
Unnumber'd pains incessant goad,
And thro' my vitals rage,
No tender solace is nigh,
To catch my last, my parting sigh;
I touch the margin of the grave,
What from despair my soul can save!

VI,

Behold that cheering, temperate ray,
Which darts on one so sad its light!
It comes from empyrean day
In sweet effulgence bright;
Now ev'ry dark'ning mist is gone,
Thyrsis no more complains alone,
But angel's bending from their skies,
Unfold the gates of Paradise.

VII,

Religion, heavenly maid, appears,
With Hope's fair daughters in her train;
Dispel from this vale of tears
Each more tormenting pain!
She makes the seasons brighter bloom,
Takes from each stage of life its gloom;
And gives to man's desponding eye
The view of immortality.

SENSIBILITY.

NYMPH of the glitt'ring eye, I know
thee well,

The jarring world is not thy favor'd sphere,
Thy silent tears alone thy sorrows tell,
Thy sighs responsive in the gales I hear.

Thou liv'st to weep, the giddy world will
say,

By moss-grown tow'rs, or by the lucid
To melt and sigh thy pensive soul away,

While musing in the yellow moon-light
beam

When slander's secret whispers buzz around;
Or rudeness, or Envy speeds her dart,
Thy nerves strait quiver with the mortal

wound,

Bleeds ev'ry pore, and faints thyaching
The tearful eye, the muffled cheek are thine,

The pointed anguish throbbing at the
heart,

The thrill of rapture, ecstasy divine,
Which Angels and the favor'd Saints im-

part

Thou fly to solitude's desert shade,
Where zephyrs gently wave the roseate

bow'rs:

Thou lovest the still, starry midnight glade,
Muffled the sadness of the midnight

hour

With thy cyprus mountain's thorny brow,
And view the silver ocean's billows wave:

Which has gleams on the rocks below,
Or tends the fairy nymph to her coral cove,

A C T U A L OF ENVOY.

— "De est noster allibus in ri

At the place of the sea, the sea is the sea.

DIMPERIOUS the cheerless roof of day,
Not heaven's soft brightness had stain'd the stag-

nant air,

But cold and darkness reign'd eternal there;
Within sat Envy, on her restless feet,

On vices brooding, vices fed her meat;
Serpents half eaten, strew'd around the floor,

Long cover'd with the black, and clotted gore,
Haggard, and lean, her shrivel'd body bent,

Alone on mischief anxiously intent,
A deadly paleness o'er her face was spread,

A sickly fillet bound her hideous head;
Her scatter'd tress with filthy oil were stain'd,

And half reveal'd, and half unseen remain'd.
Her bloated tongue with adder's poison fill'd,

And liquid death its forked point distill'd.
Two deep-sunk sockets her green eyes unfold,

Which o'er afflicted virtue glidly roll'd
Slowly the rose, and with a thorny hand

A staff she wreathed with her trembling hand;
With steps unequal then she bent her way,

To breathe pestiferous on the blush of day.
Now wrap'd in noisome clouds she rolls along

The peaceful village, or the city's throng;
The sterile fields are blasted by her power,

The fragrant rose, the amaranthine flower;
Nor beauty's form, nor virtue's sacred cell,

Where love and innocence delight to dwell,
Can

Can shield against the venom'd shaft she
hurls,
Nor check the wheel detested envy whirls:
Shun her, ye fair, or all your charms are vain,
Your beauty blighted, and your pleasure pain.
Blackburn, Feb. 12, 1795. T. M.—N.

TO A BOSOM FRIEND.
TO that soft swelling breast,
Tho' now gently prest,
And styl'd Bosom Friend, by the girl that I
love: [blest,

Ah! be not too vain, while so greatly you're
For you soon from that station of bliss must
remove.

For when all things look gay
In the sweet month of May,
And the spring gives fresh lustre to Celia's
mild eye,
Your services past, my dear friend then away,
While some bright painted flower your place
shall supply.

So it fares with the Swain
Whose attention may gain
Some sparkles of love from his mistress's eye;
Alas! when he hopes the dear girl to obtain,
In steps a gay coxcomb, and bears off the
prize.

But my Celia, once kind,
And by goodness inclin'd,
My heart from each anxious, fond doubt to
set free,

In all seasons, all places, alike she should find
The Friend of her Bosom and Lover in me.
Wekwyn, April 6. D. S.

*Lines address'd to Mr. T. M. on his approaching
Birth-day March 13, 1795, by his Father,
the Rev. J. M. Corbett, Dec. 10.*

DEAR, dutious son, to hail thy natal day,
My Muse shall now her willing tribute
pay:

Thrice seven revolving years have nearly pass'd,
Since thou at first my humble dwelling grac'd.
In thee, sweet youth, with heart-felt joy I find
A serious, good, obliging turn of mind;
Thou justly dost merit a good deal of praise to write
Would'st thou thy aged sire sincere delight.
Well pleas'd I saw thee thus employ thy pen:
And shew besides the art to please great men;
To please superiors, greatly recommends,
And, Terence says, procures many friends.
And here, indeed, I've reason to rejoice,
Thou'st found a friend to give thee good advice.
At Oxon's learned seat acquire that share
Of skill, which may adorn the Pastoral care;

* He compos'd a Sermon on "Honour
all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honour
the King." [laus est.

† Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima
—Tu cede potens amici
Lentibus imperis. HORACE.

‡ —Ita facillime
Laudem invenias, et amicos pares. TER.

Thus with a pious, upright heart you can
Perform your duty both to God and man.
I once time mark'd, thy ardent love express'd
The filial duty glowing in thy breast;
"Should, in these times, the clergy take the
field,
This heart, thou saidst, should be my father's
[shield."

THE BLIND MAN; A FRAGMENT.
From Poetical Sketches. By ANNE R-

SAY, reverend man, why midst this stormy
night,

Wander'st thou darkling, and alone?
Alas! I would assist thee, tho' unknown.
"Rash youth! that God, which robb'd mine
"eyes of sight,

"Darts thro' my mind a ray of sacred light.
"The winds I heed not, nor the lashing shower,
"My sinewy frame is firm, my soaring mind
"has power.

"This oaken staff feels out the dangerous
"way;

"'Twas Heaven's fierce fires which swept
"my eyes away,
"And left an obdurate trunk, that knows
"nor night nor day.

"Yet strong ideas, rooted in my brain,
"Form their universe, which doth contain
"Those images which nature's hand displays,
"The heavenly arch, the morning-glowing
"rays,

"Mountains and plains, the sea by tempests
"hurl'd,

"And all the grandeur of this glorious world."
But, ah! how wild drives on the rapid storm,
Dashing the rain against thy reverend form!
Yon swelling river, flaming tow'rs the main,
Smokes 'midst th' advancing waves and falling
"can,

O Father! my young soul is shook within,
O! let me lead you from this horrid scene.

"I yield—but let not fear thy mind deform;
"Hark! 'tis God's voice which urges on
"the storm,

"He to this world of elements gave form.
"From them he moulded all; yet gave not
"peace;

"But broke the harmony, and bade them
"He re-ent not happiness should join with
"with ease;

"But varied joys and pains should all the
"world engage."

*Extensive Amendment to the Extempore Verses,
in p. 240, on the Presentation of a little
Ring for a Lady's little Finger.*

GO, little Ring, and dare to prove
An object of my fair-one's care,
Plac'd on the finger which I love,
Seek to remain triumphant there;

And guard for me its yet unfurnish'd neighbour
Till encasing gold reward our mutual labour.

H. A.

* Laying his hand upon his heart at the
same time.

VERSES

VERSES WRITTEN IN THE SPRING.

FROM yon fair hill, whose woody crest
The mantling hand of spring has dress'd,
Where gales imbibe the May's perfume,
And strew the blushing almond's bloom,
I view the verdant plains below,
And lucid streams which gently flow.
The opening foliage, drench'd with showers,
Weep o'er the odorous vernal flowers;
And while before my tempered eye
From glancing clouds swift shadows fly;
While Nature seems serene and blest'd,
And inward concord tunes my breast;
I sigh for those by Fortune cross'd,
Whose souls to Nature's charms are lost;
Whether by love of wealth betray'd,
Absorb'd in all the arts of trade,
Or deep ingross'd in mighty schemes,
Toss'd in Ambition's empty dreams;
Or proud amid the learned schools,
Stiffen'd by dull pedantic rules,
Or those who ne'er from foams depart,
The slaves of fashion and of art.
O! lost to bliss! the pregnant air,
The rising sun, the ripening year,
The embryos that on every bush,
'Midst the wild notes of songsters blush,
The violet's scent, the varying hues,
Which morn's light ray strikes 'mid the dews,
To them are lost—involv'd in care,
They cannot feel, they cannot share.
I grieve, when round I cast mine eyes,
And feel a thousand pleasures rise;
That this fair earth, by Heaven bestow'd,
(Which human fury stains with blood)
Should teem with joys, which reach the heart,
And man be thus absorb'd in art.

LINES UPON THE TIMES.

By WILLIAM PENN, Esq.

ERE fell Sedition o'er our isle and scow'd,
And faction's voice in jarring discord howl'd;
The Bard at ease might leave his am'rous sighs,
And praise the flaxen locks, and mild blue eyes,
On beauty's cheek might strive to raise a smile,
To please the mind which knows nor guilt
nor guile;
Where innocence asserts her legal throne,
And claims the heaving treasure all her own.
But now the dang'rous aspect of the times
To nobler subjects calls our raptures o'er.
No longer should the idle bashful Muse
To politics her feeble aid refuse;
Nor should her strain in sportive dalliance
When Britain calls, and George demands the lay.
Behold the Genius of distracted France,
With an indignant, tho' a mournful glance,
Eye each foul murder, each atrocious crime,
That marks a people chang'd, an alter'd clime.
Woe-lad a solemn robe of black she wears,
And ever and anon her breast the tears.
Mark her sad look, and hear, oh, hear her
mourn,
'Midst to her lips her much-lov'd Louis' urn

She presses—List! a doleful hollow tone
Is wafted through the vaulted arch of stone:
"Whilst pity flees my desolated shore,
Contentment hovers o'er the plain no more.
Britons, by my sad lot instructed learn
Each deep assembler's proffer'd help to spurn."
Oh why should you thro' a rash wish to change,
O'er the dear plains of gloomy phrenzy range!
Alert with joy your king the patriot own,
'Midst those bright virtues that surround the
throne.

Champion of freedom, guardian of the laws,
From all he gains the tribute of applause—
Lord of the isles, and sovereign of the flood,
As the fifth brave—as the sixth Henry good.
In future days th' historian's pen shall dwell
On each transaction—and with pleasure tell,
How Wyndham counsels, and how Fred'rick
fights,
How Pitt protects Britannia's sacred rights;
With joy narrate the glorious deeds of Howe,
Whilst all the Muse's laurels deck the victor's
brow.

ULMUS ANTIQUA IN VILLA HURWORTH,
IN CDM. DUNELM.

ULME, decus villæ, quam Tesis amabilis
undâ
Erranti ditat, (Mosis gratissima sedes)
Laudes, piscatibus celeberrima. Si quid mea possint
Caminia, floribus semper: tibi cedit honorem
Sacra Jovi quercus, quæ olim (mirabile dictum!)
Præcæta venturi, divum decretis docebat
Voce sonante virum: laurus tibi cedit honorem,
Arbor amica Deo, facili quam supplex avenâ,
Promittitque suam vates procarmine laurum.
Carmina profudigracili sub tegmine carmen
Accipias gratum) zephyros dum vespere capto
Æstivo frigidos, cantando dulce levamen.
Infelix juvenis seculo correptus amore,
Umbellâ recubans suavi, designat amicam
Mente sua pulchram; totumque laudatque de-
corem
Usque genæ, libri, cervicis, et utitur igne
Luminis, heu nimium! absentem suspirat
amicam,
Se miserumque vocat: ter et amplius illum
Felicem grato cui mollia verba futuro
Profari datur tacitæ sub fonsibus Ulmi.
Auxilium Sophiæ, nativam diligit Ulmum,
Atque tuâ meditant, sedit sub fronde Merones.
En quantum silet! en alto pergrandia versat
Pectore! num rerum fluxus perlustrat opacos?
Haud dubiis sinibus vastum vel definit orbem!
Semper in orbe tuo vivat tua fama Merones.
Quin bene conveniunt pares cum paribus!
Ulme,
Te sibi consimilem flagitant ætate seniles.
Sole novo solita sociant toraque sub umbrâ,
Quisque de cæcis patriæ, patribusque simillimus
illis,
Orbi tui domito leges, et jura, dederunt.
Deficiunt vires: auxit sapientia mentem:
Garrula lingua tamen. Primum, de more lo-
quentes,
Temperiem cœli laudant, monstrantque serena,
Atra

Atra vel, haud falsis venientia tempora signis.
Mox cogitant pecudes sanis pascantur in agris,
An lue terribili periant, lue nec sibi nota,
Nec patriæve prius. Contendunt litibus asp'ris,
Aër, an-tellus, fundit miserabile lethum.
An vir, anno pecus, pecori contagia spargit:
An est, annon est, ullis medicabilis hebis
Dant at inesse Deum cuncti, cunctiq; precand'ur
Averat pestem patriâ.—De peste malignâ,
Se pueris, memorant, (clades mortalibus
ægris!)

Ubi et exitum sævis memorabile flammis:
Infantum narrant regem, qui regna reliquit,
Conjugis atque Papæ nimmio maleficus amore;
Te quoque, Nassovæ princeps clausime,
scēptis

Illustrem, bello magnum, virtute perennem,
Cælo laude ferunt te, dux celeberrime, rapta
Flammarum cui famam, titulum Germania salva,
Gallia fusa dedit lauros. Quot prælia misces!
Oppida quanta domas! victor tu semper in
armis!

Anglia perpetuo nomen celebrabit honore.
Tempus edax rerum. Terrarum fluctuat orbis.
Annis te quantam juvenilibus, ulme, gerebas,
Cum viguit corpus, surrexit ad astra cacumen,
Rami et penderunt ipsâ cum fronde decori,
Ipsa nemus! quantum nunc tu mutaris ab illâ!
Culmen obit, marcescunt frondes, brachia
languent:

Improba debilitat corpus, vexatque senectus.
Decrescit robur. Tibi splendet clarior ævo
Gloria. Tu fidus semper diceris amicus
Et regi, patriæque tuæ. Tu grata Britannis,
(Quamvis et ipsa tuos fueras moritura per
ignes)

Lætanti piceas misisti culmine flammæ,
Montanus multâ cum fudit strage rebelles
Princeps, dilectus populo, fortissimus armis.
Armis sic miles doris confectus, et ævo,
Emeritus castris, tacitæ petit otia villæ,
Reliquias vitæ at traheret: si forte per aures
Hostis fama volat victi, nova gaudia sentit,
Palpitat, atque cadit nimio moriturque tri-
umpho.

O D E

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVOURITE LAP-DOG.

Written at the Request of its Mistress.

SEE, life is flown, the closing eye
Sinks into everlasting rest!
Ah! who shall check the rising sigh,
The tear, that will not be suppress'd?
Hence, sordid wit, and senseless mirth—
I love the breast that melts at woe—
Heav'n gave that source of feeling birth;
'Tis Heav'n commands the tear to flow.
What though not one of human-kind
Invites the simple Muse to sing,
But one whose unenlighten'd mind
Ne'er plum'd for Heav'n its daring wing?
Yet fancy loves, in tender guise,
To wake the mem'ry of the dead,
And bid th' ideal phantom rise
From the cold earth's oblivious bed!

Nor you, fair prompters of the lay,
Your praise to humble Frisk deny.
O happy, could the Muse display
In man such firm fidelity!

Revenge, that haunts the guilty soul,
Ne'er found an entrance to his heart:
He bow'd submissive to control,
And lick'd the hand that gave the smart.

His eye, the index of his breast,
With sparkling joy its Mistress view'd;
But ah, that eye is sunk to rest,
That grateful breast hath death subdu'd.

Immur'd, beneath yon willow tree,
In peace, his mould'ring relics lie:
And nought avail'd, from malice free,
His grateful breast, and sparkling eye.

Yet pity's dew-distilling wing
Shall ever kindly hover near,
And to the sick'ning hebeage bring
Timely the sweet, reviving tear.

Yet recollection oft shall stray,
Pensive, beneath the hallow'd shade;
And (may it please) the Muse's lay,
Point out the turf where Frisk is laid.

N. B.

EPIGRAM.

FRISK Paul, in his cell, made his exit
Of late, [that;
Of the gravel, some say; but no matter for
Hedied; that's enough; and if story say right,
Asiv'd at Hell-gate in a pitiful plight.
Who's there? cries the Dæmon on guard:
Quoth the other,
A guilty poor Priest, Sir, a Catholic brother.
Halt, instantly halt, cried the Sentry; stand
clear;
Go be damn'd somewhere else, for you shan't
enter here.
We admit no fiend savage, no wretch so un-
civil;
Who above ate his God, may below eat the
Devil!

Incident in Scyllam, captiens vitare Cbarybdim.

ERASMI ADAGIA.

THE rigid Miser, whose contracted brow
The sweets of pleasure never taught to
glow;
Lock'd in an endless labyrinth of cares,
For ever covets, yet for ever spares:
Lost to the real bliss which gold supplies,
He counts his useleß heap, and counting dies.
Not so the Rake—the unexhausted bowl
Pours in full tides, and deluges his soul:
Still rushing on, with fast unconscious'd,
He gives to dissipation all his mind;
Till Nature sickens; cheerfulness expires,
And dulness overwhelms, or madness fires.
Repentance comes, but comes too late to save.
Yet sheds a silent tear—and lights him to the
grave.

S O N.

SONNET

On the Death of GEORGE-MONCK BERKELEY, Esq. LL. B. and F.S.A. Grandson of the illustrious Bishop BERKELEY, and of the learned and pious FRANCIS CHERRY, Esq. of Shotterbrooke House, in the County of Berks; who died 26th Jan. 1793, and, during the last 18 Years of his Life, only Child of the Rev. Dr. BERKELEY, Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. (Supposed to be written in Cheltenham Church.)

"**T**HANK Heav'n I knew thee not,
O'er the sad bier
Of Russell, torn by Death's resistless doom,
From each gay flatt'ring hope of manhood's bloom.

*So sang the bard—but *how* restrain the tear
Which flows impell'd by sympathy sincere?
While 'mid these hallow'd walls at evening's gloom,

I pay my votive strain at Berkeley's tomb.
A youth to genius, science, virtue dear!
For, by thy skill in Learning's varied lore,
By thy sweet lyre attun'd with ev'ry grace,
Blest shade, I knew thee well;—but ah! *still*

more,

I knew thee in the virtues of thy race;
And while their agonizing grief I see,
Deeply I mourn with *them* who weep for thee.
Feb. 19, 1793. CH. DUNSTER.

IMPROMPTU.

On bearing accidentally of Mr. MONCK BERKELEY's characteristic Sympathy with Wretchedness—and which was singularly exemplified, during a Residence of the last Summer at Hastings, in the kindest attention to more than 300 Emigrant French Clergy &c.

AH me! Those tears he dried, again shall flow,
Those hearts he eas'd, again shall burst with woe;
The Poor, for him, heart-rending sighs shall heave,
And Gallia's *Rev'rend Exiles* doubly grieve.

THE POET, ON SEEING HIS MISTRESS.

AS late my Zephaline I view'd,
Her cheeks with pearly drops bedew'd,
I gaz'd awhile, in silence fix'd;
And pity felt, with passion mix'd;
While fancy studied to discover
Some thought adopted to a lover,
To compliment the weeping fair,
And check the torrent of despair.
The Lily of the Vale I knew,
Overcharg'd with morn and even's dew,

* See Mr. Anstey's beautiful lines on the Memory of the Marquis of Tavistock, Father to the present Duke of Bedford.

† Mr. Monck Berkeley was their sole Interpreter—assisted them (as did his truly respectable unwearied friend the very worthy Mr. Grimston, Esq.) most liberally with purse—and in every other possible way—*as he then was*—They were most gratefully sensible of his truly amiable unwearied attention to them.

Expressive type of charms and tears,
Has been in use these fifty years.
So, fir'd with ardor to explore
Some image unapplied before,
Across the room with haste I fly,
To ransack ether, earth, and sky;
When luckily the parlour pine,
Still glisten'd with the vernal rain!
An emblem, suited to a title,
Keen, polish'd, beautiful, and brittle.

TO STELLA.

WHEN mis'ry walks unheeded by,
And pity melts the feeling breast,
The Angel-tear from Stella's eye
Shall fall, and leave the soul at rest.
And when (sad fate of all below!)
Disease shall point th' envenom'd dart,
The balm from Heav'n itself shall flow,
And health and joy resume the heart.
Thus transient cloud's obscure the day,
And pour around the beating rain;
But Phœbus soon, with gladd'ning ray,
Shall revel on the laughing plain.
Sweet Maid! for thee the joyous Spring
Shall weave a wreath not doom'd to fade;
And love descend on rosy wing,
To lead thee thro' life's chequered shade.
Christ Coll. Camb. N. B.

ON A MOMENTARY AND PARTIAL VIEW OF THE SUNSHINE IN A CLOUDY DAY.

PLEAS'D with the sight, we eagerly survey
[sight,
The sun's bright orb, that takes his partial
And e'en the glad effulgence of his light,
That now on yonder hill his beams display.
How short the treat! lo! clouds of sable hue
Soon spoil the glorious splendour of the scene,
Whilst with relentless pow'r they intervene,
And shut this golden prospect from our view.
Experience e'er this lasting truth has shown,
As emblematick of the human mind:
The brightest joys least permanent we find,
The transient bliss is fled, as soon as known.
T. B.

EPI TAPH

On the Tomb-stone of Mrs. LACKINGTON, in Merton Church-yard, Surrey. Written by her Husband, the celebrated Bookseller.

LADIES, who chance to frisk this way,
With honest hearts, and spirits gay,
A serious moment give to one,
Who sleeps beneath this earth and stone.
A better daughter never liv'd,
A better wife ne'er husband griev'd;
To her the claims of kindred dear,
The tender orphan would the rear;
Nor e'er did to the grave descend
A more sincere and faithful friend.
Think on her virtues; heave a sigh,
That goodness such as hers should die!
And whether you be maid or wife,
Go, imitate her former life;
And when to Heav'n you yield your breath,
May you, like her, have peace in death!
Abraham

Abstract of the Premiums offered, in 1795, by the Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all such useful inventions, discoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in pursuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for such useful purposes a sum amounting to near forty thousand pounds.

Whoever attentively considers the benefits which have arisen to the Publick since the institution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of those formerly established, will readily allow, no money was ever more usefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards bestowed by this Society; and this observation will be confirmed by inspecting a general account of the effects of the rewards bestowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intitled, "A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Institution in 1754, to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be seen by any person, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their house in the *Adelphi*.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this institution, and to enable the Society to prosecute to greater effect the work so successfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being proposed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which such persons shall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of twenty guineas at one payment, or a Subscribing Member, upon payment of any sum, not less than two guineas, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the transactions of the Society, and its several Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wednesday*, at six o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October*, to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. And the several Committees, to whose consideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the session.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisements are fully complied with.

The several candidates and claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next session are to attend at the Society's office in the *Adelphi*, on the last Tuesday in May, 1796, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the same, that day being appointed by the Society for the distribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to signify their ages, and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are designed for that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The Thirteenth volume of the Transactions of this Society is now in the press, and will speedily be published, when it may be had at the Society's house in the *Adelphi*; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inserted in the following Abstract, and the methods to be pursued by those who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the several branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; and it is recommended to all Candidates to consult that book, in order that mistakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 8, 1795.

By Order, SAMUEL MORE, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. **ACORNS.** For having set ten acres, between October, 1794, and April, 1795; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

9. **RAISING OAKS.** Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

15. **RAISING OAKS.** For ascertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raising Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

17. **OAK TIMBER IN COMPASS FORMS.** For ascertaining, by experiment, the best method of training Oaks, not fewer than one hundred, into compass forms for ship-building; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

18. **SPANISH CHESNUTS.** For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1794, and April, 1795, with or without seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

19. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

26. **ENGLISH ELM.** For eight thousand, planted between June, 1793, and June, 1794; the gold medal.

27. For five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

34. **LARCH.** For planting, from June, 1793, to June, 1793, five thousand, the gold medal.

35. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

44. **SILVER FIR.** For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1793, and June, 1792; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

50. **UPLAND OR R&P WILLOW.** For not less than three acres, planted be-

fore the end of April, 1793, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1795.

51. **OSIERS.** For not less than three acres, planted between the 1st of January and the 1st of May, 1795, not fewer than twelve thousand on each acre; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

52. For two acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1795.

55. **ALDER.** For having planted, in the year 1792, at least three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

59. **ASH.** For six acres planted in 1792; the gold medal.

60. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

69. **TIMBER TREES.** For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1791, and May, 1793; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

73. **PLANTING BOGGY OR MORASSY SOILS.** For the best experiments to ascertain the advantages of planting boggy or morassy soils; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

74. **PLANTING ORCHARDS.** For planting an Orchard in the most judicious manner, not less than four acres, after the month of August, 1796; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

75. For the next in merit; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1815.

76. **ORCHARDS.** For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, shall shew the greatest promise of success; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799.

77. **SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER.** For satisfactory accounts of securing Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

78. *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

79. **TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER.** For the best account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greatest utility for timber, when exposed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, ash, Spanish chestnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech, or silver fir, the gold medal.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1795.

80. **PREVENTING BLIGHTS.** For discovering the best method of preventing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The accounts and certificates to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1796.

82. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

84. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT.** For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The accounts to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

85. **BEANS AND WHEAT.** For planting or drilling, between December, 1793, and April, 1794, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1794; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

88. **DRILL HUSBANDRY.** For having cultivated 400 acres in the year 1795; the gold medal.

An Account of the soil and certificates

to be delivered on the third Tuesday in February, 1796.

89. **TURNEPS.** For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill, or broadcast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in April, 1796.

90. **VEGETABLE FOOD.** For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1795.

92. **TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.** For raising in the year 1794 not less than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or sheep fed with it; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

93. For not less than five acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in October, 1795.

96. **COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF POTATOES.** For the best account, verified by experiment on at least one acre of land, of the comparative advantages of planting Potatoes whole, and lifting them up as they grow, or planting them by cuttings in the usual manner; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the third Tuesday in December, 1796.

97. **INCREASED CULTURE OF POTATOES.** For cultivating, in the year 1795, not less than twenty acres of land with Potatoes, such land not having been planted with Potatoes within the last ten years; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

98. For not less than ten acres; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1796.

99. **POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP.** For cultivating, in 1794, not less than four acres, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle and sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1795.

102. **CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE.** For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1794, and May, 1795, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnip-rooted cabbage, cistios, turnep

men cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795; the gold medal.

104. FEEDING HORSES. For an account of not less than four horses kept on green vegetable food in the stall or stable; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

105. MAKING HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in January, 1796.

107. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raising, in the year 1795, not less than six hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

108. For four hundred plants; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

111. RHUBARB. For rhubarb of British growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

Certificates, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

112. For ten pounds weight; the silver medal.

115. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1795.

119. DRAINING LAND. For making, in 1795, not less than one thousand yards of hollow drains with brick or stone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1796.

121. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of land lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

122. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1795.

127. MANURES. For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of bone, coal ashes, wood-ashes, lime, &c. &c. on high-fallow; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1796.

129. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not less than one hundred acres of waste moor land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

133. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the best method of gaining from the sea not less than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1795.

137. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the best machine for dibbling wheat; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1796.

138. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practised; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1795.

139. IMPROVED HOE. For the most improved horse or hand hoe, for cleaning the spaces between corn sown in equidistant rows, and earthing-up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the first Tuesday in December, 1795.

140. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For discovering a method of destroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal or 30 guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

141. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For discovering a method of destroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

142. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS. For discovering an easy method of destroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

143. CURE OF THE ROT IN SWEET. For discovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts of the cause and prevention, with

with *certificates*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

144. PREVENTING AND CURING THE MALIGNANT EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For discovering a method of preventing and curing those effects; the silver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1795.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

146. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raised in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

147. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preserving the seeds of plants fit for vegetation, the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in December, 1795.

149. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For discovering a cheap method of separating the saccharine substance of treacle in a solid form, not less than one hundred weight, the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with samples, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

151. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the best account, verified by trials, of a method of preserving fresh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and descriptions of the methods made use of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

153. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of destroying the smoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

155. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the best method of condensing and collecting the smoke of steam-engines, &c., the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *specimens*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1795.

157. CANNELS. For discovering a method of making candles of tallow, fit for common use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1795.

158. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For discovering a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

160. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For discovering a method of clearing feathers from their oil, superior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

161. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For discovering a substitute for, or preparation of, yeast, that may be preserved six months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1795.

162. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For discovering the cheapest method of preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

164. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increasing the quantity or the force of steam in the cylinder, with and without valves, the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

165. PREVENTING THE GREEN ROT IN TIMBER. For discovering the cause and method of prevention, the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1795.

167. FINE BAR IRON. For making ten tons with coal from coal-pits, in England or Wales, equal to Swedish or Russian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

169. WHITE LEAD. For discovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the process, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

170. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the best substitute for basis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Every pound is weight to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

the second Tuesday in November, 1795.

170. **REFINING BLOCK TIN.** For disclosing a method of purifying block tin, so as to fit it for the purposes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The process, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

174. **GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD.** For discovering the most easily fusible composition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

175. **PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER.** For discovering the best method of purifying brackish water, so as to fit it for the use of families; the silver medal and fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method used, to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

176. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1796; the gold medal.

177. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

178, 179. The same premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

180. **HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS.** For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1796; the gold medal.

181. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

182, 183. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

184. **DRAWING.** For the best drawing in perspective of the Water-gate at York-burroughs, not less than eighteen inches high; a silver medallion, in conformity to the wish of John Stock, of Hamptstead, &c.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1796.

185. **PORTRAIT.** For a copy, in oil-colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hamptstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1796.

186. **DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES.** For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1796, the greater silver pallet.

187. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

188. **DRAWINGS OF MACHINES.** For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of Mr. Fulton's machine for sawing marble, stone, &c. in the Society's Repository, the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1796.

189. **DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES.** For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1796, the greater silver pallet.

190. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

191. **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS.** For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1796, the gold pallet.

192. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

193. **SURVEYS OF COUNTIES.** For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1791, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1796.

197. **NATURAL HISTORY.** To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1796.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

200. **SILK.** For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1795; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

200*. For five pounds; the silver medal.

201. **MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK.** For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

202. **WEAVING FISHING-NETS.** For the best specimen of netting, for fishing.

ing-nets, twtween yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1796; fifty guineas.

203. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS. For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in England; the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1795.

204. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For discovering a method of manufacturing hop-stalks, or other cheap material, the growth of England or Wales, to supply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1796.

206. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

207. STARCH FROM HORSE-CHESTNUTS. To the starch-manufacturer who shall make not less than two hundred weight of starch from the fruit of the horse-chestnut; twenty guineas.

Certificates, with five pounds of the starch, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1796.

N.B. None but licensed starch-makers are allowed to prepare starch from any material whatever.

208. MAINTAINING AND EMPLOYING THE POOR. For producing to the Society the best practical and most economical plan for maintaining and employing the poor in parish-workhouses; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *plans* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1796.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

209. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or forty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1796.

210. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

212. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ships, superior to any now in use; thirty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

213. PORTABLE MACHINE FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING GOODS. For inventing and producing the most simple machine, or model, for loading and unloading goods; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be delivered on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

214. METAL ROPE OR CHAIN. For a metal rope or chain to work over pulleys, and answer the purpose of a hemp rope, of at least two inches diameter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates of its use, and a sample ten yards long, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1795.

215. HANDMILL. For the best constructed handmill for general purposes; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1795.

216. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the person who shall invent a machine and produce a model for raising ore, &c. from mines, at a less expence than any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

217. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raising water out of deep wells, superior to any in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

218. MACHINE FOR CLEARING RIVERS. For the best model of a machine, superior to any now in use, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the least expence; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

219. METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES. For an effectual method of extinguishing fires in buildings; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1796.

220. PREVENTING WATER FREEZING IN PIPES. For discovering a cheap method of preventing water freezing in pipes serving to supply dwellings; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1796.

221. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL-CARRIAGES. For discovering the principles

ciples, and pointing out the construction, on which wheel-carriages may be drawn with least fatigue to the horses; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be delivered on the second Tuesday in December, 1797.

222. PREVENTING HORSES TURNING ABOUT IN MILLS. For producing a model, showing an easy method of preventing the necessity of horses turning about in drawing water from deep wells; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1796.

224. BORING ROCKS. For discovering a more expeditious method than any in use of boring rocks in mines, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Certificates and description of the method to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

225. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in December, 1797.

227. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of his Majesty's islands in the West Indies, or Africa, imported in 1796, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER would be glad if the correspondent who furnished Mr. Urban with the copy of the inscription on Cestre church (vol. LXIV. p. 480) will favour him with one of that on William Kirkby, prior of Norwich, at Elenst church, in Norfolk, in Disbury street, not far from Scholls inn, to the left of the road to Norwich. He also wishes some friend would furnish a correct list of the present incumbents of all the churches in London, as was formerly done for those in Middlesex.

A. B. L. A. S. will find the gem circumscribed *IGOROTA NOTO* engraved in vol. LXIII. p. 83.

POLITICUS expresses his surprise that the supporters of the cause of Liberty should be ashamed to put their names to the subscription for the publication of the trials for treason, *alibi* the chief of the parties tried.

One of Mr. Urban's readers desires to be informed whether the story which occasioned the sign of the punchinello at Wainston *disprobat* or *gignit* with Drunken Brandy's *loathsome*, where, part III, it is thus written:

229. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not less than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the West Indies, or Africa, subject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1797.

232. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the West Indies, or Africa, with Spanish Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or 30 guineas.

233. For one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1795.

238. DISCOVERY OF A PASSAGE FROM CANADA TO THE SOUTH SEA. To the person who shall discover a passage from Upper Canada to the South Sea; the gold medal.

239. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For discovering an efficacious method of destroying the insect called in the West India islands or Africa, the Borer, so destructive to the sugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained, and delivered, with *certificates*, to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

241. BOTANIC GARDEN. For inclosing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama islands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1796.

"Fem Wansforth brigs, &c.

Inde patet per amara

Dominus tulerit: seni

Rivus surgit & me capit

Et in sharen alte rapit

Quotum? Clamant, Nuper erro

A Wansforth brigs, in Anglo-terra."

On a haycock sleeping soundly,

The river rose and took me roundly

Down the current: people cried,

Sleeping down the stream I dyed,

Where away, quoth they, from Greenland?

No: from Wansforth brigs in England.

VERITAS has favoured us with some particulars relative to Mrs Fulford, corresponding with those given in p. 286; and observes, that she was a most accomplished and charming woman; and her sister and friends lost in her a companion that must ever be remembered with admiration and regret. Mr. F. the nephew is now a minor.

The same correspondent hopes some correspondent will favour him with a direction to the Lancashire Collier Gul, p. 198

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, from 1791 to 1795

May 3. **DUPIN**, in the name of the Committee of General Safety and Finance, made a report on the *ci-devant* Farmers General.—He entered into a long detail of the abuses, exactions, and dilapidations, committed by them, and concluded by moving the following resolutions, which were agreed to.

Seeing that the *ci-devant* Farmers General have been accused of taking from six to ten per cent. interest, instead of four per cent. which they are alone empowered by their lease to receive—of having had recourse to all sorts of means to swell the expences of the Administration—of having been guilty of the most reprehensible exaction, by adding a seventh part of water to water:

Seeing also that they are accused of having solicited and obtained an indemnity for a new impost, the amount of which they were employed to receive, but which was not at all burthenome to them; of having granted rewards to those who did not deserve them; and of having discharged their debts out of the funds of the Republic;—

The National Convention orders these Farmers General to be conveyed before the Revolutionary Tribunal, in order to be tried according to law. It reserves, however, to itself, the power of recovering retributions, fines, and confiscations, due to the nation by Farmers General, by proceeding against their heirs, debtors, &c.

One of the members, observing that the former courts of Aid had supported the projects of the Farmers General, moved, that the conduct of the members of those courts should be examined. Decreed.

Couthon. “The superb national edifices in the environs of Paris have too long been the scenes of the most profligate luxury. It is time to purify them, and to apply them to the use of the people. St. Cloud may be converted into a school of sculpture; Bellevue into a school of painting. Le Rincy may be used as a place for the rearing of cattle; and Versailles may be converted into a school for the education of the sons of Republicans. Before the Committee makes a more ample report on these different edifices, they propose to you the following decree:

That the national buildings of St. Cloud, Bellevue, Bagatelle, Sceaux, Moisseau, Rincy, Isle Adam, Vanures, and Versailles, shall be exposed to sale, and that they shall be reserved for the people, and for objects of public utility, such as agriculture, sculpture, painting, &c.

This proposition was unanimously agreed to.

May 7. Robespierre made the long-promised report upon the decadary festivals.

GENT. MAG. April, 1795.

After having observed that the victories of the Republic were noised throughout every quarter of the universe; that there was an entire revolution in the physical order, which could not fail to effect a similar revolution in the orders moral and political; that one half of the globe had already felt this change, which the other half would soon feel; and that the French nation had anticipated the rest of the world by 2000 years, inasmuch that it might be considered as consisting of a new species of men; the orator proceeded to launch forth in the praise of Republican morality and a Democratical government, representing all other governments, and every other description of morality, as detestable. He justified all the terrible measures that had brought about the present regimen, and all those by which it was accompanied.

The plan of the decree was now read by the Reporter, and is as follows:

I. The French nation acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul.

II. It acknowledges, that the worship worthy of the Supreme Being consists in the practice of the duties of man.

III. It ranks among these duties the detestation of treachery and tyranny, the punishment of traitors and tyrants, the succouring of the wretched, respect for the weak, the defence of the oppressed, the doing to others all possible good, and the shunning of injustice towards any one.

IV. Festivals shall be instituted to recal man to a recollection of the Divinity, and to the dignity of his existence.

V. These festivals shall be named either after the glorious events of the French Revolution, those of the virtues the dearest and most useful to man, or the most conspicuous benefits of nature.

VI. The French Republic will annually celebrate the festivals of the 14th. of July 1789, the 10th of August 1793, the 21st of January 1793, and the 31st of May 1793.

VII. On the days of the Decades, the following festivals shall be celebrated:—To the Supreme Being; to Nature; to the Human Race; to the French Nation; to the Benefactors of Humanity; to the Martyrs of Liberty; to Liberty and Equality; to the Republic; to the Liberty of the World; to the Love of the Country; to the Punishment of Tyrants and Traitors; to Truth; to Justice; to Modesty; to Glory and Immortality; to Friendship; to Frugality; to Courage; to Sincerity; to Heroism; to Disinterestedness; to Stoicism; to Love; to Conjugal Love; to Maternal Love; to Maternal Tenderness; to Filial Piety; to Infamy; to Youth; to Virility; to Old Age; to Misfortune;

fortune; to Agriculture; to Industry; to our Ancestors; to Posterity; and to Happiness.

VIII. The freedom of religious worship is maintained.

IX. Every aristocratical and other assembly, subversive of public order, is suppressed.

X. In case of disturbances, the motive or occasion of which may consist in any particular mode of worship, those who shall excite these troubles by fanatical discourses, or counter-revolutionary insinuations, and those who shall cause them by outrages as unprovoked as unjust, shall be equally punished, by all the rigour of the law.

XI. On the 8th of June, a festival shall be celebrated, in honour of the Supreme Being.

Couthon now made the following observations:—" Providence and the Convention have been outraged by the infamous miscreants, who, to drive every good citizen to despair, have proclaimed materialism, and denied the existence of the Supreme Being. On these men, corruptors and corrupted, justice has been done: but the Convention shall do more; it ought to strike at the root of their abominable principles; and this will be effected by the decree now enacted. But the Convention, having been outraged and calumniated, and that every where, the report of this decree ought not only to be printed in the usual style, and sent to the armies, but should be transmitted to all the Constituted Bodies and Popular Societies. It ought, besides, to be posted up in the streets, and displayed in every conspicuous spot, to the end that the true profession of faith to the French nation may be fully known. I demand, lastly, that, inasmuch as the morality of the National Representation has been calumniated in foreign countries, the report of Robespierre, and the plan of the decree presented to you, shall be translated into all languages, and dispersed throughout the universe."

May 8. The Convention enacted a decree in two articles, declaring, that the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris shall try exclusively all persons guilty of the Counter-Revolutionary crimes, enumerated in the decrees of the 10th of March, 1793, &c. in whatever part of the Republic these crimes may have been committed. That the other Revolutionary Tribunals, and the Committees established by the National Representatives, are suppressed; the Committee of Public Safety, having, notwithstanding, the power to preserve such as may be deemed necessary and of obvious utility. The Members of the Executive Committee cannot be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal, nor can they be apprehended without an express permission having been first obtained from the Committee of Public Safety.

May 11. Bezdard brought up a long report relative to the decree against refractory priests; the articles XIV. and XV. of which

it was now necessary to amend, as some aged clergymen, excused on account of their years and infirmities from the penalties thereby inflicted, had found means to impose on the people, in consequence of the lenity of the Convention. The Committee of Legislation, therefore, proposed to decree:

I. That all such ecclesiastics as were either infirm, or 60 years of age, shall, within two decades from the publication hereof, appear at the chief places of their respective departments, in order to be shut up in the houses destined for that purpose.

II. All such as disobey this order shall be punished according to Articles V. and XV.

III. All cases of infirmity shall be verified by the officers of health.

IV. In case of the falsification of certificates, banishment shall instantly ensue.

May 12. Barrère made a long report upon mendicity; the proposed object of which was to conciliate the affections of the poor and necessitous throughout the whole extent of France, and to interest them in the support of the Government. He examined all the species of Republican mendicity; and he marked the wretchedness of the country, of towns, and of armies. He proposed of extirpating it; and the Convention pressed by his sense of the subject, did that in every department there should register open under the title of The National Beneficence.

That the first article shall be intitled, and Infirm Husbandmen.

The second, Old and Infirm Artisans.

The third, for Mothers and Widows, having Children in the Army.

The fourth, Help to Families in a sick state, to be given to male or female Citizens who possess tickets.

May 15. The Popular Society of Grenoble demanded civic crowns for all those who had the courage to stifle the cry of blood, in denouncing all those of their relations who had shewn themselves inimical to liberty.

—Honourable mention.

Barrère stated, that the decree by which the Convention had declared, in the name of the French nation, that the citizens who had suffered losses by the invasion of the rebels of La Vendée should be indemnified, was so badly executed by the forty-eight Commissioners who had been sent out to take an inventory of the damage, that it had been deemed necessary to recal them.

Barrère now proposed the following decree, which was adopted:

I. The dispositions relative to the execution of the decree, which bears, that the French, who suffered damage by the invasion of the rebels or banditti of La Vendée, should be indemnified, are recalled. The Commissioners, sent by the late Executive Council to make an estimate of the damage, are therefore suppressed from the moment of the publication of this decree.

II. Those Commissioners shall be replaced by others appointed by, and chosen without, those Commonalties which have any claim.

III. The Commission of Public Relief shall pay to each of its Commissioners an indemnity proportionate to their expenses, and report progress every decade.

May 20. Lequinio submitted to the Convention the propriety of exercising a great act of justice. The *ci-devant* Count de Gonthaut, belonging to the Department of Charente Inférieure, having dexterously shunned the commission of any known crimes during the Revolution, ought consequently, Lequinio thought, to be tried for those he may have committed before the Revolution. Conformably to this statement, the Convention decreed, that Gonthaut shall be conveyed to one of the prisons of Paris; that all his property shall be sequestrated; and that the Department of Charente Inférieure shall make the most rigorous enquiries into the conduct of Gonthaut before the Revolution, conveying informations of a similar kind respecting the former conduct of all the *ci-devant* Nobles in the Department.

May 20. The Commissioner of the National Revenues wrote as follows:

"be produce of confiscated property in 1744s, during the last decade, amounts 73,805 livres. The attested value of property was only 14,961,712 livres; is an excess of 10,611,293 livres. added to another report of confiscated property in other districts of the 84 Departments, amounts to 312,474,053 livres, which had only been estimated at 160,000,000. This increase of value shews the public confidence in the Republic."

The Mountain Society of Paycerda requested that the honours of the Pantheon might be allotted to General Dagobert, who had done so much for his Country. Referred to the Committee of Instruction.

Barrere warned the people from being misled by the hypocritical propositions of those who wished to surround the Members of the Committees of Public and general Safety with guards. He entered into a long narration of the conduct of Great Britain towards France and the Neutral Powers; he scrupled not to affirm, that Great-Britain directed the poignards of those who wished to assassinate France; and concluded by presenting the form of an address, accompanied with a decree, enjoining the soldiers of the Republic to spare no British or Hanoverian soldier. The proposed address and decree were agreed to — Robespierre then expressed his sincere and ardent attachment to that Republican form of government which France had adopted. (To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Leghorn, Feb. 27. The English fleet anchored in our road on the 24th, in the evening; it consists of 18 sail, viz. the Britan-

nia, of 100 guns, two ships of 98, seven of 74, two of 64, three frigates of 36, two cutters, and one fire-ship. This squadron, after cruising some time off Toulon, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, met with a violent tempest, in which they suffered much. The Windsor Castle, Admiral Hotham, was separated from the rest of the squadron, but luckily arrived here last night; and an English frigate and sloop arrived this morning at Saint Florent. They are all come hither to repair the great damages they sustained.

We learn from *Bassia*, that they have opened in that capital a Parliament formed similar to that of England, and have placed a bust of General Paoli in the hall; where the members meet, amidst universal applause. M. Giasser has been nominated President, of the Parliament. A militia, similar to that of England, is to be raised; and the Parliament, upon the notification of the Viceroy of the intended nuptials of the Prince of Wales, voted an address of thanks.

Frankfort, March 10. The Elector of Treves is gone to Munich with his sister the Princess Cunegunde. The inhabitants of the latter residence would celebrate the nuptials of the Elector by a general illumination; but, upon the Elector's representations, the money destined for that purpose is to be divided amongst the poor relative fugitives.

Hague, March 23. For some days past the Cabinet of Natural Curiosities, and the Library of the Hereditary Stadtholder, have been packed up, to be removed to France. Mr. Bosman, Inspector of the Cabinet, and Mr. Kulet of the Library, have had similar places to those they have hitherto enjoyed offered them in France; but they refused, upon which they were assured that by some means or other they should be indemnified.

Vienna, March 25. M. Zanner, Professor of Sculpture at our Academy, has finished the monument to perpetuate the memory of Emperor Leopold, which his present Imperial Majesty has ordered him to erect. Their Majesties reviewed it yesterday noon; the pedestal of this monument is of red Hungarian marble, upon which rests the coffin of sprinkled grey and black Bohemian marble inlaid with bronze. Upon this lies the Emperor to the size of life, clothed in armour, of white marble of Carrara: at the foot of the coffin stands a white statue, representing Religion expressing Sorrow; at the head of it is a suitable inscription in Latin. This monument is to be placed in the Church of the Capuchins. The memory of the Emperor Joseph is likewise to be perpetuated with a bronze monument of a colossal size.

Paris. The young King is very dangerously ill in bed of a consumption, caused by his long confinement, want of exercise, grief, and the ill-treatment of the shoe-maker, Simon. He can scarcely get up to take his food; and, after he has eat, he lies down without uttering a single word.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, March 28. Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of the *Indefatigable*, to Mr. Nepean.

Palmouth, March 27.

Having sailed agreeable to my letter of the 21st instant, I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his Majesty's ship under my command to this port, and beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that having received information from the Master of a ship which I had chased, that a convoy of sixty sail were to leave Brest on the 7th in the morning, for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the squadron under my command as near the Penmarks as pos-

sible, and at day-break the next morning we put to sea with a strong breeze from the east north-east. The *Mozelle* previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which, I shaped my course for Corfica, lest their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the *Tarleton* brig to St. Fiorenzo, with orders for the *Berwick* to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corle; but in the course of the night she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's being captured two days before by the enemy's fleet. To trespass as little as pos-

sible on your Lordships' time, I will not detail the particulars of this chase, but will only say, that the small armed ship. Fifteen of this number were taken and destroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in such a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to pursue them fruitless. Out of eight taken, two are laden with building-timber, one with pale goods, and one partly with sugar, indigo, and some bales of linen. Two ships, three brigs and two sloops were burnt.

Dublin Castle, March 24. This day his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the Royal assent to seventeen public bills.

Dublin Castle, March 25. This day his Excellency the Earl Fitzwilliam, between nine and two o'clock, set out from the Castle, in the usual state, upon his return to England, accompanied by the principal Nobility and Gentry; and followed by an extraordinary concourse of people, who crowded the streets and quays to wish his Excellency a safe voyage, which they did with repeated acclamations and the strongest expressions of their regard. His Excellency embarked from the South Wall, together with the Countess Fitzwilliam and their suite, on-board the *Dorset* yacht, which sailed from the Bay at half past two o'clock.

Admiralty Office, April 6. A dispatch received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander in the Mediterranean.

Britannia at Sea, March 16.

Sir, you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 21st instant, being then in Leghorn Roads, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting of fifteen sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Margherita; which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the *Mozelle*, then in the offing, for a fleet in the north-west quarter, I immediately caused

ings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone. Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 21st, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward. Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chase, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line-of-battle ships to be without her top-masts, which afforded to Captain Fremantle, of the *Inconstant* frigate (who was then far advanced on the chase), an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprise, by his attacking, raking, and harrying her until the coming up of the *Agamemnon*, when he was most ably seconded by Captain Nelson, who did her so much damage, as to disable her from putting herself again to rights but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon after taken in tow. Finding that our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy during the chase, I made the signal for the squadron to turn upon the larboard line of bearing, in which order we continued for the night. At day-light the next morning (the 24th) being about six or seven leagues to the south-west of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost, all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

battle. Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with a view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind. The two ships that fell proved to be the *Ca-ira* (formerly the *Couronne*), of 80 guns, and the *Censeur*, of 74. Our van ships suffered so much by this attack; particularly the *Illustrious* and *Courageux* (having each lost their main and mizen masts), that it became impossible for any thing farther to be effected. I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the westward, after having passed our fleet, that whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated. The French fleet were loaded with troops; the *Ca-ira* having thirteen hundred men on-board, and the *Censeur* one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men. The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet. It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of Captain Holloway, of the *Britannia*. During a long friendship with that Officer, I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and, on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance. Herewith I transmit a list of the different ships of the squadron, and have to lament the loss of Captain Littlejohn, of the *Berwick* (who, I understand, from some of her men that were re-taken in the *Ca-ira*), was unfortunately killed the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfortune his Majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer; and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four small children. I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Inclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two squadrons on the 14th instant. I am now on the way with the prizes to St. Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, and very leaky, particularly the *Ca-ira*,

Officers and Men killed March 14.

Britannia, Capt. Holloway—1 seaman killed.
Princess Royal, Cap. Purvis—3 seamen do.
St. George, Capt. Foley—Third lieutenant Rt. Hon. man wounded, 4 seamen killed.
Windsor Castle, Capt. Gore—First lieutenant Tho. Hawker wounded, 5 seamen killed, 1 marine killed.
 Captain, Captain Reeve—Mr. W. Hunter (Master) and first lieutenant, Wilson Rathbone, wounded, 3 seamen killed.
Fortitude, Captain Young—1 seaman killed.
Illustrious, Capt. Frederick—Mr. S. Moore, (midshipman) wounded, 15 seamen killed, 5 marines killed.
Egmont, Capt. Sutton—7 seamen killed.
Terrible, C. Campbell—6 seamen wounded.
Courageux, Capt. Montgomery—Mr. Will. Coleman (midshipman) killed, 6 marines killed.
Bedford, Capt. Gonk—first lieutenant Miles wounded, 6 seamen killed, 1 marine do.
Agamemnon, Capt. Nelson—Mr. J. Wilson (master) and 12 seamen wounded.
Diadem, Capt. Tyler—3 seamen killed.
Inconstant, Capt. Freemantle—3 seamen killed.
Tancrède, Le Chevalier Caraccioli—1 seaman killed.

Total—75 killed.

W. HOTHAM.

Ships which composed the French Fleet, Mar. 14. Complet.

Names.	Guns.	of Men.	on bd.
<i>Le Sans Culotte</i> , -	120	1200	2000
<i>Le Victorie</i> (late Languedoc)	-	-	-
<i>Le Tonnant</i> , -	80	950	1300
<i>Le Guerrier</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Conquerant</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Mercure</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Barras</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Genereux</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Heureux</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Duquesne</i> , -	74	730	1000
<i>Le Timoleon</i> (late Com. of Bourdeaux)	74	730	1000
<i>Le Ca ira</i> , (taken)	74	950	1300
<i>Le Censeur</i> (taken)	74	930	1000
<i>L'Alcide</i> , -	74	930	1000
<i>Le Souverain</i> , -	74	930	1000
<i>La Vestal</i> , -	32	250	250
<i>La Minerve</i> , -	40	300	300
<i>La Thémise</i> , -	40	319	300
<i>L'Alceste</i> , -	32	250	250
<i>Scott</i> , -	18	120	120
<i>La Hazard</i> , -	20	120	120

St. James's, April 7. The *Princess Caroline* of Brunswick having embarked on-board his Majesty's ship *Jupiter* at Chatham on the 18th ult. her Serene Highness the following morning sailed thence with a strong convoy; and on Sunday last, about noon, landed safe and in perfect health at Greenwich; whence her Serene Highness proceeded to his Majesty's palace of St. James's, where she arrived between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Admiralty.

Admiralty Office, April 17. Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Colpoys to Mr. Napier, dated on-board his Majesty's Ship London, *Spithead, April 16.*

Please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here with his Majesty's Ship under my command:

That on the 29th of March the Jean Bart, a French Corvette, of 10 guns and 120 men, bound to Brest, was captured by his Majesty's ships Cerberus and Sanja Margareta; she had been charged with dispatches from the French Minister in America:

That on the 30th of March the Robust recaptured the Caldicott castle, off Choptow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernsey; she was taken on the 18th of March, off Cape St. Vincent's, by six French ships of the line, two frigates and a Corvette:

That on the 10th instant we discovered and gave chase to three French frigates, which soon shaped different courses: I made the signal for the Hannibal and Robust to follow the two which pointed most to the westward. The Astrea, Lord Henry Powlett, with his accustomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largest and seemingly best goer of the three, with which he closed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged her to surrender, after a well-fought action of 58 minutes, which does great credit to his Lordship's good conduct, as well as the discipline of his Officers and ship's company. The particulars I transmit in a copy of his Lordship's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The Robust joined me off the Isle of Wight. Captain Thorborough reports, that La Gentile, of 40 guns, was taken on Saturday last by the Hannibal, but that La Fayette escaped.

Copy of a letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Astrea, to Rear-Admiral Colpoys, dated at sea, the 15th of April, 1795, Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. Long. 18 deg. 46 min. W.

Sir,
In obedience to your signal from the London, yesterday morning, I gave chase to the north-west, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged La Gloire, French National Frigate, mounting 26 guns, and 275 men.

After a close action of 58 minutes the French Frigate was very satisfactory to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only eight men wounded; three of whom, I am sorry to add, are in some danger. I am also very sorry to say that the slaughter on board the enemy has been very considerable: the killed and wounded, from the best accounts I have been able to collect, amounting to thirty: among the latter, her Captain, Citizen Bean, who received a con-

fusion on the head—He seems to be an able, humane, and intelligent officer. I have sent Mr. Talbot, my first lieutenant, on board La Gloire, which will, I hope, meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add, that the conduct of the officers and ship's company in general afforded me particular satisfaction.

The two frigates, after which you dispatched his Majesty's ships Hannibal and Robust, are exactly of the same force with La Gloire. They had been three weeks out from Brest, and had made but one capture, a small Spanish brig.

I am, &c. H. POWLETT.

IRELAND.

Dublin Castle, March 31. Earl Camden, who embarked on-board his Majesty's yacht the Dolphin, at Holyhead about five o'clock yesterday evening, arrived in this harbour at three o'clock this evening. His Lordship, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commoners, of the city of Dublin. The infantry in the garrison joined the streets through which his Lordship, attended by a squadron of dragoon guards, proceeded to the Castle, and upon his arrival there, at six o'clock, he was introduced in form to the Lords Justices, who received him under the canopy of state in the presence-chamber, whence a procession was made in the usual state to the council-chamber. The council sitting, his Lordship's commission was read; and, the oaths being administered to him, his Excellency was invested with the collar of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, and received the sword from the Lords Justices. The great guns in the Phoenix Park were then fired, and answered by volleys from the regiments on duty. His Excellency afterwards repaired to the presence-chamber, and received the compliments of the nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the government of this kingdom. *Gaz.*

Dublin, April 4. Tuesday evening last, between 7 and 8, as the Lord Chancellor was passing in his carriage through Dame-street, on his return from the Castle to Ely-place,

who had been lying in George's Street, assaulted with a shower of stones, one of which unfortunately struck him on the head, and wounded him over the left eye. His Lordship ordered his carriage to stop; but the ruffians had instantly disappeared. He then proceeded to his house, followed by a number of the most respectable citizens. The feelings excited in every loyal breast, by the account of so base an attempt, will be alleviated by the pleasing intelligence of his Lordship, having received but a very slight wound. From the position in which he sat, the

the stone struck him obliquely; it only hurt him as it glanced. His Lordship, as his carriage approached George's street, observed a well-dressed ruffian lurking about the corner of the street, whose manner betrayed his purpose so much as to fix his Lordship's attention, till he actually saw him throw a stone into the carriage. This person, we hear, his Lordship can identify, and the crime of which he has been guilty is an act of high treason. The Archbishop of Armagh was also insulted on returning from the Castle; and several stones were thrown at his carriage, by which the glasses and pannels of it were broken, but his grace received no personal injury. A mob rushed down from the Liberty, at eight o'clock at night, displaying green cockades, with mottoes of "Liberty! Equality! and no Lord Lieutenant!" and, having divided into sets of about 100 each, one party was sent to *extinguish* the Speaker. They accordingly attacked his house with stones; but his trusty servants turning out armed, and firing a blunderbuss at the assailants, the latter fled, having performed their business so ineffectually as only to break his windows. Another party was sent to the New Custom-house, to *extinguish* Mr. John Claudius Beresford. They were, however, warmly received; for, after they had broken a number of the Custom-house windows, and threatened to break into his banking-house, he fired at them, and wounded three of them, upon which the rest precipitately retired. One of those wounded is a weaver, and now languishes in the Luncheon Infirmary, without any prospect of recovery. The windows of Alderman Warren were also broken; but the mob passed with such rapidity through William-street, that they escaped the consequences of a resistance which was prepared for them by the Alderman. On the first assembling of the mob, Alderman James and the High Sheriff called out different parties of the militia, with which they continued till midnight to patrol the city. To the exertions of these magistrates the citizens are indebted for the protection of their persons and their property; wherever their presence was necessary, their appearance was almost immediate: they apprehended several of the rioters, four of whom were yesterday committed to Newgate by Alderman Fleming. Alderman James, a short time after the attack, had been made on the Lord Chancellor, seized one of the mob in College who had a large stone concealed under his coat; he is at present in Newgate, while the other stands his Lordship went yesterday to see him. His name is Denis O'Brien, a case servant lately discharged by Mr. Kummis.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portsmouth, April 12. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, several bodies of 4 or 500 persons, assembled in different parts of the town of

Portsea, and put the inhabitants generally into the greatest fears and apprehensions. All the houses and shops were instantly shut, but those on which the mob were most violent the butchers and bakers, were either opened by their entreaty, or broke open by them, when the meat of all descriptions was demanded at 4d. per lb. and bread at 6d. per quartern loaf. Those that complied with those demands were paid with exactness at the above prices; but those who refused had their shops gutted, without receiving any more money than the mob chose to leave. The soldiers in garrison, having in the morning demanded and obtained beef and mutton at 4d. per lb. could not be sent to quell a mob who evinced a similar resolution. No personal violence took place, and no personal injury happened to any one. A considerable number assembled again this morning, and did not disperse until after nine o'clock.

April 20. The town of *Leicester* was brought into confusion by the arrival of troops from Blackington barracks, who requested the assistance of the horse-artillery stationed in that town, to quell a most serious riot that had taken place with the ford militia, who, to the amount of 2000, assembled at 7 o'clock in the morning with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, proceeded to Seaford, and there seized from the butchers all the mutton and beef they could find, which they conveyed to the church-yard, and there sold at 4d. per pound. They next proceeded to the bakers, and thence to the cornmill at *Newbath*, where they seized near 2000 sacks of flour, and retailed at their own prices, calling on many farmers and graziers as they proceeded. They took a train of horses, which were at plough, to bring the flour from Newhaven mill to Hatchington. Major Shadwell, with a detachment of the horse artillery, set off immediately to reconnoitre them; but, finding them resolute in their numbers, an express was immediately forwarded to the Lancaster militia, now stationed at Brighton. From two pieces of cannon which were placed on a hill on the Seaford side, two hot shot were fired over a large body who were marching from the barracks to Hatchington, and then to Newhaven. They immediately fled, but were soon afterwards rounded and taken prisoners by the horse artillery. All is now quiet, and the militia stationed with much discretion at the English countryman's house, and the militia, and the non-commissioned officers.

Some disturbances have taken place since at *Northampton*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Birmingham*, and *Hinckley*, which food labourers.

April 20. The day two parties of soldiers made a seizure for rent at a house in *Woods*, *Gloucester*. An alarm was given, they were immediately surrounded by a number of soldiers, who conveyed them to a house in the neighbourhood, and let them down, where they were

suffered to remain till about two o'clock next morning, when they were had up, and, each having a glass of gin and some ginger-bread given him, were immersed again into the earth, where they were confined, in all, twenty-four hours. On being released they were made to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. each for their lodging, and take an oath never to trouble or molest any of them again.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, April 8.

This evening an event took place at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, which, we trust, will tend to the happiness of the country; the marriage of his Royal Highness **GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES** with the Princess **CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK**. The ceremonial shall be given in detail next month.

Thursday, April 9.

At a Court of Common Council, Addressee to the King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, on occasion of the late marriage, were unanimously voted.

Wednesday, April 15.

John Earner, esq. and Robert Burnett, esq. Sheriffs of London, attending his Majesty to know his pleasure concerning the city address, were honoured with knighthood.

A complaint of a very unaccountable and extraordinary nature was made at the Public-office, Bow-street, by Mr. Courtney of Oxenden-street, against Mrs. Phipoe, of Hans-square, Brompton. Mr. C. stated, that Mrs. P. had extorted from him a note of 2000l. by threatening and attempting to cut his throat, and that, after he had given the note, she again attempted to kill him in the same manner: having first offered him his choice, to die by arsenic, pistol, or knife, all of which he had politely refused. With much difficulty he escaped, and shewed three or four of his fingers cut, which he declared happened in the struggle. The woman and her servant were secured, and brought to the office. The note was found on her, which she said had been given her, by Courtney, for money of her's in his hands. She was committed for re-examination.

Friday, April 17.

After investing the Marquis del Campo, the Spanish Ambassador, with the Insignia of the order of Charles III, sent over from Madrid; the King then went into the great Council-chamber, where, being seated on the throne with the usual form, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London presented their address, and had the honour to kiss the King's hand.—They were then ushered round to the Queen's apartments, where, sitting on her throne under a canopy of State, in the Presence-chamber, attended by the Princess, an address to her Majesty was graciously received; and they had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand. The Addresses and Answers shall appear in our next.

Monday, April 20.

His eight their Majesties and five Prin-

cesses, with the Prince and Princesses of Wales, honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with their presence to see 'Life's Vagaries,' and 'Wind-for-Castle.' As it was the first time of the Princesses of Wales' appearance in public, every part of the Theatre was crowded as soon as the doors were opened. Their Royal Highnesses entered about a quarter past six, and the Princess was received with the loudest acclamations of joy and congratulation. The Princesses of Wales seemed very highly to enjoy the scene.—She could not indeed but be gratified with the heart-felt gratulations which she received for the first time from a British audience, and which she repaid by the most enchanting affability and condescension. The whole Royal Family retired crowned with the warmest plaudits.

Thursday, April 23.

This day the Lord-Mayor, attended by several Aldermen, the Sheriffs, City-officers, and near 200 of the Common Council, went in procession to Carleton-house, where they presented the Address of Congratulation to the Prince of Wales, who received them with the greatest affability and respect; and, having returned his answer, they were all admitted to kiss his Royal Highness's hand; and were afterwards introduced to the Princess, to whom they presented a similar Address; and had also the honour to kiss the hand of her Royal Highness, whose interesting and animated countenance delighted every spectator. The Congratulations and Answers in our next.

At the High Court of Judicature assembled this day at Westminster-hall, being the 149th day, for the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. that gentleman was acquitted of ALL the charges brought against him. This trial has lasted 7 years, 2 months, and 11 days. Farther particulars shall be given in our next.

Friday, April 24.

At the levee, this day, the King entered the grand council-chamber, where, being seated on his throne, he received a congratulatory address of the University of Oxford, presented by his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Chancellor, attended by all the Heads of Colleges, and several nobility and gentry who had received their education at that seminary, Doctors in Divinity, Masters of Arts, &c. to the number of 150, all in their academical habits. The King returned a gracious answer; and afterwards such of the Addressers, who had not before received that honour, were presented by the Duke of Portland, and kissed his Majesty's hand.

The Duke of Portland gave a grand dinner, at his house in Piccadilly, to the Bishops, Nobility, Heads of the several Colleges, and other members of the University, to the number of 40, who were present at St. James's with the Address. The other part of the Addressers were entertained at the Thatched-house Tavern in St. James's-street.

P. 171. Sir John Hynde Cotton was married to Miss Parsons, July 1, 1745 (see vol. XV. p. 388). The mistake was occasioned by a transposal of the figures to 1754 in the Baronetage.

P. 253, col. 1, l. 28. Mr. Patience-Thommas Adams (not Mr Patient A. as there printed) held the office of flazer, exigenter, and clerk of the outlawries, in the Court of *King's Bench*, now filled by a son of Lord Kenyon. Mr. A. was of Hatton-street, London, and of Pushey-grave, Herts, and died within these two or three years.

P. 254, col. 2, l. 49, r. "Eythorn, Kent."

P. 260. Mr. Toller was born, Nov. 13, 1711, at Silverton, co. Devon; youngest son of many children of Mr. Hugh T. a respectable and eminent attorney at Taunton. He was educated in the academy at Mile-end, kept by Dis. Marryat and Walker; and was ordained in 1754; soon after, chosen pastor of the congregation in Nightingale-lane, where he continued till 1760, when he was elected morning-preacher at Monkwell-street, on the death of Dr. Samuel Lawrence, whose daughter he married, but never was admitted co-pastor with Dr. Fordyce, and quitted this situation about 1789, though the very infirm state of his health. About 1760 he was also afternoon-preacher to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Hoxton, to whom he preached one part of the day; and, not quite two days before his death, both preached and administered the Sacrament. He was buried in Bunhill-fields, March 11, when a funeral oration was delivered over his grave by the Rev. Mr. Worthington, jun. and a funeral sermon preached for him at Hoxton-square, by the Rev. Dr. Kippis, March 15. He had a son, a proctor in Doctors Common. (See p. 258.)

P. 262. We were misinformed about Mr. Herbert's disappointment by his aunt Porter, who was persuaded by some of their common friends to leave him her fortune.—Mr. Newman was pastor of the meeting in Cater-lane, and never associated with Dr. Chandler at the Old Jewry.—For Crofsdail read Crofhold; and a daughter of John Crofhold, late mayor of Norwich, who, by Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas, and brother to the present Robert Marfham, esq. of Stratton Strawless, co. Norfolk, had issue Alexander, who died student of Caius college, Cambridge, 1748, and three daughters, Mary, Philippa, married to Mr. Herbert, and Lucy, who died as in our Obituary of this month, leaving her fortune to her sister Herbert. Robert Marfham, esq. uncle to Mrs. H. is the representative of that family settled at Stratton Strawless, in South Erpingham hundred, Norfolk, from the middle of the 14th century. (See Blomefield, III. 593, 4.) His papers on the growth of trees may be seen in Phil. Trans. LI. 73

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and the usefulness of washing and rubbing the stems to promote their annual increase; LXVII. p. 12.

BIRTHS.

March. **A** T Lisbon, her Royal Highness the Princess of B sil, a princess.
April 2. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Lady of E. J. Curteis, esq. a daughter.
6. Viscountess Conyngham, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A** T Inspruck, the Elector Palatine, 15. to her Royal Highness the Archduchess Maria-Leopoldine, second daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria.

23. At St. Peterburg, Rev. Tho. B. Percival, LL B. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Cozens.

March 2. At Cambridge, Charles Wollaston, B. A. of Sidney-college, to Miss Outley, only daughter of Wm. O. esq. of that town.

3. Rev. John Lockwood, of Yoxford, co. Suffolk, son of Rev. Edward L. of Portman-square, to Miss Amelia Boddington, third daughter of Tho. B. esq. of Clapton, Middx.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, Mr. Wm. Parry, jun. merchant, of Aldenbury, to Miss Harvey, daughter of the late Daniel H. esq. of Wivenhoe, Essex.

At Loughborough, Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq. of Rathby-hall, co. Lincoln, to Miss Holland, daugh. of Henry H. esq. captain of the Loyal Loughborough Volunteers.

4. At Greta-green, Mr. Jeffery Holmes Green, of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Willmott, only daughter of Charles W. esq. late of Ely.

5. Mr. John Blunt, jun. of New Broad-street-buildings, merchant, to Miss Goff, of Broad-street, St. George's in the East.

Rev. Charles Egerton, of Thorncombe, Devon, to Miss Coker.

Richard Johnstone Vander Bempde, esq. M. P. for Weymouth, to Miss Scott, niece of Rev. Dr. S. rector of Simonbourn.

13. Mr. T. Pellatt, attorney, Gray's inn, to Miss Mereton, of Clerkenwell.

14. John Merewether, esq. of Marshfield, co. Gloucester, to Miss Benn, of Fenchurch-street, London.

17. At Dalswinton house, in Scotland, John-Thomas Erskine, esq. jun. eldest son of Mr. E. of Mar, to Miss Janet Miller, eldest daughter of Patrick M. esq. deputy-governor of the Bank of Scotland.

18. Mr. John Howel, in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Graham, of Bridge-street, Black-friars.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, John Maddison, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Andrews, eldest daughter of John A. esq. of Alford.

At Bristol, Mr. Benj. Churchill, son of S. C. esq. of Sheepshed, co. Leicester, to Miss Brainsford, of Bristol.

19. Aretas Akens, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street,

duit-street, to Miss Jane Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James R. vicar of Teston, in Kent.

24. Rev. Mr. Edwards, dissenting-minister, of Northampton, to Miss Manning, eldest daugh. of Wm. M. gent. of same place.

26. Mr. Thomas Pettifor, jun. proprietor of the Cambridge and Birmingham coaches, to Miss Sarah Spooner, youngest daughter of Mr. S. of the Ball inn, Leicester.

28. At Alderley, co. Gloucester, Rev. Osborne Wight, of Pontefbury, co. Salop (see p. 252), to Miss Anne, daughter of Matthew A. D. esq. of Alderley.

30. Dr. Henry Vaughan, physician-extraordinary to His Majesty, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Barbara St. John, sister of Lord St. J. of Bective.

31. At Sow, near Coventry, Mr. Atkin, of Earl Shilton, to Miss Eliz. Hawkins, of Hawkbury-house.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Patrick Hunter, of Queen-street, to the Hon. Miss Jane Rollo, daughter of the late James Lord R.

Lastly, Rev. Mr. Cotton, vicar of Ellefmore, co. Salop, to Miss Harries, of the same place.

At Poole, Mr. Peter Jolliff, nephew of Christopher J. esq. to Miss Strong, both of that place.

Francis Drake, esq. to Miss Mackworth, only daughter of the late Sir Herbert M. bart. of Gwill castle, co. Glamorgan.

At Norwich, Josiah Roper, esq. of Mansell-street, London, to Miss Sarah Fell, you. dau. of John F. esq. of Norwich.

Capt. Robert Boyle, of Hull, to Miss Jefferson, of York.

Hon. and Rev. Richard Bourke, second son of the late Archbishop of Tuam and Earl of Mayo, to Miss Frances Fowler, second daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Henry Chichester, esq. of Northover, co. Somerset, to Miss Eleanor Coupland, youngest daughter of the late Wm. C. esq. of Cannon-street, London.

Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miss Susanah Hoare, daughter of the Rev. Dean H. vicar-general of the diocese of Limerick.

At Prestwich, in Lancashire, Mr. B. Hutchinson, of Southwell, to Miss Scholes, only daughter of Richard S. esq. of Polefield-house, near Manchester.

Rev. Mr. Day, fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, to Miss White, daughter of Dr. W. of Bury, Suffolk.

Edward Farham, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester, to Miss Rhulde, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. chaplain ordinary to his Majesty, and rector of East Bagshot, Suffolk.

At Inverness, Alexander Fraser, esq. of the island of Grenada, to Miss Emilie Duff, daugh. of the late Col. D. of Murtown.

At Parkside, Edinburgh, James Ure, esq. comptroller of the customs at Alloa, to Miss Margaret Innes, only daughter of the late

George I. esq. inspector of the stamp duties for Scotland.

Wm. Smallbone, esq. of Walworth, Surrey, to Miss Staples, late of Salisbury.

April 1. Wm. Mackworth Praed, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Winthrop, of John-st.

2. At Thatcham, Berks, the Rev. William Batchellor, of Wotton, co. Somerset, to Miss Baker, only dau. of Rev. Dr. B. of Salisbury.

4. Mr. Sevanche, sugar refiner, to Miss Clappeson, only daugh. of Wm. C. esq.

6. Capt. Frederick-William Fuller, of the 57th reg. to Miss Charlotte Tomkins.

7. Charles Browning, esq. of Horton-lodge, co. Surrey, to Miss Eliza More, you. dau. of Sir Wm. M. bart. of Stamford.

Rev. N. May, of Hemel-Hempstead, to Miss Isabella Oliphant, tenth daughter of the late Mr. James O. of Cockspur-street.

At Edinburgh, Lord Torpichen, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, to Miss Inglis, daughter of Sir John I.

9. Mr. Henry Sterry, of Cratched-friers, to Miss Beatrice Harman, of Clapton.

Dr. John Myers Lettson, of Sarnbrook-count, Basinghall-street, to Miss Nanfon, of Bridge-street, Black-friers.

John Egerton, esq. of Oulton-park, co. Chester, to Miss Maria Scott Jackson, dau. of Thomas Scott J. esq. of Bedford-square, late one of the directors of the Bank of Eng.

At Portsmouth, George Motley, esq. agent for the royal hospital of Haslar, to Miss Mary Martin, of Hambledon.

Capt. John Keatley, of Portsmouth, to Miss Anne Swell, of Clifford's-inn, London.

At Ipswich, Rev. Wm. Gee, to Miss C. ville, daughter of the late Richard C. esq. of Hemington-hall, Suffolk.

At Sandford, Devon, Joseph Hunt, esq. of Spring-gardens, to Miss Davie, sister of Sir John D. bart. of Creedy, in that county.

At Kirkhill, in Scotland, Wm. Kerr, esq. secretary to the General Post office, to Miss Mary Stark, dau. of Mark S. esq. of Kirkhill.

Mr. John Underwood, East India surgeon, to Miss Sarah Dodson, of Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

15. At Lord Bridport's house, in Harley-street, by special licence, Sir Harry Burrard, bart. of Walsingham, Hants, to Miss Neale, eldest daughter of the late Robert N. esq. of Shaw-house, Wilts.

16. At Kensington, the Rev. Mr. Ravenscroft, chaplain to the Bishop of Down, to Miss Priscilla Brooke, eldest surviving dau. of Mrs. B. of that place.

21. Rev. William Delves, chaplain to the Earl of Ashburnham, and vicar of Ashburnham, Sussex, to Miss Swayne, eldest daughter of Thos. S. esq. of Tunbridge, Kent.

Mr. Stodart, surgeons instrument-maker, in the Strand, to Miss Hollingworth, of Amptill, co. Bedford.

22. Hen. Coxwell, esq. chemist and druggist, of Fleet-street, to Mrs. Dowson, of Mulfield-house, Kentish-town.

Charles Fuller, esq. to Mrs. Bond Hopkins, of Grosvenor-square.

23. H. G. Atwood, esq. of St. Margaret-street, Westminster, to Miss Barber, of Tavistock-street Bedford-square.

Mr. Watfor, of the General Post-office, to Miss Lacey, of Gough-house, Chelsea.

25. C. p. James Montack, to Miss Eliz. McLaurin, second daughter of the late John McL., esq. of Greenwich.

Rev. James Lowry, to Miss Duberly.

DEATHS.

AT Calcutta, in the East Indies, on Sunday morning, April 27, 1794, after a few days illness, Sir William Jones, knight, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature. On Monday morning his remains were interred with the following solemnities: At a quarter before seven o'clock in the morning, the body was moved from the house lately occupied by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hyde, at Choumnghee, and, being placed in the hearse, the procession advanced toward the burying-ground, accompanied by a very numerous attendance of the gentlemen of the settlement, in their carriages and palanquins, and preceded by all the European troops in garrison, with arms revealed, drums muffled, and the artillery band playing sacred music, while minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William. When the procession had arrived so near the gate of the burying-ground as just to leave sufficient room for the troops to be drawn up on each side of the road, forming a street, and resting on their arms, the whole halted, and the corpse, being taken out of the hearse and placed upon men's shoulders, was carried to the place of interment, followed by all the attendants on foot, the Hon. Mr. Hyde and Sir Wm. Dunkin as chief mourners, and the pall borne by the barristers and other gentlemen of the Supreme Court. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard; and the body being laid in the earth, the solemn ceremony was concluded by the troops firing three volleys of musquetry over the grave. The plate upon the coffin stated the age of the deceased to be 48.—In the swift career of intellectual attainment, in an high public station, and in the full vigour of life, from the remainder of which the world anxiously expected the boundaries of knowledge and Oriental literature would have been widely enlarged, we see our hopes prematurely perish, by the loss of a genius that seemed peculiarly destined for the instruction and ornament of man. Endowed by Nature with a mind of extraordinary vigour, Sir William Jones, by unwearied industry, aided by superior genius, successfully explored the hidden sources of Oriental science and literature; and his attainments in this interesting branch of learning were such as to place him, far beyond all competition,

the most eminent Oriental scholar in this or perhaps any other age. In his public character, the labour he afforded in the dispatch of business, the clearness of his discernment, and his legal abilities, well qualified him for one of the guardians of the laws and the rights of his fellow-citizens. As a scholar, his name is known wherever Literature is cultivated. In private life he was comparable, mild, gentle, and amiable in his manners; and his conversation rich and energetic. In fine, in all the relations of public and private life, he was revered and beloved. Unlike many other eminent literary characters of the age, Sir William was a sincere and pious Christian; and, instead of labouring, by his writings, to propagate the doctrines of infidelity, as has been a favourite practice with some modern philosophers of reputation, he was desirous to lend the Scriptures his utmost support; and, in one of his latest annual discourses to the Asiatic Society, he has done more to give validity to the Mosiac history of the creation than the reasonings of any contemporary writer.

The following epitaphs were written, the first by himself, and the latter by a brother-judge, Sir William Dunkin:

1. "Here was deposited
the mortal part of a man
who feared God, but not Death;
and maintained independence,
but sought not riches;
who thought none below him
but the base and unjust;
none above him but the wife and virtuous;
who loved his parents, kindred, friends,
and country:
and, having devoted his life to their service,
and the improvement of his mind,
reigned it calmly,
giving glory to his Creator,
wishing peace on earth,
and good-will to all his creatures,
on the day of
in the year of our blessed Redeemer"

2. "GULIELMUS JONES,
Equus, Cur. sup. in Bengal ex Judicibus unus,
Legum peritus, fideique Interpres,
Omnibus benignus,
Nullius Factor,
Virtute, Fortitudine, Suavitate Morum
Neminum secundus,
Seculi eruditi longè primus,
Ibat ubi solum plura cognoscere Fas est:
27^a Apr. 1794."

1794, Jan. 6. At Bruges, in Flanders, Charles Leigh Rowls, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Feb. . . . At Philadelphia, Mr. John Fenn, formerly governor of the province of Pennsylvania, the last surviving male-issue of the founder of that colony.

Feb. 2. At Plymouth, aged 53, Mr. Wm. Ellis, an eminent wine merchant; and one of the common-council of that borough. He was ill but a few days, and, it is imagined, fell

fell a victim to a mortification in his bowels. Mr. F. received the rudiments of his education at a very respectable school, about 1757, in London, and used to relate, with great pleasantness, a story of his, which he told to his school-fellows, of the extreme size of that species of fish caught off Plymouth called Congers, which measured many feet in length. The boys laughed; young Ellis persisted in the truth of his assertion, and, at last, was so irritated at their disbelief, that he retired in fullen silence, determined, if possible, to prove his asseveration. At some future period, having some money, he applied to old Mr. Owen, of Fleet-street; deposited his small flock of cash (with a promise of paying the remainder as soon as he should have a remittance), and purchased Owen's "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," in four volumes, 8vo, having, previously to this, seen them at a friend's house. He then died with honest joy to school, and, before his worthy master, opened the book at the word Conger-eel; which was shewn the scholars, who were now as eager to applaud, as before to condemn. The purchase of these books first gave him a taste for mechanics, particularly the art of turnery, in which, in brass and ivory, he peculiarly excelled, and retained a fondness for to the last. He was a pleasant companion, and much esteemed by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance; a most excellent husband and father, and a worthy honest man.

16. Suddenly, at a friend's house at Warwick, where he spent the evening, and, but the instant before he expired was smoking his pipe in apparent good health, Mr. Wm. Eborall, an eminent builder, of that town.

18. At his house at Mile-end, in his 89th year, Charles Digby, esq. the oldest magistrate in the Tower division and county of Middlesex.

Mr. Wm. Leake, surgeon and apothecary, of St. Martin's-lane, Charing cross, one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish, and brother of the late Dr. John Leake, one of the licentiates of the College.

At his house at the Larns, near Andover Hants, Thomas Compton, esq.

At Canterbury, in Kent, universally regretted, in his 77th year, Mr. Samuel Cooper; a gentleman of the most extensive benevolence, of a singular felicity of temper, and most deservedly esteemed for the practice of every social virtue.

At her house in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Esther Francon.

Aged 72, Mrs. Herring, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Wm. H. dean of St. Asaph.

At Chorley, in Lancashire, aged 18, a son of Thomas Hall, blacksmith. A person having carried an old gun-barrel to the shop, the youth put the lower end into the forge, and, at the same time, the muzzle in his hand. On its becoming hot, the contents of the heavy charge lodged in his thigh,

which caused his death the next day. It is supposed the barrel had been loaded ever since the rebellion in 1745.

The Rev. E. Crofts. Riding from Fakenham to Grestinghall, co. Norfolk, he fell from his horse between Whitsonsett and Oxwick, by which he fractured his skull and dislocated his neck, and was found dead early next morning, with his horse standing near him. His cash, some bills, and watch, being all found safe, leaves no reason to suppose that any person had molested him, but that he certainly dropped down in a fit.

17. At Boston, co. Lincoln, after a very long illness, in her 61st year, Mrs. Shaw, relict of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Wyberton.

At York, Sir Thomas Mafley, of Hooton, in C'reshire.

At Gilmerton, in the county of Haddington, in the 85th year of his age, Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, bart. governor of the British Line Company, and writer to the Privy Seal of Scotland. By his wife Harriet, daughter of — Cockburn, of Langton, he had five sons: Francis, his heir; Archibald Kinloch Gordon, a major in the army; David, a captain of the 82th foot, who died unmarried, in 1790; Alexander, collector of the customs at Prestonpans; and John, who died unmarried. Of the daughters, one is married to Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart. another to — Ashe, esq. and the third is unmarried.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Ford, of Greek-street, Soho. She was the daughter of Arthur Plunkett, esq. of Castle Plunkett, co. Roscommon, in Ireland, and niece to the late Jeffrey French, esq. of Argyle-buildings; was married to Capt. Talbot, who took the Spanish galleons in 1743; and, in 1768, became the widow of Mr. F. of Coleman-street.

20. At Little Ealing, Middlesex, Robert Wynne, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

At his house at Hyde-park-corner, Mr. Tattersal, an eminent horse-dealer. This worthy and venerable character died as he had lived, as tranquil in his mind as benevolent and humane in his disposition, lamented by all who had a knowledge of his worth, or stood in need of his assistance; and none, who knew his merits, will refuse to bear testimony of his friendship as a man, and his feelings as a philanthropist. From his indefatigable industry, and the justice of his dealings, he acquired a degree of affluence, which was exercised for the general good, without ostentation; and he has left this important lesson: that wealth, well applied, while it renders existence enviable, affords a consolation, in the hour of trial, that every good man must be anxious to emulate and experience.

In child-birth, attended by a putrid fever, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. John Manly W. late of Exeter.

Mrs. Pratman, of the Golden Fleece public-house at Hull. She was the last of the following six persons who have died in the family.

family within 16 days; a mother, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, and niece.

At his house in Lower Charles-st. Bath, aged 70, the Rev. Christopher Hatton, rector of Marlton-Mortain and Malden, both co. Bedford.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicesters, aged 39, Mr. Worthington, attorney at law.

21. In Charlotte Street, Portland-place, Mrs. Duberly, of Enham-hall, Oxon, and sister of the late Mr. Langford, the well-known auctioneer.

At Topham, co. Devon, aged 60, Mr. Cawley, a very respectable surgeon and apothecary there.

Joseph Greville, of Cheltenham. As he was driving a team of horses, his father holding the plough, a gun being fired over the horses by a person just by, caused them to take fright, and run away with the plough. The poor lad was thrown down, the ploughshare stuck in his neck, and he was dragged in that manner to the other side of the field, in the sight of his father, who could give him no assistance; when taken up, he was quite dead, and shockingly mangled.

22. At Mickleover, near Derby, aged 109, Mrs. Whitthouse.

In his 76th year, Thomas Wakeman, esq. one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants, and senior member of the corporation of Worcester. He served the office of mayor 1761.

Dr. Alexander Gerard, professor of divinity in the University and King's College, Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's chaplains for Scotland. He was the author of, 1. An Essay on Taste, 8vo, 1759; 2. National Blessings an Argument for Reformation, a Sermon, preached at Aberdeen, 1760; 3. The Influence of the Pastoral Office on the Character examined, with a view especially to Mr. Hume's Representation of the Spirit of that Office, a Sermon, preached at Aberdeen, April 8, 1760, 8vo; 4. The Influence of Piety on the Public Good, a Sermon, preached at the High Church, Edinburgh, May 31, 1761, 8vo; 5. Dissertations on Subjects relating to the Genius and Evidence of Christianity, 8vo, 1766; 6. An Essay on Genius, 8vo, 1774; 7. Liberty the Cloak of Maliciousness, both in the American Rebellion and in the Manners of the Times, a Sermon, preached at Old Aberdeen, Feb. 26, 1778, 8vo; 8. Sermons, Vol. I. 8vo, 1780; 9. Vol. II. 8vo, 1782.

23. At his house on Clapton-terrace, Hector Rose, esq. deputy master of the Corporation of the Trinity-house, and a director of the London Assurance.

At Rochester, aged 88, Mrs. Sparks, relict of Mr. S. alderman of that city.

Much lamented by his parishioners, and by all who knew him, after an illness of only four days, the Rev. Samuel Homfrays, M. A. vicar of Daventry, co. Northampton.

Aged 76, Mrs. Browne, relict of Theophilus B. gent. late of Derby.

Rev. Mr. Webb, of Guildhall-st. Bury, formerly a dissenting-minister at Framlingham, co. Suffolk.

At Market Bosworth, co. Leicesters, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. Wm. W. head-master of the free grammar-school there.

24. At his house on Datchet common, in his 91st year, after a lingering illness, Thomas Drew, esq.

At Plymouth, after a short but severe illness, William Clarke, esq. brewer.

In Marlborough buildings, Bath, after the birth of a daughter, Lady Eliz. Mahon.

25. Rev. Mr. Lawford, master of the grammar-school in Towcester, rector of Bradden, and vicar of Easton-Neston. He was going on foot to Bradden, to serve his church, when he fell down in a fit, and expired immediately.

26. Mr. Thomas Letts, of Harringworth, co. Northampton. He was taken ill in the field, and died in a few hours after he had got home.

27. In her 50th year, Mrs. Flack, sister to Mr. Roberts, of the White Horse inn, Fetter-lane.

In Essex street, Samuel Bosworth, esq. last surviving son of Sir John B. knight, late chamberlain of the city of London.

At the house of his son-in-law, J. S. Copley, esq. in his 84th year, Rd. Clarke, esq.

At Northampton, aged upwards of 80, the Rev. Wm. Jackson, many years rector of Boughton, but latterly of Pilsford, in that county. Almost ever since his being presented to that rectory, he has been totally incapable of performing any duty, and resided at Northampton; notwithstanding which, an action had been brought against him for non-residence, which was to have been tried at the assize, had he survived but a few days longer.

28. At his residuary-house at Durham, the Rev. Henry Egerton, archdeacon of Lichfield, prebendary of Durham, chancellor of the cathedral church of Hereford, and rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, co. Durham. He was second son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Egerton, formerly bishop of Hereford, and brother of the late Dr. John Egerton, bishop of Durham.

At his house in Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 66, Robert Clements, esq. late captain in the 8th regiment of foot.

Mrs. Mary Hill, of Northampton, a maiden lady, very far advanced in years.

In Golden-square, aged 63, Rich. Vassall, esq. of Jamaica.

At Bonhill, co. Derby, the Rev. James Hadley Cox, rector of that place.

March 1. At his apartments in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, in his 64th year, Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, a man of great learning, sound judgement, and singular modesty; a not unimportant nor invaluable contributor to our Magazine; and well known as a collector of coins and medals, being a professed admirer

admirer and much versed in the science of antiquities. He was the son of Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of respectable family at Cardiff; and, in 1741, was entered of Jesus college, Oxford; but not choosing to subscribe to the articles, he retired, in 1752, with the degree of B. A. and gave up his promotion in the church, for which he had been designed. Upon quitting his studies at Oxford, he came to London, in search of employment amongst the booksellers. His first effort was the *Eutropius*, with notes, for the use of schools. The next was an abridged and improved edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the classical world. He was the first who translated *Marmontel's Tales* into English, and also *Condarnac's Tour*. These were his principal productions in the book line of literature previous to his connexion (1761) with the *St. James's Chronicle*, of which respectable publication he was editor from its institution (and, afterwards, a proprietor *by purchase*), in which situation he so conducted himself as to be esteemed by all who knew him. He married, 1757, Miss Romilly, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac R. F. R. S. (then a partner in the house of the late Sir Samuel Enderby, bart.) by whom he had several children. His eldest son, Nathaniel, went to India, as superintendent of the orphan house at Calcutta, and was there appointed secretary to the embassy to the Court of Delhi. He soon after died of a fever; and this loss to Mr. Thomas was, in a short time, followed by the death of his only daughter, aged 13, a person of very extraordinary endowments. One son and a grandson are now living; the rest of the children died young.

After a short illness, Colonel Seabright, brother of Sir John S. bart.

At her apartments in Broad street, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Hardy, widow of George H. esq. late of St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, after a short illness, Robert Goodyear, gent.

In King's-place, Nottingham, Mrs. Dorothy Allen, relict of Miles Burton A. esq.

At the seat of Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. at Halaaby, in Yorkshire, the Lady of John Milbanke, esq.

2. Universally beloved and regretted, Mrs. Hankin, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. of Lynn.

3. At his seat at Glasferton, near Dum-

* On a mural monument in St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, is the following inscription: "Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. Isaac Romilly, F. R. S. obit 18 December, 1759, aged 49; whose affable and humane temper of mind, joined to his goodness of heart, justly endeared him to all his friends; as did his great ingenuity and labour in forming his collections of natural curiosities to the esteem of the learned."

fries, in Scotland, in his 56th year, the Hon. Keith Stewart, admiral of the Blue, and receiver-general of Scotland.

At the house of the Rev. Mr. Coater, at Badlington, co. Northumberland, in his 12th year, the Hon. Stephen Digby, youngest son of the Earl of Digby.

At Ravendale, co. Lincoln, John Somerscales, esq. formerly of Hull.

4. At Bath, the Countess de Colloseau, wife of Viscount Colloseau, and sister of Sir John Trevelvan, M. P. for Somersetshire.

5. At Edinburgh, Sir William Gordon, bart. of Gordon town.

In his 74th year, Col. James Rolt, of B. Glen-lodge, near Marlborough, brother to Sir Edward Baynton, and to Lord Somerville, many years gentleman usher to the late Princess Amelia, late lieutenant-colonel of the first troop of horse, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Wilts.

At Brundall, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gogill, relict of the late Rev. John G. rector of that parish.

At Eastwell-park, in Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Finch Hatton, relict of the Hon. Edward Finch H. youngest brother of the late Earl of Winchelsea, and mother of the lady of Sir Jenson Gordon, bart. of Haverholmpriory, co. Lincoln.

6. At her house in Great Russell-street, Lady Fitzherbert, relict of Sir Wm. F. bart. of Tiffington, co. Derby.

At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, the Rev. William Ironside, M. A. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Deeping-gate, co. Northampton, in his 78th year, Mr. W. Leaton.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, in her 73d year, Mrs. Munkland, wife of John M. esq.

7. At Campy, near Mulsburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Henderson, late in the E. India Company's service.

8. Rev. John Wood Davies, rector of Puddleston, co. Hereford, and formerly of Pembroke-college, Oxford.

Mrs. Turnbull, relict of the late Walter T. esq. of Rathgrain, co. Roxburgh.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr. Gabriel Hamilton Napier, second son of the Hon. Charles N.

After a long illness, Mr. John Hookins, many years master of one of the charity-schools in the city of Exeter, in which office he conducted himself with the utmost propriety, repeatedly receiving the thanks of the trustees for his excellent conduct.

William Tatam, esq. of Moulton, co. Lincoln, brother to Alderman T. of Stamford.

10. At Barton, co. Lincoln, in her 89th year, Mrs. Bransford, a lady much respected.

11. At Shrewsbury (whither he had removed for the convenience of medical assistance), William Mostyn Owen, esq. of Woodhouse, co. Salop, M. P. for Montgomeryshire.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of William E. esq. of Swansea.

Aged 75, Mrs. Martin, wife of the Rev. Henry M. of Newark.

12. Aged 70, Edmund Marten Welles, esq. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester.

13. In his 63d year, Mr. Griffith, wine-merchant, of Pall Mall.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. John B. merchant.

At Mansfield, Lancelot Newton, esq.

14. At Vienna, of a scarlet fever, the Archduchess Caroline-Frances, born June 10, 1794.

Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. vicar of Kilsby, co. Northampton.

At Chelsea-hospital, the Rev. Wm. Keate, rector of Laverton, and prebendary of Wells. He was the author of "The 109th, commonly called the Imprecating Psalm, considered, on a Principle, by which the Psalm explains itself: a Sermon, preached in Chelsea College Chapel, April 6, 1794." 4to.

15. Mr. David Pary, of Chirbury-hall, co. Salop.

Of an obstruction similar to that of Mr. Bower (see p. 257), but which terminated in delirium, John James, esq. merchant, of Queen-street, London.

About or before Mar. 15, Mr. Warnford, schoolmaster at Dorking, greatly esteemed for his integrity and abilities. He has left a widow and eleven children to share his well-earned fortune.

16. At Murrayfield, the Hon. Alexander Murray Lord Henderson, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and one of the judges of the High Court of Justiciary for Scotland.

17. Robert Applejard, esq. of New Ormond-street, late one of the censors of the Court of Chancery, and upwards of 40 years an officer of the great seal.

Near Wimslow, aged 105, Mrs. Rebecca Brown. She could read a chapter in the Bible without spectacles to the last.

At Leke, co. Nottingham, of a stroke of the palsy, in his 84th year, the Rev. Edward Ellis, B. A. rector of that place. This worthy man's whole life was spent in doing good. He expended little upon himself, but gave away almost his whole income in charity. He possessed a very extensive knowledge, and was a scholar far above the common standard. He was born at Enfield in Middlesex, and brought up and educated by the Huntingdon family, first at Westminster-school and afterward at Emanuel-college, Cambridge; B. A. there 1734. He was presented about 1738, by Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, to the rectory of Markfield, co. Leicester; and, about 1750, by the late Francis Earl of Huntingdon, to whom he was chaplain, to the rectory of Osgathorpe; and, about 1765, was presented, by the said Earl, to the vicarage of Ledtham, in Yorkshire, which he held six years, and, in June 1770, was presented, by the same noble and worthy patron, on the death of

Grenvil Wheeler, D. D. (who had married Lady Katharine Hastings, aunt to the late Earl of Huntingdon) to the valuable rectory of Leke in Nottinghamshire, which he held upwards of 24 years. The Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of Ashby de-la-Zouch, and John Her- rick, esq. of Beaumanoir, are the executors to Mr. Ellis, who has left behind him an episto- lary correspondence which would reflect ho- nour on any literary publication. Though brought up to the Church, he was an excel- lent physician, having made physick his study for many years; by which he relieved some hundreds of poor, in his advice and medicines, yearly, as he never took any gratuity, on that account, from any one. His pious and ex- emplary life, his extensive charity and good- ness of heart, will be long remembered in the neighbourhood where he lived. The presen- tation to Leke is now in the Earl of Moira, and, when inclosed, it is supposed, will be worth full 600l. a-year.

18. In Lower Grofvenor-street, in his 12th year, Lord Edward Murray, third son of the Duke of Athol.

In Biker-street, aged 9, the only son of "Dyot Bocknall, esq.

At Wethersfield, near Braintree, in Essex, the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, vicar of the parish, late fellow and tutor of Trinity-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1778; M. A. 1781.

19. At his house at Exmouth, co. Devon, William Swinney Neligan, esq.

At Eveham, co. Wiltshire, Miss Savage.

20. In Bedford-row, Edw. Benton, esq.

At her house in Lincoln, Mrs. Hurton, widow of the late Thomas H. esq. of Gate Butts, in that county.

Aged 41, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. M. hofier, Derby.

21. Mr. Tho. Kemble, of Token-house- yard, Coleman street, uncle to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, of Drury-lane-theatre.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of William Wiseman C. esq. of Arlington-house, Berks.

At Rochester, after a long illness, the Rev. Charles Allen, many years minister of St. Nicholas, in that city. This living is in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester, who has presented it to the Rev. Mr. Wright, secre- tary to the Society of Antiquaries.

At Hall place, Berks, the seat of Sir Wm. East, bart. Miss Knapp, of Park-street, a daughter of the late Matthew K. esq. of Little-Lynford, Berks.

At his rooms in Gaus college, Cambridge, after a lingering illness, John Freeman, esq. student of that society.

At Haughton, near Darlington, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, rector of that parish, a living in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, and valued at near 900l. per annum.

Mr. Cartwright, formerly a hofier, of Leicester; complaining of being indisposed, he went to bed, and expired in a short time.

22. Mrs. Burnaby, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, Mr. Joshua Page, Goulson, surgeon, late of Heckington.

At his lodgings at the house of Mr. Bafire, engraver, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 61st year, Thomas Cow, e. q. formerly a purser in the royal navy, a station he filled, in every one of the many ships wherein he served, with such ability, attention, probity, and integrity, as secured to him the esteem, respect, and affection, of every individual officer and man on board, who all sincerely loved him; and many of the former, of the first rank, distinction, and character, most particularly regarded him. He was naturally of a strong and robust constitution; but long service in various climates brought on bilious and rheumatic complaints, which much affected him for the last two years. He found some temporary relief, in several visits to Bath during that period; but, for the last three months, was wholly confined to his apartments. His mind was strongly impressed with a due sense of religion; and he was never more apt to be displeased than by the light empty reasonings (as they chose to call them) on the subject, by the modern pretended unbelievers. He was of an open, frank, generous disposition, and liberally dispensed a very considerable part of his moderate income in the most judicious benevolence. The writer of this article had the honour of Mr. Cow's friendship for many years, and cannot refrain from rendering this small, inadequate tribute to his memory, in gratitude for the enjoyment and improvement derived from numberless cheerful, entertaining, and instructive conversations.

Aged 115, Mrs. Hunter, of Cable-street, Liverpool.

23. Mrs. Cooper, wife of J. C. esq. and daughter of the late Admiral Gambier.

In Roll-buildings, Fetter-lane, aged 70, Mr. Joseph Winder, stock-broker.

At Oundle, Mrs. Sanderfon, widow of the late Rev. Rich. S. of Poleshot, Wilts.

In Paris-street, Exeter, aged 101, Anne Gardener. She retained her faculties to the last, and, till within a few days of her death, enjoyed a perfect state of health.

Aged 82, Mrs. Hames, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, widow.

Aged 74, Mr. John Killingley, of Derby.

24. Mr. Ansell, many years chamber-keeper at the secretary of state's office for foreign affairs.

In Suffolk-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell.

At Panton-house, in Lincolnshire, Mrs. Jane Hotwell, a rare example of fidelity and attachment, having lived servant in the family of Edm. Turner, esq. above 40 years.

At Lisbon, in a very advanced age, his Excellency Monsieur de Mello, secretary of state for the marine department of that country and its colonies:

25. At Paddington, Mrs. Mercer, relict of Capt. Wm. M. of Richfield-street.

After a few hours illness, aged 17, Miss Page, eldest unmarried daughter of Mr. Jas. P. of the High-street, Leicester.

At Dilton in Alderton, co. Gloucester, where he had a large handsome stone house, aged 86, the Rev. Henry Hickford, M. A. 61 years rector of Alderton, to which he was presented, in 1737, by one of his family, who have possessed the manor and advowson from the reign of Edward VI. and bury in the chancel. The family are of Shropshire, and, by the name of Hugford, of Warwickshire. Wm. H., a very ingenious poet, died 1657, and his "Instructions" were epitomized and published by Clement Barkdale.

26. At the house of his nephew, George Best, esq. M. P. for Rochester, Thomas Best, esq. a gentleman of immense fortune, uncle to Messrs. Bests, brewers, of Chatham.

At Bradford, Wilts, George Bethell, esq. in the commission of the peace for that co.

At Salisbury, Rawlins Hillman, esq. formerly lieutenant-col. of the 22d reg. of foot.

At his lodgings in New Bond-street, Robert Grant, esq.

At Topsham, co. Devon, in her 29th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Dorothea Brown, wife of Thomas B. esq. a lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers.

At Billinghay, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mr. Key, farmer and grazier. He has left a widow (to whom he had been married upwards of 65 years), 7 children, and 24 grand-children.

Aged 74, Mr. W. Mansfield, of Derby, currier.

At Lonington, in the bishoprick of Worcester, of a violent fever, much lamented by his brother officers and every one who knew him, Lieut. King, of the 19th regiment of foot, son of Mr. Henry K. of Leicester. The regiment and service have in him lost a diligent and attentive officer.

27. At Camberwell, Surrey. Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Richard T. of Cornhill.

In South Audley-street, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Stungis, apothecary.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 69, Mr. Benjamin Denne, comptroller of the customs at that port.

At Warwick, in his 85th year, Rogers Ruding, esq. of West Cotes, near Leicester, receiver-general for the county of Leicester, to which place he was appointed in the year 1758. He married Anne, the daughter of Capt. James Skrymsher, of Hill hall, co. Stafford, in April, 1745, by whom he had issued two sons and two daughters, who have now to lament the loss of both their parents. Their mother died at Derby, on the 4th of March, 1791, in the 70th year of her age.

At her house in Church-street, Edmon-ton, aged 76, Mrs. Judith Teshmaker, spinster, sister of the late Justice T.

At Enfield-highway, within a few hours of his landlord Mr. Cooke the mason, Capt. Lee, in the West India trade.

28. On Clay-hill, Enfield, of a painful and lingering disorder, Mrs. Grant, of the West Indies.

Mr. Richard Warrington, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly dropt down dead, in the Town-street, Wm. Attwell, of Loughborough. A neighbour, standing at his house-door, hearing something fall, turned and saw the poor man lying in the gutter, and immediately ran to him, but too late to be of any assistance.

Mrs. Smith, confectioner, High-street, Leicester.

29. At Dover, aged 17, Mr. Samuel Bukaty Gramshaw, eldest son of Samuel G. esq. comptroller of his Majesty's customs; a young man of uncommon abilities and acquirements.

After a long and painful illness, Francis Gregg, esq. of Skinners-hall, Dowgate-hill, and M. P. for Morpeth in the present parliament.

In the workhouse at Enfield, aged 77, Mrs. Frances Taylor, many years mistress of the Goat public-house on Forty-hill, in that parish.

At Waltham-abbey, Mr. Skogh, a wealthy shop-keeper, *judicially*, in consequence of a fit 3 months before. He has left a wife and son.

30. At Bristol Hotwells, in her 7th year, Miss Eliz. Manning, youngest daughter of Wm. M. esq. M. P. for Plympton.

In his 20th year, Mr. Romer, author of two musical pieces, called *Modern Eccentricities* and the *Rendezvous of Mirth*.

At Elsted, near Godalming, Surrey, in her 53d year, Mrs. Ryves, wife of the Rev. Henry Pleydell R. curate of that place, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hall, of Goldings, esq.

At his seat at Rockingham castle, co. Northampton, the Hon. Lewis Mounson Watson Baron Sondes, of Lees-court, in that county, and a vice-president of the Lock hospital. He was born Nov. 23, 1728, and took the name of Watson in compliance with the will of Thomas Watson Earl of Rockingham, his maternal uncle. In 1748 he was elected representative in parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire; and, in 1754, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Kent; on Feb. 16 the same year he was constituted one of the auditors of the impress in the exchequer, which office was suppressed by act of parliament in 1785, but a salary of 700*l.* per annum was continued during life; and, on May 20, 1766, was created a peer by his late Majesty. His Lordship married, Oct. 12, 1712, Grace, daughter of Henry Pelham, first commissioner of the treasury, by whom he had three sons, the eldest of whom, Lewis Thomas, born April 18, 1754, becomes his suc-

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cessor. Besides a large landed property, his Lordship is said to have left 300,000*l.* in the funds. If private as well as public worth and charity can insure respect, the memory of the late Lord will long be held in esteem and reverence.

Mr. Beedler, of the George inn at Hillingborough, co. Lincoln.

In the Minister-clofe, Peterborough, aged 90, Mrs. Langton.

Mrs. Anne Mackenzie, widow of the late Vice-admiral George M.

At Framlingham, Suffolk, Mrs. Stanford, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Alexander, attorney at law. She first married the Rev. Richard Fowler, who died, much regretted, in April, 1784. (See Obituary of that month). She afterwards married Mr. John Stanford, by whom she had a son, who with his father survives her. She was respected as the descendant of a family of antient worth in Suffolk, and valued for the tenor of her own good life.

31. Aged 75, Mr. Charles Tyrrell, of Fleet-street, hosier. He had been an inhabitant of the parish of St. Bride near 50 years, and was father of the Framework-knitters Company.

In his 21st year, Mr. Philip Rashleigh, eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan R. of Silverton, co. Devon.

Mr. Robert Winstanley, of Chorley, co. Lancaster.

At Laverton, near Frome, aged 87, John Yerbury, gent. He was attended in his last moments by his grand-daughter, who has herself been many years a grandmother.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Thomas, of Coventry. *Lately*, at Guadeloupe, in the West Indies (a prisoner with the French), Capt. Richard Dowse, late commanding engineer on that island.

Killed at Guernsey, in a duel with the surgeon of the same regiment, Major Byng, of the 93d regiment, brother to John B. esq. M. P. for Middlesex.

At Coleraine, in Ireland, in his 67th year, Sir Hugh Hill, bart. M. P. for the city of Derry in four successive parliaments. He was created a baronet in July, 1779; and his title devolves to his son, Sir George Hill, recorder of Derry.

At his house in Merriion-square, Dublin, Amos Street, esq. one of the directors of the Bank of Ireland.

At Paisley, in Scotland, in her 70th year, Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson. In consequence of the death of a brother in the island of Antigua, she, within these few years, succeeded to an inheritance of nearly 300,000*l.* which, as she has no near relations, will become a fund of division among a great number of legatees. By her will she has devised 1200*l.* for the erection of a charity-school in the town of Paisley, to be under the direction of the magistrates for the time being.

being, and sundry other patrons. She has likewise bequeathed 100*l.* for the benefit of the town's hospital; 50*l.* to the Sunday-school; 50*l.* to the dispensary; 100*l.* to the general Kirk sessions; and 200*l.* as a fund for the support of four old people of the names of Hutchinson and Park.

At his house at Torry, near Alloa, in his 67th year, Sir Wm. Erskine, bart. colonel of the 16th regiment. He had received his Majesty's commission to go instantly to Ireland, to take upon himself the command of the troops in that kingdom, and was preparing for his departure, when he was seized with a spasm and died. He had been in the service of his country near 50 years, during which he was engaged in 50 campaigns. He will be long remembered and regretted by the whole army, being as much beloved for his social qualities as esteemed for his personal bravery and extensive military talents. He has left 3 sons and 4 daughters.

At Hythe, in Kent, greatly lamented by the inhabitants and by all who knew him, Mr. Thomas Neve, bookseller. He was a native of Tenterden, and born of very respectable parents. By some accident or neglect in his infancy he became deformed, and fell, it is presumed, a sacrifice to the bodily infirmities of such a state. The favourite maxim of this benevolent man was prudence. "My expences (he would say) are small; and, if I exceed in charity, I will make it up by frugality." He kept a school in the town: in the care and discharge of this office he was diligent to extreme punctuality. He was generally summoned to his meal at one o'clock, and it is well known that he was never more than 3 or 10 minutes before he was at his destined station. He possessed abilities far superior to those requisite for such a station, was a good classical scholar; read and spoke the French language; had a retentive memory, and was a good historian. He was an admirer and diligent promoter of all arts and sciences, and passionately fond of good poetry, of which he was an excellent judge. His epistolary correspondence he had few equals. His manners were inoffensive, engaging, and polite; his language chaste and elegantly correct, and his deportment full of benignity, anxious to give pleasure and satisfaction to every body. He was an humble, diligent, honest tradesman; and though, as it happens to others, he sometimes met with bounties from those who appeared to be so much his superiors, but, except in fortune, were greatly his inferiors, he uttered no complaint, but was used to say, "So it is, and so it always will be." His affection and kindness to his relations will make his loss severely felt by them. The writer of this, living in his neighbourhood, knew him intimately for nearly 17 years; and thinks that none who read this will esteem it an exaggeration, but a just eulogium to depart-
merit.

At his seat at Oxburgh-hall, co. Norfolk, Sir Richard Bedingfield, bart. He married, 1761, Mary Browne, daughter of Anthony Browne, sixth Viscount Montagu (grandfather of the late Viscount), who died at Bath, Sept. 23, 1767, having been delivered of her only son, the present Baronet, Aug. 30 that year. The family of Bedingfield, so called from a town of that name in Suffolk, the chief seat of the Longvilles, a Norman family, is of undoubted antiquity, and enjoyed the honour of knighthood many hundred years. The manor of Oxburgh came into the family by the marriage of Sir Edmund B. with an heiress of Tuddenham and Herling, in the reign of Edward IV. His son, Sir Henry, declared in favour of Queen Mary against Lady Jane Grey, and was appointed constable of the Tower of London. On the breaking-out of the civil war, his grandson and namesake sided with the King, narrowly escaped losing his life in his service, and actually lost 45,000*l.* in his estate, which was compensated by a baronetage conferred on his eldest son by his second lady, great-grandfather of the present Baronet.

At Orton-Waterville, co. Huntingdon, much esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. C.

At West Rexford house, after having been in a declining state many years, Mrs. Emerson, wife of Alex. E. esq.

Near Sheffield, Mr. James Watson, formerly master of the Tontine inn there.

Cornet Wynne, of the 10th light dragoons.

At Calwell, near Malvern, co. Worcester, in his 103d year, Mr. John Baugh, farmer, which occupation he followed 64 years, and all, except three, in the above parish.—Also, aged 99, Mr. Perkins; and, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Gilding, both of the said parish.

At Bell Broughton, aged 103, Thomas Seville, who retained his faculties in a remarkable degree; could read the smallest print without spectacles till the day of his death; and, what is equally extraordinary, he had a full set of teeth, and not an unsound one in his head. He was a remarkably hearty, cheerful man.

In the Isle of Axholme, Mrs. Maw, wife of Robert M. esq. of London.

Aged 79, Mr. John Fisher, a banker, of Cambridge.

At Gilmorton, co. Leicester, Mr. Burdett, high constable of the hundred of Guthlaxton.

Mr. Stephen Gay, clerk of the markets in Bath. He had carried the Bath Chronicle so many years, that it was his boast of having, in that employ, travelled three times the circumference of the earth.

At Brompton, near Chatham, Mrs. Moyley, relict of Mr. Wm. M. of the royal navy.

At Byfleet, Surrey, aged 61, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. of that place.

At South Molton, Devon, aged 88, deservedly lamented, Joseph Palmer, esq.

Philip

Philip Drake, esq. formerly an eminent apothecary, of Exeter.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Cook, of the regiment in garrison there.

In Cumberland, in her 96th year, Mrs. Harrison, mother of the late Mr. H. architect, of Leicester.

At Wymondham, co. Norfolk, in his 95th year, Mr. John Cousins, the oldest person in that parish, and who was, at the time of his decease, great great-grandfather.

At the same place, far advanced in years, Miss Anne Farmer, a maiden lady, the munificent donor of the organ lately erected in that parish-church.

At Hutton, Mr. Langwith, sen. of Grant-ham, formerly an eminent joiner and builder there, but had retired from business some years. By his death the poor have lost a good benefactor.

John Crumpler, a native of Newark, and soldier in the 8th regiment of foot. He had been serving his country in Flanders great part of the war, and had reached home but a few days, when, in endeavouring to part two men who were quarrelling, he was thrown with such violence with his head on the floor that it occasioned his death. He was attended to his grave by a party of the Newark volunteer infantry, accompanied by their band (playing the dead march), and several of the yeomanry cavalry, amidst a numerous crowd of spectators, who seemed much affected at the awful procession.

At her house in Abbey-gate-street, Bury St. Edmund's, aged 84, Mrs. Hawes, relict of the late Mr. H. an eminent apothecary there. The death of this good old lady is a severe loss to many families in that town, whom she clothed yearly, and relieved weekly, more particularly in the late severe season. It is supposed she gave near 100l. a-year in private charities.

In the parish of Hurst, Berks, in her 63d year, Sarah Holloway, who, for 30 years past, had been afflicted with a violent cancer between her breasts, and sometimes one or two others nearly adjoining. She had been a nurse the whole time, and remarkably active in respect to walking, which seemed more her inclination than domestic employ, being of a very squalid habit. She never had any medical assistance till about five years since, when a humane lady sent an apothecary, who put her under a course of medicine: but in about ten days she lost her appetite, which determined her to decline any further regimen; and she has ever since been as well as before. She went to bed as usual, and, though two people were in the room, they never heard her groan or saw her struggle.

In the parish of Westbury-upon-Tyfm, in his 102d year, Joseph Maskalyne, many years since gardener to the late John Elbridge, esq. at Cote-house. He retained his faculties to the last.

In the house for the reception of the poor, of Norton-Falgate liberty, where she had long been resident, aged upwards of 106, Rebecca Poney. She was born Nov. 5, 1683, the day on which King William landed. The expressions of joy on that occasion frightened her mother so much (who was there to witness the event), that she was obliged to be put into a coach, and was there delivered of the subject of this article; who enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health from her birth, and retained all her faculties till within the last three months of her life, at which time she grew rather childish. She cut two new teeth at the age of 102, and had all perfect, except two, at her death. Not a wrinkle was to be seen in her countenance, and she kept her bed but three days previous to her decease.

At his brother's house at Risleip, co. Middlesex, Robert Glover, esq. late a banker in Lombard-street.

To the melancholy list of sufferers by the rapid spreading of fire, when aided by the light texture of female dress, we have to add the amiable and accomplished Miss Taylor, of Southampton; who, on a visit to her uncle at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, about three months since, standing incautiously too near the fire, suddenly found herself involved in flames, and was so much burnt before they could be extinguished, that, after languishing seven days in extreme misery, death closed her sufferings, in the 27th year of her age.

At Portsmouth, aged 74, Mr. Jas. White, many years master rope-maker of Chatham dock-yard.

In Pembroke, South Wales, Wm. Wood, esq. late captain in the 45th reg. of foot.

Robert Wynne, jun. esq. of Plasnewydd, in Denbighshire.

At Faringdon, Berks, Mrs. Ready, relict of the late Rev. Robert R. rector of Buscot, in the said county.

At her house in Bartholomew-yard, Exeter, Mrs. Graves, a maiden lady, sister to Lord G. of Gravesend, admiral of the Blue.

At Attercliffe, near Sheffield, sincerely lamented, Mrs. Feil. Amongst many other charitable legacies she has bequeathed 100l. to the York lunatic asylum, and 100l. to the widows and orphans of poor clergymen in the deanries of Doncaster, and Pontefract.

At Hull, Mrs. Grey. Though she died worth more than 1000l. she denied herself the common necessities of life, and always had the appearance of living in extreme want. The following is an instance of her parsimony. On the evening before her death, some neighbours, finding her unwell, offered to sit up with her; but as she would not permit them, they made up a good fire and left her: the fear, however, of having her coat consumed operated so strongly, that she crawled out of bed, soon after her neighbours were gone, to take off the coats which

which had been just laid on, and, soon after reaching her bed, expired.

At Chiddingfold, *Suffex*, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Elphick, a very great lover of bell-ringing. He lately declared, that, by a calculation which he had made, he found he had stood under the treble bell at Chiddingfold church 8766 hours (more than one whole year), and that in the course of 45 years he had travelled more than 10,000 miles in pursuit of his favourite amusement.

In his 22d year, Francis Wyndham Burdett, esq. second son of Sir Cha. B. hart.

At Honington, near Grantham, aged 69, Mr. James Yorke Wilson, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Lutterworth, aged 84, Mr. John Brooks, formerly a baker.

Aged 76, Mrs. Aistrop, of Lincoln, widow. At Huntington, in the parish of Cannock, in his 106th year, Joseph Brindley.

In the county of Anglesey, in his 75th year, Mr. Wm. Evans, who was upwards of 40 years the chief clerk in the prothonotary's office for the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth; and well known to all the counsel and practitioners for his eccentricity of character. He had been spending the evening previous to his death among a few bon companions, one of whom is said to have had recourse to that mistaken joke, that bastard species of wit, an infusion of jalap in the beverage, which operated so powerfully on the constitution of poor Evans, that he literally died of a diarrhoea.—Among other peculiarities, he was a sort of epicure in wigs and walking-sticks; and for many years past had been so laborious in enlarging both his wiggy and stickery, that he has left a competent number for the heads and hands of all the antient gentlemen of taste in the principality. In the early part of his life he felt a tender passion for three amiable fair-ones; and, as an abundant proof of the warmth of his attachment, even till death, he has, as yet other curious bequest, left to each of these virgin gullies both wisdom and supple, namely, a wig and a walking-stick.

At Brompton, after a long and severe indisposition, Mrs. Simpson, wife of James S. esq. of Clonsery-lane.

At his son's vicarage-house, at Kirkby-wharfe, near Tadcaster, in his 83d year, Mr. Edward Heber. He was formerly one of the proctors in the Ecclesiastical Courts at York, register to the archdeacon of the archdeaconry of the East riding, register to the spiritual and peculiar jurisdiction of Selby, and a notary-publick.

At Bonney, co. Nottingham, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late ——— 3. esq. and mother to the lady of Sir Thomas Parkyn, bart.

At Lettwell, near Doncaster, in his 78th year, Mr. John Taylor, an opulent farmer of the place, and many years agent to the present John Knight, esq. of Langold, and to

two of his predecessors. He was a great mathematician, and much esteemed as a worthy member of society.

At West Bromwich, Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. Hugh W. dissenting minister there.

At Sand, in Surrey, aged about 40, Mr. William Tice.

At Long Ditton, in the same county, aged 47, Mr. John Jennings.

At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, Mr. William Everard, sen. farmer and grazier.

At her house in Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Lady Hutton, relict of Sir Tho. H. bart. of Long Stanton, co. Cambridge, and dau. of Dingley Ascham, of Conington, co. Cambridge.

At Arnby, co. Leicester, Mr. William Wyatt, grazier.

Aged 78, Mrs. Bishop. She had been 18 years matron of the Leicester infirmary.

At Northampton, aged 78, Sarah Law, wife of Wm. L. Gardner, who is now in his 80th year. This venerable couple had been married 60 years, and have had 14 children and 70 grand children.

At Castle-town, in the Isle of Man, Richard Ambrose Stephenson, esq. late captain in the 7th regiment of dragoon guards.

At Canterbury, of a decline, after an illness of six months, Mr. John Jones, one of the proprietors of the *Kentish Gazette*, and a young man of the fairest prospects and expectations.

At Pampisford, co. Cambridge, in his 82d year, Charles Marshall, esq.

Aged 77, Mrs. Deyne, wife of Mr. D. basket-maker, of Norwich. Her death was occasioned by falling into the fire, whereby her arms, face, and neck, were burnt in a terrible manner, under which calamity she lingered upwards of a fortnight.

At Henbury, Edward Sampson, esq. many years one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

At Plymouth, aged 56, of a fever, most probably caught by walking through the military hospital at the White-fiers in that town, Mr. Henry Southwood. On his return home, he complained of a disagreeable smell in his nostrils, and took an emetic, which relieved him partially; but in a few days he sunk into a state of debility and mania (the common symptoms of the sick soldiers at that place), and expired without a groan. He was a most eccentric character, with many good qualities; was usually employed by several persons of property to collect their rents; which situation he filled with great satisfaction to his employers. He was a freeman of the borough, and it was always his boast (as indeed it was true) that he was an unbiased and independent freeman. His widow sincerely deplores his loss, as, from their extreme conjugal happiness of 30 years, they were unanimously called the loving couple.

At the same place, aged 86, Mrs. Barbara Ridout, aunt to Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. of Blatchford, M.P. for that borough.

Also, at the same place, after many years illness, aged 70, Mrs. Mill, relict of the late D. M. esq. many years deputy town-clerk of Plymouth.

Also, after a short illness, aged 36, Miss Biddy Lawrance, daughter of the late Mr. L. one of the common-council of the borough of Plymouth.

Also, of a fever, Capt. Wm. Paxton, of the ship Thames, of London, bound to the West Indies.

At the same place, Mrs. Setter, a widow lady of large fortune. She has bequeathed 10,000*l.* to the sons of the poor clergy.

Also, at that place, aged 70, Major David Coutts, of the Plymouth division of marines. He went to bed very well, was taken ill in the night, and expired directly. He was a good officer, and served with great reputation in the American war, with that gallant body of marines which so eminently distinguished itself at Bunker's-hill, &c. He was wounded in the Jerseys, in 1777, and had a pension from his Majesty, who has lost a very zealous soldier and soldier's friend.

Rather suddenly, aged 70, W. Venale, esq. a very eminent apothecary, of Plymouth. He had been ailing many years; but his natural flow of spirits and good humour, the kind attention of his relatives and friends, warded off the blow which at length deprived them of an excellent husband and father, and his numerous and respectable friends of a valuable member of society.

Dr. Samuel Farr, a physician, of Taunton.

At Richmond, co. York, the Rev. Tho. Leighton, M. A. vicar of Ludham, Norfolk. At Grimsby, in the East riding of Yorkshire, the Rev. — Green. The Rev. William Crofts, of Kirk-hammerton, succeeds to the living, on the presentation of the Rev. Richard Thompson.

Rev. Mr. Holland, lately minister of a dissenting congregation at Burton upon Trent.

At Luckington, Wilts, the Rev. John Woodroffe, M. A. rector of that parish, and of Wick-Rislington, co. Gloucester.

At Barton-under-Needwood, co. Stafford, of a paralytic stroke, much advanced in years, the Rev. W. Whitaker, a long time curate of that chapelry, and head-master of the grammar-school there.

At Watlington, co. Oxford, much lamented, the Rev. Mr. Reddon.

Rev. Joseph Cook, rector of Little Tay, Essex.

At Caversfield, Bucks, much lamented, aged 65, the Rev. Wm. Ellis, vicar of that parish, and in the commission of the peace for Oxford and Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Inman, almost 50 years curate of the parish of Burrington, co. Somerset.

At Rye, aged 84, Rev. R. Tennant.

Rev. John Gredley, B. D. rector of Haller,

co. Somerset, and formerly fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge; A. B. 1758; A. M. 1761; B. D. 1768.

At his father's house in Leominster, the Rev. John Evans, curate of Upton-Bishop, co. Hereford.

Thrown from his horse and unfortunately killed, as he was returning from Pontefract to Methley-park, the Rev. — Elcot.

• Rev. Dr. Gilbert Parker, rector of Oddington, co. Oxford, and late fellow of Trinity-college, in that university.

In his 76th year, James Hanford, esq. of Woolerhill, co. Worcester.

In New Palace-yard, Westminster, Thomas Bangham, esq. cashier to the pay-master-general of his Majesty's land forces.

In Broad-street, aged 35, soon after her delivery, Mrs. Gammon, wife of Mr. G. oil-merchant, and daughter of the late Mr. Hammond, surgeon and apothecary at Edmonton, Middlesex.

At his house in Grafton-street, in his 70th year, Richard Myddleton, esq. father of the present M. P. for Denbigh.

April 1. At Knott's-green, Walthamstow, Essex, aged 77, Mr. John Jones, formerly an eminent haberdasher at Holborn-bridge, (which business is carried on by his son,) and brother to the late Mr. Henry Jones, Blackwell-hall factor.

After a few hours' illness, Mrs. Howse, of the Blue Bear inn, Leicester.

• At Thurmaston, co. Leic. Mr. Bates, of the Plough. His death was occasioned by the kick of a horse, which fractured his skull.

3. At Norwich, of a dropsical complaint, Mrs. Sarah Croftold, sister of Mrs. Herbert, wife of the late Mr. W. H. who died last month, at Chestnut.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. brandy-merchant, Thames-street.

Daniel Martin, esq. of Red-lion-street, Wapping.

At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Laue, father of Mrs. Whitfield, of Drury-lane theatre.

In the island of St. Muna, aged 109, Mr. Francis Tait. He has left 24 sons, who are all engaged in the service of their country, there being 18 of them in the navy, and 6 in the army.

4. At his house at East Beekton, John Lane, esq. one of the oldest magistrates in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

5. Rev. Samuel Weller, B. D. rector of Steeple-Landford, Wilts, and vicar of St. Martin's, Oxford. The circumstances of his death were remarkably awful and affecting to a very numerous audience. He expired immediately after having named his text, though apparently in good health, without a sigh or convulsive pang. He took the degree of A. M. 1759; B. D. 1766.—The rectory of Steeple-Landford, which is the best in the diocese of Salisbury, reverts to Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Föx, of Sudworth chapel, near Warrington, in Lancashire. His dissolution was also awful and affecting: whilst performing his duty, in the instruction of his scholars in the Catechism, he fell down and expired instantly.

At Huntingdon, after a painful and tedious illness, aged 80, Owen Fann, gent. of that place, attorney at law, a master extraordinary in chancery, and coroner for the hundred of Huntingtione.

In his 71st year, Field-marshal Von Flenpt, governor of Prague. He was promoted from the humble station of a private husin. During 58 years service he made 16 campaigns, and was present at 36 battles and 7 important sieges.

6. Aged 84, Mr. Brown, formerly master of the Queen's Head inn at Stamford, Lin.

At Leicester, in his 35th year, Mr. George Dawson, dyer.

Mr. Bott, of Newton, near Desford, Leic. Sir George Collier, vice-admiral of the Blue. He was lately appointed to the command at the Nore, which he resigned on account of ill health.

At his lodgings in Tichfield-street, Mary-la-Bonne (where he arrived on the 4th), Peter Oliver, esq. surgeon to the Staff on the Continent, and third son of the late Hon. Peter O. lieutenant governor of the Massachusetts. New England.

At his house in Doncaster, Henry Northcote, esq. late of the guards, and brother to Sir Stafford N. of Praes, co. Devon.

7. Aged 103, Mr. Roger Pye, grandfather to Mr. P. of Liverpool.

At Edmonton, aged 78, Mr. Holt, many years surgeon and apothecary at Tottenham, but retired from business.

8. At Winchelsea, Sussex, Mr. Richard Salemay. He unfortunately lost his wife on the 17th of January last.

At his house in South Molton-street, John Cowslade, esq. of Donnington, Berks, late gentleman usher to her Majesty, and one of the commissioners of appeals in the excheq.

Mr. John Nowell, of Silver-street, Wood-street, merchant.

At Walthamstow, Mr. Wraggs, many years master of the stage-coaches thre.

At Exmouth, aged 65, Samuel Eyre, esq. late of Newhouse, Wilts, in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon, and only surviving son of the late Lord Chief Justice Eyre, who died in 1752. Mr. E. has left one only surviving daughter, lately married to Capt. Purvis, of the Princess Royal, to whom his estate devolve. He represented the city of New Sarum in parliament for some years.

At Westquarter-house, Sir Alex. Livingstone, bar. of Ballorne and Westquarter.

John Whitmore, esq. of Creeting All Saints, co. Suffolk.

9. At Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon, Gray, esq.

Mrs. Clayton, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. of Belgrave, co. Leicester.

At Islington, aged 42, Mr. Geo. Duncan.

At Halifax, the Rev. John Ralph, formerly a respectable dissenting-minister of Stamford, co. Lincoln, where he was held in great estimation by the orthodox clergy.

At Aberdeen, Dr. Wm. Thom, of Craibston, advocate in Aberdeen, and professor of civil law in the King's College.

At Bath, the Rev. Edward Wilby, rector of Staunthorp and Heapham, co. Lincoln, whose lady unfortunately died in January last, on the South parade, in consequence of her cloaths taking fire. A few days previous to that disastrous event, a man-servant, who had lived with them many years, died there of the small-pox. See p. 170.

10. At Humberstone, co. Leic. Mr. S. Bishop, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Gloucester, — Worsley, esq. lieutenant in Prince William's regiment, and only son of Sir Richard W. bart. of Appledram-combe-park, in the Isle of Wight.

11. In London-street, Reading, Berks, in his 82d year, Edward Harman, esq.

At Leighton, co. Bedford, in his 69th year, Edward Ashwell, esq.

12. The Hon. Philip Tufton Perceval, next brother to the Earl of Egmont.

At Hackney, in his 85th year, Samuel Unwin, esq. formerly of Sutton, co. North.

13. At his chambers in the Temple, Mr. John Stratton.

In a very advanced age, Edward Bushell Collicoe, esq. one of the aldermen and four times mayor of the city of Bath.

In Manchester street, Manchester-square, Lady Sarah Angelsey, eldest daughter of the Earl of Monmouth, by his present Lady.

14. At her house in Harley street, aged 75, Mrs. Townshend, eldest daughter of the late John Gore, esq. and sister to the two Mrs. Mellishes and Mrs. Gore, all lately deceased. She was giving some directions to her servant, when she fell back in her chair and expired, leaving a husband, one son, and one daughter, married to the late John Tempest, esq. who died Aug. 13, 1774.

Mr. James Winthrop, a clerk in the South office, Cornhill. He was raised to the head of his department, but not till he had laboured near forty years to obtain that inadequate recompense of his integrity and punctuality. He had the prudence to alter his enjoyments below the level of his appointment; and by frugality and economy, rendered his latter attendance a service of choice, and not of necessity.

Aged 74, John Blencowe, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. John Calvert, C. druggist, Pabican.

At Bridgewater, in her 86th year, Mrs. Prior, wife of Mr. John P. shoe-maker, who died at 12 o'clock the same night, in his 88th year.

15. After a long and lingering illness, Mr. Haffell Hutchins, auctioneer, of King's Street, Covent-garden.

In child-bed, aged 32, Mrs. Wolff, wife of George W. esq. of America-square, his Danish Majesty's confidant.

16. At Yprk, aged 73, Mr. John Prince, one of the common-council-men of Mickle-gate ward, in that city.

John Henchman, esq. younger brother of Thos. H. esq. of New Burlington-street.

At Gilmerton, in the county of Haddington, in the 48th year of his age, Sir Francis Kinloch, of Gilmerton, bart. of a wound in his intestines from a pistol-bullet, discharged by his next brother, Major Archibald Kinloch Gordon, about two o'clock in the morning of the 14th. Dying unmarried, he is succeeded by his brother, who had frequently exhibited symptoms of a disordered mind: he was put into Haddington jail on the 14th, and brought up to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, under a strong guard, on the 23d, there to remain till trial before the Court of Justiciary.

18. At Watford, co. Herts, aged 82, Mrs. Browning.

In Southampton-street, in the Strand, Mrs. Krohn, wife of Dr. K.

John Bayne, esq. of Earls-Court-house, Kennington.

19. At Clay-hill, Enfield, aged 48, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Shubrick, third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, underschoolmaster of the Charter-house, and rector of Baltham, co. Cambridge, and Brettenham, co. Suffolk, and wife of Richard S. esq. a Carolina merchant, and one of the directors of the London Assurance; whom, with four sons and four daughters, she has left to lament her loss.

22. At Bath, Sir Richard Johnston, bart. M. P. in the Irish parliament for Blesington.

At Oxford, aged upwards of 70, William Jackson, esq. proprietor and publisher of the Oxford Journal from its first establishment. He was also lessee of the Oxford Bible-press, and a principal in the firm of the banking house there. In his public character he was much respected; in private life, warm in his attachments, and sincere in his friendship.

24. At Darenth, in Kent, aged 90, Jane Mosyer. She was a native of that parish, Munn her maiden name, and two of her sisters survive her, the elder born in 1732, the younger in 1717.

27. At Walworth, near London, of a consumption, in his 17th year, Mr. George Bourne, one of the sons of the late John B. of Dalby, co. Lincoln, esq. and brother of the present John B. esq. of that place.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April NEW DRURY-LANE.

6. The Wheel of Fortune—Alexander the
7. Macbeth—Ditto. [Great.]
8. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Jane Shore—Ditto.
12. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
14. Isabella—The Wedding-day.
15. The Country Girl—Alexander the Great.
16. The Child of Nature—The Agreeable Surprise—Children in the Wood.
17. *The Welch Heir*—My Grandmother.
18. Measure for Measure—No Song No Sup-
20. The Country Girl—The Prize. [per.]
21. The Wheel of Fortune—The Devil to Pay.
22. Twelfth Night—The Pannel.
23. Love for Love—Alexander the Great.
24. The Rivals—The Spoil'd Child.
25. Macbeth—The Wedding-day.
27. Mahomet the Impostor—Edgar and Emeline. [Supper.]
- 28 A Trip to Scarborough—No Song No
29. Douglas—The Spoil'd Child.
30. The Country Girl—The Prize.

April COVENT-GARDEN.

6. The Rage—*Windfor Castle*.

7. Life's Vagaries—Ditto.
8. *The Telegraph*; or, *A New Way of knowing Things*—Comedy of Errors—The Miser—The Devil to Pay.
9. Life's Vagaries—Windfor Castle.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Ditto—Ditto.
17. The Mysteries of the Castle—Ditto.
18. Life's Vagaries—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Ditto—Ditto. [Lies of a Day.]
22. The Jealous Wife—British Recruit—Fol-
23. England Preserv'd—*The Irish Mimick*; or, *Blunders at Brighton*—Windfor Castle.
24. Bonduca—He would be a Soldier.
25. The Busy Body—The Irish Mimick—Windfor Castle.
27. The Provok'd Husband—Crotchet Lodge.
28. The Woodman—Catharine and Petrucchio
29. The Conscious Lovers—The British Recruit—Barataria.
30. The Count of Narbonne—The Irish Mimick—Windfor Castle.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 21, 1795.

Chriftened.		Buried.	
Males 779	} 1561	Males 845	} 1663
Females 782		Females 818	
Whereof have died under two years old 587			

Peck Loaf 2s. 1d.

2 and 3	176	50 and 60	146
5 and 10	65	60 and 70	135
10 and 20	52	70 and 80	117
20 and 30	112	80 and 90	126
30 and 40	161	90 and 100	4
40 and 50	149		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1795.

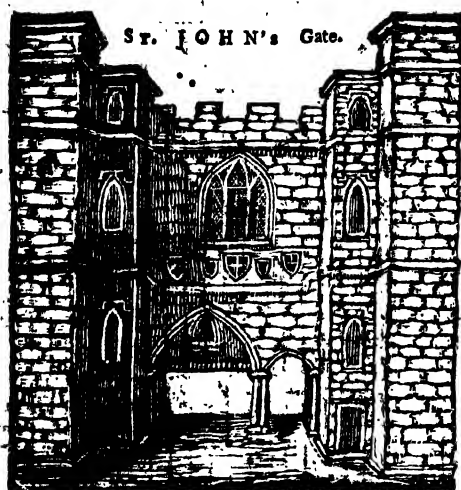
Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Consols.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds. 3s. dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy. 3d dif.	Exchanged Bills. 3 dif.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Ann. ditto.	Omn. 1 1/2 pr.	Eng. Loan Tickets.	Irish Loan Tickets.
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MAY, 1795.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

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YORK 3

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1795.

Reid's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
D.	M.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1795.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1795.
Apr.	0	0					May	0	0	0		
27	48	55			29,94	cloudy	12	43	56	45	30,32	fine
28	49	53			,63	—	13	48	55	44	,20	cloudy
29	44	55			,61	fair	14	44	58	49	,24	—
30	53	55			,50	—	15	47	56	43	29,02	—
M 1	46	60			,79	fine	16	44	56	46	30,97	—
2	50	61			30,02	cloudy	17	47	63	52	29,02	fair
3	41	64			,30	fair	18	51	75	51	30,94	fine
4	46	64			,41	cloudy	19	55	70	54	,10	—
5	52	71			,37	fine	20	55	69	56	,30	cloudy
6	55	64			,39	cloudy	21	54	75	58	,52	fine
7	49	67			,36	fair	22	61	75	60	,47	fair
8	54	57			,26	fine	23	64	81	60	,31	fine
9	41	58			,51	—	24	54	59	43	,19	cloudy
10	50	70			,22	—	25	47	56	56	,41	fair
11	51	57			29,94	—	26	45	54	54	,40	cloudy

W. CARY, Optician, No. 18, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. N.	Thermom. S.	Thermom. W.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1795.
1	S calm	29.80	49	45	45	46	1.9 fine A.M. rain P.M.
2	S gentle	70	48	48	61	57	.8 fine
3	E gentle	70	49	41	68	60	.9 fine
4	E calm	30	54	37	70	60	2.1 fine
5	NE gentle	8	47	41	44	45	.0 black clouds
6	NE gentle	3	46	42	46	48	.0 black clouds
7	NW calm	29.92	46	39	41	44	.0 cloudy
8	E calm	75	44	39	41	42	1.9 rain
9	SE calm	75	41	44	44	42	.8 fine A.M. cold P.M.
10	SE calm	93	41	45	62	56	.9 fine, morning cold and foggy
11	S moderate	93	50	47	50	48	.7 rain P.M.
12	SW gentle	94	50	45	64	46	.5 a shower P.M.
13	NW calm	94	50	47	56	49	.7 a shower
14	S calm	30	3	48			.7 moist A.M. clears up
15	S calm	29.99	35				.2 little moist
16	SW moderate	69	54				.8 a violent hail-storm, and shower after-
17	SW moderate	66	52	44	53	46	2.0 hail-storm P.M. [wards
18	S brisk	50	52	49	50	50	.0 small rain
19	S brisk	16	51	49	54	50	1.9 smart showers with hail
20	SE calm	20	50	43	75	53	2.0 fair
21	NW calm	20	52	44	54	50	2.9 fine day
22	W moderate	46	50	44	57	57	2.0 no fun till P.M.
23	S calm	28	50	49	74	54	.0 showers
24	SW calm	40	50	49	52	50	.1 showers
25	SW brisk	21	52	51	61	53	.1 showers
26	SW brisk	46	51	49	68	49	.1 showers
27	SW moderate	60	52	47	50	48	.1 slight showers
28	SW moderate	20	52	46	57	56	1.9 heavy showers
29	SW brisk	28	50	47	78	55	2.3 fair but cold
30	S moderate	21	51	43	45	44	.3 showers with hail

1. Honeyfuckle in leaf; rhubarb appears; frogs spawn.—3. pear; horse-chestnut foliates.—4. Ice this morning.—5. Mezerion in bloom.—6. in bloom.—
 10. A single butterfly.—13. Larch foliates; the horse-chestnut makes a grand shew; vegetation at work in many operations, the effects apparent through the whole system of Nature; the air warm, and atmosphere moist.—14. Violets gathered.—15. Daffodil appears. N.B. A swallow seen at Orrel on the 11th by Dr. Stanifreet and Mr. Payne.—
 16. Thunder and lightning before a hail-storm.—20. Gossamer floats.—21. Gooseberries and

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine

For M A Y, 1795.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, May 27.
I SCARCELY need inform your numerous readers that lord Inchiquin's house at Cliefden, Bucks, which has suffered lately so much by fire, was built by that duke of Buckingham, who died "in the worst inn's worst room." It was of red brick coped with stone in the same style as the queen's palace at London, and built probably by the same architect. The apartments were none of them large; the prospect from the South is delightful. Perhaps we have to lament, amongst many others, the loss of the following portraits: several of the Hamilton family, who bore a part in the rebellion; George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, natural son of Charles II; Queen Anne, when princess, whole length by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Duke of Hamilton, who was killed by lord Mahon; Dutchess of Richmond, whole length, a black stick in her hand, an animated countenance, tempting Charles I; Princess dowager of Wales, mother of the present king.

The tapestry was very good; one part shews the town of Ramillies, with soldiers carrying wood; an old shepherd smoking his pipe, who is said to have betrayed the French, is finely worked. It is hoped some person who has taken a full account of the pictures and tapestry will favour you with it. N. D.

Mr. URBAN, May 5.
WHETHER attentively examines the fifth *Iter* of Antoninus, as recited in his Itinerary, or laid down in a map of Roman Britain, will find that it proceeded from *Calchester*, and some

station near London, to *Carlisle*, in the following direction:

Cesaromago, Chelmsford, or Writtle; *Colonia*, Colchester; *Villa Faustini*, St. Edmundsbury; *Ictanos*, Ickburgh; *Camboris*, Chesterford; *Duroloponis*, Godmanchester, or Cambridge, *Durobriva*, Dorsetford, or Caistor; *Causennis*, Nottingham, Brigcakerston, or Ancaster; *Lindo*, Lincoln; *Segeloci*, Littleburgh, *Dano*, Doncaster; *Eboraci*, York, &c.

The modern names generally assigned by Camden, Gibson, Gale, Horsley, and others, are here adopted, as it is not meant in this short letter to controvert them, but merely to shew that the track of the Roman road, supposed the *Herming-street*, was somewhat in the direction. There is no *Iter* to Chester from the South-east part of the kingdom; but the *Iters* on which *Ratis* or *Leicester* occurs, most probably had a communication with *Durobriva*, or Caistor, by a vicinal way, which would pass through or near the site of *Medbourn*, described by your intelligent correspondent, Mr. Tailby, p. 274. If he resides at or near this spot, and has opportunity of examining it more minutely, he may perhaps trace out some vestiges of earth-works, or a road, pointing to Caistor. A line drawn from Medbourn to Leicester, in Cary's Map of Leicestershire, in the new edition of the *Britannia*, would pass through two villages of the name of STRETTON, which carry with them an evident Roman etymology; and the distance from Medbourn to Leicester, by the scale of the same map, does not exceed 16 miles. Having crossed the Welland to the

currents knit; honey-bees very active, and reeve heavy laden.—22. Frost the last and some preceding nights.—23. Barley seeding hurried with arduous.—26. Whitethorn foliated.—27. Cut the first asparagus.—29. Elm and lime foliate.

Swallows have not yet made their general appearance. The nights have been frosty; the air of the day chilly, and frequent hail-storms; but the fields appear verdant, and the fruit-trees turgid with bloom.—Fall of rain, 2 inches 6-10ths. Evaporation, 3 inches 3-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

South-west of Rockingham, we may suppose the road continued by *Weldon* and *Colterstock*, at both which places Roman pavements have been found, to *Chesterion*, *Alwalton*, *Caster*, and *Water Newton*, at all which places are undoubted traces of the Romans in earth-works, coins, &c. &c.

It will easily be perceived that these are conjectures formed among books; but, as it is highly probable they might be confirmed by actual inspection of the country, it is hoped your correspondent, and the indefatigable Historian of Leicestershire, will concur in reducing this hypothesis to reality by accurate exploring, and give the result of their researches in the History of GARTRE Hundred.

D. H.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

SEENING in your last, p. 274, a letter from a Mr. Tailby, who appears desirous of being more particularly informed about the Roman road which he "supposes" might have existed between Colchester and Chester; I readily set down to communicate to him not only the information I received from the late Dr. Mason, but also such observations as I have occasionally made on seeing the greater part of it myself.

This road began, as Mr. Tailby rightly imagines, at *Camalodunum* (the first Roman colony settled in Britain, and extended, nearly in a direct line, thence across the kingdom to *Deva* (or Chester), the well-known station of the 20th legion for many centuries. And though only one of each of the Itineraries of either Antonine or Richard of Cirencester has taken notice of but a very small part of it (probably, as the acute and learned Bevier imagines, from the greater part of it having been only a raised causeway, and not regularly paved), yet the general course of this road is so evident, the remains of it to this hour so plain, and the stations so well known, that it is impossible for any person, who would give himself the trouble of examining it at his leisure, to entertain the least doubt of its existence.

From *Camalodunum*, or Colchester, this road proceeds, "obscurely to be sure from the high state of cultivation in which that part of Essex has been for so many years," by Colne, Sible Hedingham (where I once saw some remains of it), Yeldham, Ridgewell, and Haverhall, to Horseheath; whence it

runs, quite visible, and still very high raised, over the open country, and, crossing the Ikenield street, continues straight to Gogmagog hills; where, throwing off a branch by Grantchester to Sandy (*Salina*), it descends into the valley to *Camboricum*, or Cambridge, a station placed on the North side of the Cam, and covering nearly all the ground from the river to the turnpike-gate going to Huntingdon.

From Cambridge it proceeds, nearly in the course of the present turnpike road, through Fen Stanton, to the next station, *Durolopon*, or Godmanchester, where it joined the Eimin street, and, crossing the Ouse near the gallows at Huntingdon, is still straight and tolerably plain for two or three miles, keeping under the hill-side towards Alconbury. It is *then said* to pass through Alconbury Weston, Hamerton, Winwick, Thurning Barnwell, and by Lillford bridge to *Weldon* (but of this part of it I am not certain, though a road is seen near *Weldon* straight and broad, and though the town itself is known to be Roman from the number of Antiquities found there, as the course appears to me a little too much to the East).

I need not stop here to inform any of your readers, Mr. Urban, that, along the banks of this river, the Nen (which separated the Iceni Cenimagni from the Iceni Coritani), still remain many of the fortifications thrown up by Ostorius, when he formed the great plan of separating the two great and powerful clans of the Iceni; but shall continue to trace the remainder of my road towards Chester.

At Cottingham, on the borders of the forest, our road appears again quite plain, near a *tumulus*, before it descends into the plain, and crosses the Welland in its way to Leicester.

At Medburn was an undoubted station on this road; and the name of *La Medis* was probably given it from its being almost exactly placed at an equal distance from the two *termini* of this *iter*, Colchester and Chester, and thence the road is still high raised and very visible, running past Gartre Bush, Norton Hedges, and the Stretons, all the way to the capital of the Iceni Coritani, *Ratae*, or Leicester.

At Leicester our road crossed the Foss, and, proceeding through the Northern gate, and, leaving Anstey's lane to the right, goes straight forward to Goby (where Lord Stamford's house stands

stands on it), and then goes by Markfield to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and, passing the Trent near Burton, crosses the Rykenield-street, and, ascending the forest in a direction for Hanbury, is continued by Checkley Upper Tone, Draycot in the Moor, and very slowly through Meer, Lane Delph, near Stoke and Woolstanton, to the next station of *Mediolanum*, or Chesterton.

From Chesterton, Dr. Mason said, it went towards Nantwich by a road "called the *Wutling street*," and so to Bunbury, Beeston, and *Deva*, or Chester; but of this I am uncertain. There is another undoubted road from Chesterton, through Red street and Street-forge, to *Condate*, or Kenderton, mentioned in the sixth Itinerary of Antonine and Richard; and from Kinderton another, equally certain, by Home-street hall to *Deva*.

Being an old man, and having much business now on my hands, I have not time to give my reasons for fixing *Camalodunum* at Colchester, **Camborucum* at Cambridge, *Duroloponis* at G. dmanchester, *Mediolanum* at Chesterton, or *Condate* at Kinderton; though I think, on long reflecting on this subject, that they are unanswerable. But I shall be ready at any other time to resolve the doubts of any young Antiquary, who wishes to turn his mind to this abstruse (though not unentertaining) part of the Antiquities of my country.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr URBAN, May 21.

THOUGH barely an *amateur* of that branch of *virtu*. I have half an hour to-day in my walks at a sale of coins and medals. This was at the rooms of Mr. King, of King street, who, though less acquainted with antiques than with bookselling, yet his industry in business, and his candour, do him great credit. The Catalogue, indeed, appeared neither better nor numerous; and might probably be more properly styled the Amusement than the Collection of the late Nathaniel Thomas, Esq. whose death was noticed p. 349, and who was certainly a man of ingenuity and learning. From this place I walked home to dinner, sadly ruminating on the leveling principles of the times in which we live; for, the favourites of this auction-room were the coins of Oliver Cromwell and of the Republic; inasmuch, that a copper halfpenny of this canting hypocrite sold there for 5*l.* 10*s.* Now, Mr. Urban,

that this was probably an ideal and ill-founded reflection on what I saw may appear from what follows. When I was alone, I turned over one of your volumes, which are seldom very far from my elbow. Blind chance alone it was which put into my hand vol. LVI. and, strange as it may appear, it is not less true. I opened at p. 752, which presents not only a history of my little wonder, but also an engraving of what I had a few hours before been describing to my family. The paper is subscribed N. T. and, from the account you give of Mr. Thomas being occasionally your correspondent to the Magazine, it is without a question by the author himself. Therefore, we may I presume infer, that this being not only an unique coin, but, as we see in the same volume, p. 822, that T. Row pronounces it, "*no coin at all*, but a copper minted from Oliver's shilling," was the cause of its selling at so high a price, and not, as I vainly thought, our love of Regicides. C. P.

Mr URBAN, May 23.

THE little memorandum which accompanied a drawing engraved in your last volume, p. 980, was materially different from that which you have there inserted. The head is carved on the mirror-house at Prinknash, not, as you have printed it on the church; there is no church at Prinknash. S. L.

Mr. URBAN, May 24.

TWO years have now elapsed, since the Rev. Joseph Berington published his *Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani*; and more than one has passed since the Rev. Charles Pownden produced his *remarks* upon those memoirs. Mr. B. asserts, that they are *authentic*, and that *he could have procured from Rome an attested copy of the Italian original*, pref. p. viii. Mr. P. maintains, that they are either *forged* or *fraudulently garbled by the editor*, and that they would deserve no credit, even if it could be proved that they were really written by Panzani. To bring this literary difference to an issue, Mr. Pownden calls upon Mr. B. to produce his *authentic MSS.* and challenges his antagonist to deposit them in the hands of some impartial person, for the inspection of the curious. I am one of those whose curiosity has been awakened by this dispute; and I wish Mr. Berington to inform us, through the channel of your agreeable Miscellany, whether he intends to exhibit his MSS.

or

or else to abandon the palm to Mr. P. who will probably conclude that his critique is unanswerable, if his fair challenge is refused.

Before the appearance of Mr. P's *Remarks*, I had requested a friend at Rome to search for papers or official reports of *Gregorio Panzani*, which might yet remain, either in the Barberini family, to which he was attached, or in any of the public offices. My friend was every where permitted to pursue his inquiries; and he thought them terminated in the useless discovery of some uninteresting letters of *Panzani* in the Barberini palace, which were not written from England, nor upon English affairs. At length, in a heap of cast-off papers, in the college of the *Propaganda*, he found a MS. intitled, "*Relazione dello stato della religione cattolica in Inghilterra, data alla Santità di N. Signore Urbano VIII. da Gregorio Panzani, nel suo ritorno da quel regno l'anno 1637.*" I have a copy of this MS. now before me, and it is the only paper that can be found in Rome, which purports to have been either written or adopted by *Panzani*. At the end of it, says my correspondent, there is a note, which marks that a copy of the manuscript had been transcribed for the Rev. Mr. Howard, and had been sent by him into England. It is well known, that this gentleman, of the house of Norfolk, was a clergyman, and canon of St. Peter's at Rome, where he died (I believe) earlier than the year 1730. The note explains the passage of Mr. Berington's preface, where he says that Mr. Dodd (from whom he inherits the memoirs) "procured an accurate translation of the original memoirs, by means of an eminent prelate, of singular candour and scrupulosity, then residing at Rome," Pref. p. vi.; and it further proves, that this *Relazione*, or the translation of it, must be among Dodd's papers, which Mr. B. assures us that he now possesses. Ib. p. viii. My copy of it fills almost 44 large pages of close writing; and I find that, though Mr. B. has inserted some passages of it into his *Memoirs*, yet these few passages bear a very small proportion indeed to the quantity of matter which he has totally omitted. Hence I am led to conclude, that though Mr. B. had certainly good reasons for suppressing the contents of this *Relazione*, which he has not any where cited, yet he was not authorized to tell us, "that he presents to the public the *Memoirs of Panzani*, which have

been long with-held from motives of a false delicacy;" (Pref. p. v.) "without at all altering the sense, or OMITTING any passage in the Relation." P. 258.

The *relation* now before me is a vehement invective and abuse of the whole body of English Catholics in 1637; and, if Mr. B. would now produce it, their descendants would instantly discover it to be an infamous piece of self-interested defamation. It pretends to prove, that the lay gentry then lived in habits of the lowest vices, and were completely enslaved by their regular priests, still more vicious than themselves. While these men governed every house, into which they were admitted with absolute sway, they lived, it seems, in a total neglect of every professional duty, they indulged every sensual appetite, and were besides guilty of a long list of prevarications in the administration of each of the seven Sacraments. It is remarkable that, while the weight of accusation falls every where upon the regular priests, the writer, in three or four different places, excepts the Jesuits from some of these general imputations, and even owns that the force of truth compels him to make this exception. He concludes, that the only remedy for all these mischiefs is to appoint a bishop, with certain powers, which he suggests, to govern the laity, as well as the regular and secular clergy; and he takes much pains to convince the pope, that no regard ought to be paid to the voice of those noblemen, who had entreated his holiness in a memorial to defer that appointment. Here he passes in review above twenty catholic peers, and endeavours to invalidate the evidence of each of them in particular. Mr. B. has prudently omitted all this part, which would not have been very creditable to *Panzani*; and modern peers might perhaps have been displeased to hear from that Italian that their ancestors were fools in the reign of Charles I. On the whole, the style, by no means Tuscan, the matter, the passion, the extravagance, of this *Relation*, ground a strong presumption, that it was fabricated among the men of Blackloe's clerical cabal (described by Mr. Plowden, *Remarks*, p. 200), who it is known engrossed all *Panzani's* confidence in England, and were at that time exerting every effort to obtain a bishop chosen from their own small number.

Mr. Berington's credit, as a writer, seems here to be concerned. Having declared himself "satisfied of the authenticity

tivity of the Memoirs," Pref. p. viii, surely he will not hesitate to submit his MSS. to the ordeal of public examination. If, upon inspection, they prove to be *genuine and authentic*, of which he can have no doubt, he will at once stand acquitted of the sad imputation of having wilfully endeavoured to impose upon the publick. If he refuses to produce them, his refusal will not only establish that imputation, but it will moreover strengthen the sinister impressions of mistrust and suspicion, with which the new work, which he has announced under the title of "The History of the Rise, the Greatness, the Decline (and perhaps the Fall) of the Papal Power," *ibid.* p. xix. must, in the present circumstances of the author, be received.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, April 27.*
I HAVE waited in expectation that the queries, in vol. LXIV. p. 686, would have produced farther information concerning the objects of the enquiries, who, from having been both eminent men, deserve to have their memories rescued from oblivion; and I renew the subject in the hopes of obtaining further particulars of them.

In the "History of Cumberland," now publishing, there is an extract given from Wood's *Athenæ*, in which Doctor John Aglionby is mentioned as becoming a student of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1583, that he was afterwards a fellow, and entering into holy orders, he became a most polite and learned preacher: that he then went abroad, and was introduced to Cardinal Bellarmine, who, shewing to him the picture of the profound William Whitaker, of Cambridge, which hung up in his library, told him, pointing to the picture, that *he was the most learned Heretic he ever knew*, or to that effect. After his return, he was made chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, took the degree of D. D. in 1600; was made principal of St. Edmund's Hall the year after, being about that time rector of Ilip, near to, and in the county of, Oxon; and soon after chaplain in ordinary to King James I. He was a person well accomplished in all kinds of learning, profoundly read in the fathers, and in school-divinity; an exact linguist; and of *an aquiline acumen*, as one who is profuse in his praise tells you. (J. Wake in *lib. cui Titulus, Rex Platonicus in æt. Secundo Diei.*) "What he hath published I find not: however, the reason why I let him

down here is, that he had a most considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament, appointed by King James in 1604, which is all that I know material of him, saving only, that he dying at Ilip, to the very great reluctance of all learned and good men, on the 6th Feb. 1609, aged 43, was buried in the chancel of the church there; soon after, was set up an inscription to his memory, on the east wall of the said chancel, (by his widow I think,) wherein being nothing of him but what I have mentioned already, I shall pass it for brevity's sake. (Wood's *Athenæ*.) If your correspondant Q. P. who says he is mentioned in *Athenæ Oxon.* to have been a native of Cumberland, and that his epitaph is in *Le Neve Monument. Anglic. vol. I. No. 41.* would take the trouble of transcribing that epitaph, and giving it to the world through the medium of your monthly publication, it would be obliging those who, as well as myself, wish to preserve the remembrance of great and good men, and who have not an opportunity of applying to the book for it. The Aglionbys are a very ancient family in the county of Cumberland; Walter de Aquilon came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy, and into the North with Randolph de Melchines; his principal residence he named Aguilon, after himself, since corrupted into its present spelling and pronunciation, Aglionby. (In *Lytton's Environs of London* we read of a William Aguilon, probably of this family, having married a daughter and co-heiress of Bartholomew Cheshnut or Cheyney, and in her right possessing the manor of Addington, from whom it descended to his son Sir Robert Aguilon, who married, in Hen. III's time, Margaret Countess of the Isle of Wight, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom married Jordan de Sackville, ancestor of the Duke of Dorset; the other Hugh Bardolf, to whom went the manor of Addington.) They afterwards withdrew themselves into Carlisle, where they enjoyed great interest and influence, and resided there, or at Drawdykes Castle, in its neighbourhood, till about the beginning of this century, when the romantic beauty of a place, about twelve miles east of Carlisle, induced the then head of the family (John Aglionby) to remove to Nunnery, where his successor built a handsome house, which has been their principal residence till the late failure in the male line. I will be obliged to any of your readers that can inform

who the above mentioned Doctor John Aglionby married; if he had any other church preferment besides Islip; and if he had any children who outlived him, what connections they made, and if there are any descendants from them. I am of opinion, Doctor William Aglionby was not immediately descended from the Drawdykes, or Carlisle family, but from some collateral branch of it, (no other in the kingdom I believe bearing the same name,) for I do not find him in their pedigree; and in the dedication of his Painting Illustrated, to the Earl of Devonshire, he expresses so strongly his sense of the kindnesses conferred upon him, *even in his childhood*, that I think he must have spent the early part of his youth more immediately under the Earl's patronage, than was possible for him to do in so remote a county as Cumberland. If Doctor John Aglionby, Principal of Edmund Hall, est any son, perhaps this William might be a grandson; a son he could not be, as he former died in 1609, and the latter was travelling upon the Continent in wealth and vigour from the year 1685 to 1691. Was this Doctor William Aglionby, F. R. S. ever married? Did he publish any other books, besides that upon painting before mentioned? And was he the same William who was sent, by Queen Anne, as her envoy to the Swiss Cantons? Where did he take his degrees? I shall, as well as your former correspondent, be glad to procure any other account of these gentlemen, or their family, my wish being rather to obtain information than give it; and I deem it not the least valuable part of our Miscellany, the having rescued the memory of many learned and remarkable persons from that oblivion which Time throws upon the greatest and most raise-worthy action. The historic page records the deeds of statesmen, and the achievements of heroes; but the Gentleman's Magazine hands down to posterity the examples of men whose stations, though less elevated, may not have rendered them less useful to mankind.

I have heard some of this family lived and died on the Isle of Man, and that there were epitaphs to them in one of the principal churches there; perhaps some of your Manks correspondents will take the trouble of transcribing them.

A SEARCHER AFTER TRUTH.

(Mr. URBAN, May 20.
Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 1039, it is said, "Note, in this church (St.

Asaph) are also an organist, four singing men, four singing boys or choristers." A similar note is made in enumerating the members of Bangor Cathedral. But of Landaff it is said, "Note, in this church *were* two vicars choral, an organist, four singing men, and four singing boys or choristers;" whence it is to be inferred, that at present there are no such members of that cathedral. Of St. David's nothing is said of the inferior members. I wish to be informed, by some of your obliging correspondents in Glamorgan and Pembroke-shires, whether the service is daily performed in the churches of Landaff and St. David's in the same manner as in all other cathedrals? I have heard that those bishopricks did not amount to many hundreds a year; neither of them to one thousand *per annum*; but perhaps I was misinformed.

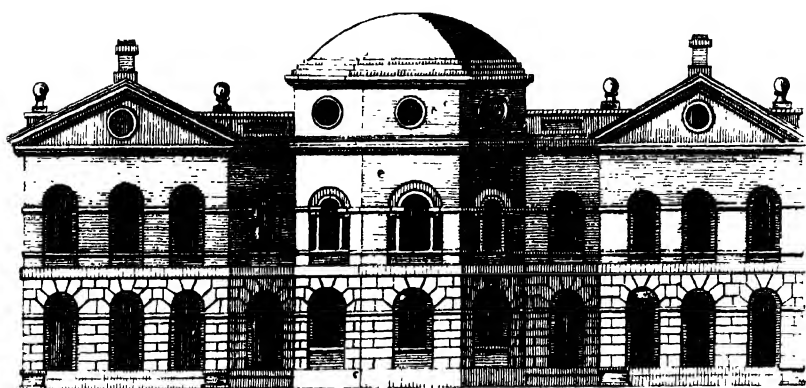
Your correspondent Q. X. vol. LXIV. p. 225, is rather severe in his remarks on Landaff Cathedral, comparing it to a pigeon-house; and, if not unjustly so, it must be owing to the non-residence of the dignitaries. Q. Are there no residentiaries there?

There is a mistake in your Obituary for February last. It is there said that the declining health of Dr. Balguy prevented his acceptance of the bishopric of Gloucester, to which his Majesty, unsolicited, had nominated him, *on the translation of Dr. Halifax to St. Asaph*. Now, Sir, it was on the death of Bishop Warburton, in 1781, that his Majesty offered the see of Gloucester to Dr. Balguy; and Dr. Halifax was not translated from Gloucester to St. Asaph until April, 1789. Bishop Halifax, in May 1786, re-published Bishop Butler's charge to the Clergy of Durham, delivered at his primary, and indeed only visitation, of that diocese, in 1751, with a preface, giving some account of the character and writings of that pious and learned prelate, which he dedicated to Dr. Balguy, wherein he says,

"When, by his Majesty's goodness, I was raised to that station of eminence in the Church, to which you had been first named, and which, on account of the infirmities of your health, you had desired to decline; it was honour enough for me, on such an occasion, to have been thought of next to you; and I know of no better rule by which to govern my conduct, so as not to discredit the royal hand which conferred on me so signal and unmerited a favour, than in cases of difficulty to put the question to myself, How you would have acted in the same situation?"

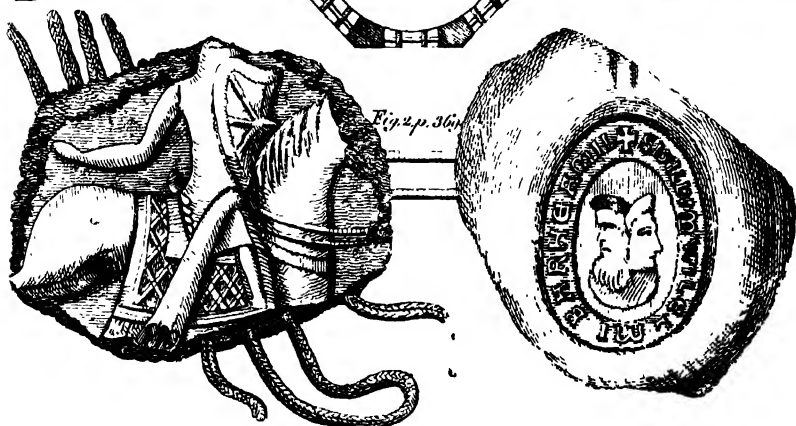
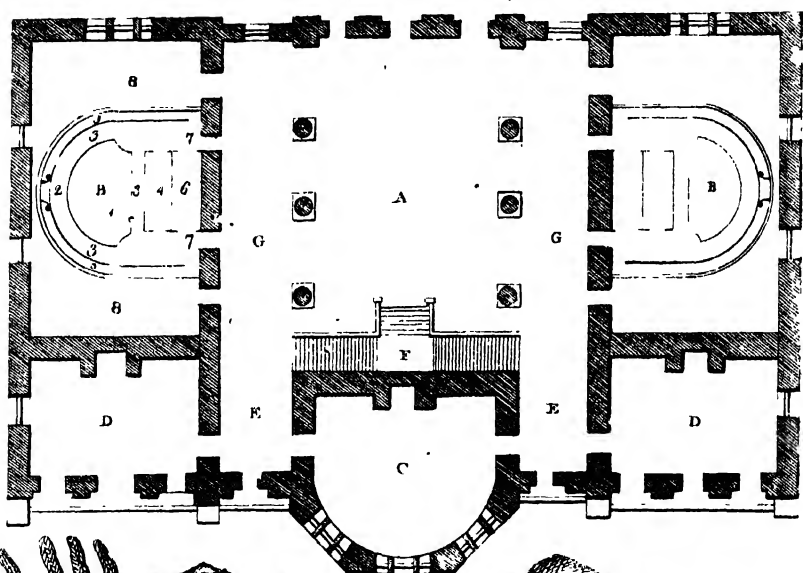
G. W. O.
Mr.

Design proposed for a Town Hall, &c. at STAFFORD.
Genl. Ross, May. 1835. Pl. Lp. 36.



Scale of Feet

30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, March 1.*
THE inclosed is copied (rather imperfectly) from a drawing designed for a town-hall and courts of justice for the town of Stafford; but, another design having been more approved there, this was not adopted. If you think this worthy a place in your Magazine, it is at your service; and your inserting it will oblige Yours, &c. BLAKENEY.

References to the Ground Plan. (Pl. I.)

A, common-hall.

B, courts of justice.—No. 1, is the table; 2, is the judge's seat; 333, are seats for the counsel; 4, is the box for the jury; 6, is the box for the prisoners; 7 7, are doors for the judge, jury, counsel, and witnesses, to enter without being crowded by the spectators; 8 8, are places for the spectators to stand; also, over 8 8 are galleries for spectators.

C, is the room for the mayor or sitting magistrate to attend daily.

DD, are two rooms, which open in front by three large arched doors, to be used as poll-booths at the time of elections.

EE, entrances to the common-hall.

F, staircase leading to two galleries G G over the passages EE E, which galleries communicate with the galleries over the courts, and also with three large chambers over DD, which are for the grand jury and committee-rooms.

Mr. URBAN, *May 1.*
THE following inedited grant, so far back as the year 1272, to the nuns of Haliwell, in Middlesex (of whom see Dugdale, Mon. Angl. I. 531), is sent to you principally on account of the very curious seal which is appended to it (*see pl. I. fig. 2*). The original is in the British Museum. (Cart. Harl. Ant. 83 B. 32).

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

“*Sciatis presentes & futuri quod ego Hericus de Hallingebur’ renisi & omnino quietum clamavi Deo & ecclesie Sc’i Johannis Baptistae & sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo fervientibus, pro me & hereditibus meis vel assignatis meis in perpetuum, totum jus meum & clamum quod habeo vel habui vel aliquo jure habere potero in omnibus terris & teneamentis, redditibus, escatis, wardis, releviis, quod habui in villis de Hincsteworth & Doughton sine ullo retinemento. Ita quod re predictis terris, teneamentis, & redditibus, cum pertinentiis predictis, nichil juris vel clamum ad opus meum vel heredium meorum vel assignatorum meorum de cetero vindicare vel*

petere potero. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Haliwell die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi primo.”

Mr. URBAN, *Post office, Waltham, January 5.*

THE gorgeous decorations of pomp, and splendid funeral piles of the Great, instead of preserving their remains undisturbed, too frequently defeat the primary intent: the monuments of even kings and noblemen become objects of Antiquarian research, whilst the humble monk, once consigned to the grave, soon falls forgotten, and is no more seen. The various sepulchral monuments, almost daily opened in some or other part of the kingdom, instead of satisfying, seem to stimulate, this curiosity of disturbing these last peaceful mansions. And to what purpose? Even when the sculptured marbles have disclosed the hidden treasure, we view but a heap of clay, or a momentary resemblance of a fellow-creature mouldering to dust. A striking instance may now be seen in the remains of some prelate or powerful person, formerly inhumed under the hallowed walls of Waltham abbey, but now lying open and neglected in the garden. The gloomy cloisters long destroyed, of which no vestiges except the deep foundations of masonry pillars remain, now bloom a pleasant spot, a seat of jocund mirth, instead of austere gravity. On the 20th of some workmen, in digging between two of these strongly-cemented foundations, found in a small stone vault (or rather grave), impervious to the air, a coffin, 6 feet long, of thick sheet-lead, tapering from head to the feet, without any inscription hitherto remarked. On the left side stood the heart inclosed in a double leaden urn, the outer case 6 inches deep, and 4½ in diameter at the mouth, formed like the bowl of a glass goblet. On cutting the cover from this urn, the stench issuing therefrom was particularly offensive, and (though the heart soon mouldered away) remained with a thick, white, soft incrustment on the lead, apparently some preparation originally placed there for the preservation of the heart, as the same white matter adhered to the inside of the coffin.

The teeth and bones are very little decayed, but must soon, I suppose, be consigned to the ground without their shell, which will most probably become

a perquisite to the farmer of the garden.
Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

* * * Another correspondent adds, that, before he could get to see this discovery, every thing was dispersed and tossed about, except a small portion of lead.

Mr. URBAN, *Langton, near Spilby,*
April 24

YOUR correspondent T. Woolston, vol. LXIII. p. 1177, says,

"Mr. Barber shew'd me a curious ancient piece of painting on oak panel; it was a small but very fine head of Christ, with the following inscription," &c.

I have seen an half length of Christ on oak panel, with an inscription nearly similar to that mentioned by your correspondent:

THIS PRESENT FIGURE IS THE SEV-
MYLYTYDE OF OUR LORD JESVS OUR
SAVOUR IMPRINED IN AMERIK BY
THE PRYDCESTORS OF THE GREAT
TURKE AND SENT TO POPE INNOCENT
THE VIII TO RED. ME HIS BROTHER
BEING PRYSYNIVR.

Now, Mr. Urban, these inscriptions each contain an addition, which is, I apprehend, inconsistent with the best historical information, that the resemblance of our blessed Saviour was sent to the Pope to *redeem* the brother of the Great Turk.

Zizim (or Zemes, as some call him) contended with his elder brother Sultan Bajazet II. for the sovereignty: the latter, however, proving victorious, Zizim fled to Rhodes; and by the Great Master was, A. D. 1488, sent to Pope Innocent VIII. who had long been desirous of keeping him as his prisoner for political reasons. And Bajazet, so far from wishing to redeem his brother, yearly remitted to Rome 40,000 gold crowns, lest the Pope should set him at liberty on account of the expence of maintaining him.

Onuprius, the continuator of Platina, makes no mention of the gift of our Saviour's resemblance, but he says, that Bajazet sent the Pope the head of a spear, supposed to be the same with that which pierced the side of our Saviour.

"Contigit etiam, ut eodem, quo titulus Christi inventus est anno, Basileus Turcarum Imperator, quo Pontificem fratris captivi causa sui gratiorem redderet, pro magno munere ferrum hastæ, quod latus Domini perforaverat, ad eum mitteret." Platina de Vitis Pontif. p. 354. edit. 1600.

Zizim remained in custody at Rome until the invasion of Italy by Charles

VIII. king of France, 1489, when he was delivered up to that monarch, and died soon after, not without great suspicion of having been poisoned. But, enough on this subject.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban (as prophetic writings have engaged the public attention for some time past), the following short account of a curious MS. formerly in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Allhallows, Londonwall, may not be unacceptable to your readers. It is in folio, and is intituled,

"A Collection of modern Prophecies concerning Matters of the highest Nature and greatest Consequence; being Events speedily to be accomplished, relating to the total Destruction of Antichrist, with all the Adherents and Abettors of the latter, more particularly the King of FRANCE. As also concerning the speedy Conversion of the Jews; and of many, if not all the Pagan Nations. Most if not all of which Accomplishments being spoken of as near at Hand, &c. Collected in the latter End of the Year 1721."

The MS. contains,

I. "A Copy of the Prophecy written by Mr. Sagler, of Warmwell, in the County of Dorset, lying sick in his Bed, as it was delivered upon Oath to the Deputy-Lieutenants in the Year after the Restoration of King Charles the Second, by Cuthbert Bound, Minister of the sayd Parish, still living, July 25th, 1701."

II. "A Prophecy foretold by a Countryman in the Year 1699, in the Dukedom of Sagan, in Prussia, by Name Michael Lindner, now 84 Yeares of Age, then living in the Village of Britzdorf."

III. Copies of what was spoken by Durand Faze d'Aubay, Jean Cavalier de Sauve, &c. "under the Operation of the Spirit."

These men made a great noise about the beginning of this century, and were generally known by the appellation of *French prophets*. See Whiston's *Memoirs*, pp. 119, 120, 2d edit.

IV. "Copies of Letters relating to the Prophecies of the Camisars."

The letters are from Mr. Richard Bulkeley, of Ewell, near Epsom, Dr. Bay, of Sheldon, &c. R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*

AS the following letter of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury is strongly descriptive of the rambling life led by our ancient nobility during their continuance in the country, and of the manners of the time in which it was written, I trust it will be needless to offer any apology for introducing it to public notice

ice through the channel of your very
an usin and instructive Repository. It
may not, however, be amiss to observe,
that it is copied from the original, which,
with several others, equally curious,
hith lately fallen into my hands; and
that, if this specimen is favourably re-
ceived, it may be an inducement for me
to send you copies of the others.

Yours, &c.

D. O.

Sweethearte, I receaved yo'r Pre yester-
nighte by the gramme of the stable, who
went up with the cookes, wherby I enter-
fend of yo'r better health then when I saw
you last, wch God doyle more on. I will
send for Andrew Clayton, and use him to
make any one to every pcedent of thos
thynges you wryte, and then wil find it up
to you as soone as I can. I thinke you for
the xxij. lyvyngh and xxix. cowmbers
that you sent me, wherof I have sent vij
of ether to yo'r brother, and as many to Mr.
Muckham, and 2 lyvynghs and 2 cowm-
ber to Mr. Bouth, all from you, and have
kept the rest for my selfe. On Monday
hith, I went gen by 5 of clock in the morn-
ing, I went to Hatfeld, accompynt with
my own p'w, and the 2 Muckhams bro-
ther ony, and vi of my owne men, none
lyvyngh knowing whether I wolde go til
I was within v or vij miles of the place;
so I came thither aboute xj of the clock, and
killed 3 steggs with my bow, lodged at
2 or 3 howses, and returned hither yester-
nighte: one of the steggs I bestowed there
to 2 or 3 n'xt neighbours gen that came
to me yesterday morning, before I came
from thence, the other two I send you by
this bearer, Tom's Beedson, together with
vj bucks, some of them not so fat as they
shoulde have been if the extreme drynne day
yesterday (when of necessity they were to
be kyll'd) had not hindered the kep's to
make better choyce: what appurtenances
of them are sent withall, this now inclosed
will shew you; the next venison you shall
have from me is like to be baked, but that
must ake some longer tyme, as steggs can
be kyled, wch is as hard to doe in this for-
rest and in Hallamshire, for fat deere, as it
is easye to kyll them at Hatfeld. Yesterday,
as I came through Sawtrye, I was toulde
that the corps of my only nephew, Sir
George Savile, was newly past through that
towne, who dyed at Nowarke (as they say).
He was heere 3 or 4 of the laste dayes that
the Kyng was heere, and lodged with hys
father at Welbeck every nyghte, and was as
well as even I saw him. I did never heare
any one worde of his beyng ill; nor doe I
yet know when he fell sick, nor how long
he was sick: but Mr. Bouth sayes, that
yesterday morning my brother, Sir Charles,
tould him that he had that my s'd nephew,
beyng not well at ease at your nephew Per-
point's howse in Mansfeld towne, did ther

borrow his coach to carry him to Nowarke,
wher he lay sick: but when this was, Mr.
Bouth remembers not whether your brother
toulde him or not; only he sayes, he toulde
him therof yesterday morning, before he
came from Welbeck. I feare it will grow
neare to kyll his father. I doubt whether
the pore youth woulde have bene so grieved
for the death both of his father and me (if
God had taken us before him) as we are
now for him: but I trust God hath forgiven
him, so I humbly beseech him to forgive me
too if I judge amisse of a deid man. I
thinke you for the good order you tooke
with Tullye, whom I did but onlly see at
Nott. when he delivvered me yo'r Pre, beyng
then ready to take coach hitherward; and
he went then into Derbyshire, and sayde he
wolde come to me w'yngh in it, wch yet
he hath not. Heer I ment to tury all Sa-
terday next, at nyghte, and then to Wel-
beck, and ther all Sunday, on Monday to
Wymfeld, and ther 3, 4, or p'haps 5 days,
if drye hit, then to Sheffield, and so to
Tunsterley; but how long at thos 2 howses
I cannot now resolve but as we see cause;
then hither agayne; and so to run up and
downe in that circle so longe as we stay
heere. Mr. Hucker is now heere, and goes
thys nyghte to Sheffield aboute our great bu-
siness. He comends his service to you, and
is exceedingly desyous to have every heere
with him. I beseech you send him down
with Beedson, and doubt not but Peter
Bourdman (whom I now send up) will sup-
ply his place very honestly. Good sweet-
hearte, let us have him, and that speedely,
or else it will be more out of our waye then
you thinke. So wythyn unto you as to
my own parte, I beseech the Lord Jesus to
kepe you ever in his safe p'fection. At
Rugbore, this Wednesday about xj of clock,
24 Aug. 1614. Yo'r's, GILB SHREWSBURY.

To my wyfe.

My 2 nephews heere com'end theyr servyce
to you. [No seal or p'per-mark.]

SINGULAR CRUCIFIXION OF A CHILD.

RAPIN*, the French historian of
English affurs, in his story of Ed-
ward I. speaking of the banishment of
the Jews out of England, by the fol-
lowing passage calls in question the cer-
tainty of a cir having ever crucified
Christian children:

"As for the imputation (says Rapin) of
crucifying, from time to time, Christian
children, one may almost be sure it was
only a calumny, invented by their enemies."

But, to omit all the retailers of this
relation, which are many, I refer you at

* Vol. III. 22, quarto French edition;
MDCCLXXIV.

once to Matthew Paris*, an historian of veracity and credit, and who, probably, could not be imposed upon in a fact that occurred in his own time, it happening about five years before his death.

The author has given us the account in a very full manner, the tenor of which I shall offer in an English dress, as it corrects Rapin in a very material circumstance, the history of the Jews.

"In the year 1255, 40 Henry III. about the time of the Apostles Peter and John, the Jews of Lincoln stole a male child, named Hugh, who was about eight years old, and, after having fed him with milk, and such sort of proper food, they went to almost all the cities of England wherein Jews resided, and also convened some Jews out of every city, that they might attend the sacrifice of the child at Lincoln, in contumely and scoff of Jesus Christ; for, they had, as they said, concealed a child, in order to sacrifice him. Upon this notice, many of the Jews met in Lincoln, and, being assembled, they appointed a Jew of Lincoln to preside as judge, as Pontius Pilate did. The child underwent various torments; he was scourged till he bled, and was black and blue; then they crowned him with thorns, spit in his face, and laughed at him: they then all, individually, wounded him with a knife, and made him drink gall; they afterwards mocked him in reproachful and blasphemous language, at the same time gnashing their teeth, and calling him Jesus, the false prophet. At length, having looked him with every species of abuse, they sacrificed him, and, lastly, pricked his side with a lance

"The child's mother made most diligent search for her absent son. She was told by the neighbours, that, the last time they saw the child she was in quest of, he was seen playing with some children belonging to the Jews, who were about his own age, and that he went into the house of one of the Jews. The mother thereupon entered that house unexpectedly, and perceived the child's body at the bottom of a well, into which they had thrown him headlong; whereupon she cautiously summoned the bailiffs of the city; the body was discovered and drawn out, and became a wonderful spectacle to the people. The woman, the mother of the child, by her complaint and clamor, caused the people, who were collected round about her, to weep and sigh. There happened to be among them JOHN LEXINTONE, a circumcised and discreet man, besides being of good learning, who said, 'We have sometimes heard that the Jews have not feared to attempt such things in disgrace of the crucified Jesus Christ our Lord;' and one of the

Jews, into whose house the child went, and, for that reason, more suspected than the rest, was apprehended. Lexintone said to him, 'Wretch, dost not know that instant death awaits you? all the gold of England will not be sufficient to procure you a rescue or redemption. However, I can tell you by what means you may preserve your life, and avoid the mutilation of your limbs. I can save you, if you dare discover to me the whole transaction, without a grain of falsehood.' The Jew, whose name was Copine, hereupon thinking he had found out a mode of evasion, answered, saying, 'My Lord, do you require me to lay open the miraculous circumstances?' Lexintone was very anxious in encouraging and persuading him to do so. Then the Jew said, 'What the Christians have declared is nothing but the truth; the Jews almost every year immolate a child, in despite and to the wrong of Jesus: but it is not always discovered, for they do this in the dark, in the most retired and secret places. Our Jews cruelly sacrificed the child, whose name is Hugh; and when he was dead, and they wished to hide the deceased, they could not bury the body, nor secrete it, the angry pronounced the corpse of an innocent was useless. For this purpose it had been emboweled, and, when it was supposed in the morning to be hid, the earth threw it up, and it appeared for some time unhuried upon the surface of the earth: whereupon the Jews were horribly alarmed. At last it was cast headlong into a well, but yet not concealed; for, the wicked mother, in her search having found it, gave notice thereof to the bailiffs.' Lexintone ordered Copine the Jew to be unfettered. When this matter was known to the canons of Lincoln cathedral, they prayed the corpse might be given them, and it was granted; and, after infinite deliberation, it was honourably buried in Lincoln church, as the body of a precious martyr. Be it known, that the Jews kept the child alive ten days, in order that, being so long fed with milk, he might be able to endure the torture as long as he lived.

"Upon the king's returning from out of the Northern parts of England, and being made acquainted with the premises, he censured Lord Lexintone for promising such a monster the security of his life and limbs, which he could not do, for, as a blasphemer, he ought to have suffered a variety of punishment in his death: and, when an unavoidable judgement hung over his head, he says, "My death is approaching, nor can my Lord Lexintone protect me in my last moments. I now tell you all the truth. Almost all the Jews of England consented to the death of this child, concerning whom the Jews are so vilified; and some individuals of almost every city of England were convened to the sacrifice of the child, as to the passover at Easter." And, having thus spoke, and related other such idle foolish

Stories,

* Vol. 912, 913. A. D. cit.

stories, being fastened to an horse's tale, and drawn to the gallows, there appeared on his body and soul brazen cacodemons: and other Jews, accessaries in this infernal business, to the number of fourscore and eleven, being brought to London in carts, were committed to prison, who, if they happened to be pited by any Christian, they were gle-plored with dry eyes by their rivals in iniquity, the clippers and coners.

"It was afterwards found, upon an inquisition taken before the lord the king's justices, that the Jews of England, in a common council held by them, flagellated the innocent child several days before they murdered him by crucifixion. The mother of the said child afterwards lodged her appeal, for their wickedness in such a death, before the king. God, the lord of revenge, rendered condign restitution, on her persevering in her prosecution, as she deserved; for, on the day of Saint Clement, eighteen of the richest and most considerable Jews of the city of Lincoln were drawn, and appeared at the new gallows provided on purpose for this execution; and threescore and upwards were, by virtue of the same judgement, reserved in the prison of the Tower of London."

R. J.

Mr. URBAN, April 21.

WHEN lately considering the Sun's passage along the Zodiac, it occurred to me that the names of the signs bear some affinity to the state of man while in his progress of life, allowing seven years to his life during each sign.

From 1 to 7—While in Capricorn, the child, like the weather in January, is weak and tender, like the sprouting of the goat's thorns, and shews little signs of real life except what arises from pain, or little transient joys; and

From 7 to 14—in February, or Aquarius, every trifling cause draws plenty of tears like the inconstant weather of that month.

From 14 to 21—in Pisces, or March, when the youth has acquired strength of body, and the faculties of the mind act more powerfully, like the fish he is active and restless.

From 21 to 28—During Aries and Taurus, as the faculties of the mind are become strong, plans are generally formed and pursued in youth with the vigour and strength of the Ram and the Bull.

From 28 to 35—The man enjoys with steadiness his plan of life, and generally enjoys the fruits of it in plenty, as Twins are esteemed to be.

From 35 to 42—Though yet in the full enjoyment of his strength of body,

and of the faculties of his mind; yet Cancer like, he finds that he is rather on the decline, or going back;

Yet he still continues, like the Lion, with courage and perseverance to pursue his steady course;

From 42 to 56—so that, in Virgo, he acquires the character of the calm discretion of the virgin.

From 56 to 63—The grand climacterick being now passed, the infirmities of age come on, the pains of chronic diseases, like the stings of the Scorpion, torment the infirm man.

After 70, the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders shall cease because they are few, and those that look out of the window be darkened. We then shall see the Archer, Sagittarius, level his dart, and the body return to the dust of which it was; and may the spirit return to God, who gave it!

AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, May 2,

AS you have adorned your volumes with views of churches, it would gratify an Antiquarian reader to see a view and account of the old collegiate church of ~~Wiltshire~~ Wiltsbury, in Wiltshire. The town sends two members to parliament, and hath nothing particular to recommend it except the clothing-trade carried on by Mr. Everett. There is a neat hospital for decayed people, and a pleasant seat of the family of W. Pierce Ashe A'Court, esq. which, from being a wintry-looking spot, by the taste of the present owner is become a delightful summer residence, as great part of the old mansion was, about twelve years ago, taken down, and re-built in an elegant modern style. The divisions of the field are to be had in abundance, and the greyhounds bred hereabout are the fleetest of their kind. The air which blows from the hills is very sharp and piercing, and searching to tender habits; but those who can insure themselves to it find the benefit, and have the appearance of good health. The farmers grow great quantities of wheat, so that the words of the Psalmist are truly verified: "the valleys also shall stand to thick with corn, that they shall laugh and sing." A few miles lower down the vale, embosomed amongst lofty elms, is the venerable seat of Edmund Lambert, Esq.; and, near Wily, that of William Moody, Esq. whose father was the gentleman that

374 Laycock Abbey, and other picturesque Scenes in Wiltshire. [May,

that introduced the making of Wilton carpets, which, from their great beauty and bright colours, have been bought up by foreigners as well as natives of this kingdom. Continuing the ride, about seven miles further brings you to the Earl of Pembroke's stately house.

Laycock abbey would also afford a good place, more especially as Mr. Grose hath omitted it in his works, which is rather to be wondered at. It hath braved the storm, and stands a monument of the religious zeal of our forefathers. The Countess-dowager of Shrewsbury is the present inhabitant, the frugal and extremely retired, and in a beautiful valley.

Here we behold a gently-waving wood;
Then—we can gaze upon a wondrous flood.
The landscape smiles, the fields gay fragrances wear;

Soft scenes are all around—refreshful air.

On the brow of the hill is Spy park, a seat of Sir Edward Bantock, Bart.; the prospect grand, stretching over a vast extent of country, taking in the great manufacturing towns of Melksham, Bradford, Tringbridge, and Cricklham; and, to the left, the new-built seat of Mr. Sutton, brother-in-law to Mr. Addison the Spectator; a few houses of Mr. Awdry, Mr. Montague, Mr. Heathcote, and Mr. Dickenson. It may be said, the major part of the Wiltshire militia are enrolled from this side of the county, and, to the credit of their officers be it spoken, no soldiers behave better in quarters, or are under better discipline. No corps hath shewn itself more loyal in the time of need, near 13000. having been cheerfully raised, in a short space of time, for its defence; and the yeoman volunteers handle their arms with a precision and dexterity worthy of veterans in the service. At Studley, near Cilne, all kinds of vegetables are brought to the greatest perfection, and the luxuriance of the crops is amazing; so much, that the most distant markets are often overstocked. No one should overlook so charming a place as Bowood when they travel this road, the Marquis of Lansdowne having done every thing in the power of money to make it a perfect Elysium, for, without a compliment, it may be justly styled such.

Two sister springs, from the same parent hill,

Born on the same propitious day,
Through the cleft rock distil;

Adown the rev'rend mountain's side,
Through groves of myrtle glide,
On the high the violet-beds obliquely stray.
The gracious streams in smooth meanders flow;

To every thirsty root dispense
Their kindly-cooling influence,
And paradise adorns the mountains.

BOMERVILLE.

His Lordship, at his magnificent library in town, has created an engine for warming it, and various experiments were made to ascertain the quality of rarified air; amongst others, it appeared by the thermometer, that the temperature of this spacious apartment, of 100,000 cubic feet, was elevated from 40 to 55 degrees in less than an hour, by means of a single fire, detached from the library.

Upon an adjacent hill, the country people have cut out the figure of a house, of an immense size; and, the soil being chalk, it is exceedingly glaring, and visible for many miles round. Upon these heights are observed great numbers of birds called cullews and pewees.

Near Avebury is to be seen an astonishing quantity of large stones, to all appearance growing out of the earth, and, from their similitude to a flock of sheep, are usually called The Grey Wethers. Rampton church would also be an acquisition to your Miscellany. Colonel Read has a pretty place near this town. The manor belongs to Lady Jones, with a noble house and park. Here was shewn, in the autumn, an aloe in full bloom; and need not be mentioned the pleasure a florist must receive from the sight. Even in the rapid climate of Italy, where they are more common than with us, no grandee thinks his palace properly decorated without a range of aloes. But a sight much more engaging is to behold, at Foxfield, a spacious almshouse for the maintenance of 30 poor widows, the building in the form of a quadrangle. May the example of the benevolent lady who so amply endowed it be followed by others, who, possessing the means, will add to it the inclination—*La charité est l'ame des vertus Chrétiennes*.—From Foxfield the traveller enters the forest of Savernake, where, if he has a taste for rural scenery, he will be amply gratified. The beautiful vistas formed through it, by the Earl of Alesbury, as openings to Tottenham park (his Lordship's seat), have a peculiar

cular grandeur at this season, when the trees, coming into full foliage, bend under the weight of their venerable branches. The Royal Family honoured this charming retreat with a visit on their return from Weymouth a few years since, and expressed themselves delighted with its beauties, and the elegant reception given them by the respectable Nobleman who owns to princely a domain. It is impossible, in speaking of Savernake, not to regret the loss it has received lately in the death of Colonel Rolz, who possessed a pretty villa within its precincts (see your Obituary, p. 350). He was formerly gentleman-usher to the Princess Anne, and retired hither to spend the remainder of his days in tranquillity and repose. The writer of this little sketch had the pleasure of knowing him, and has passed some very agreeable hours in his company. He possessed, in the strictest sense, the manners of a gentleman, blended with characteristic ease, cheerfulness, and good hu-

PLAOS. E.

MR. URBAN,

May 2.

RECOLLECTING the pleasure I received from the perusal of your coadjutor Mr. Nichols's "Biographical Sketch of the Life of Hogarth," I take the liberty to inform you, that the copper-plates engraved by that celebrated artist to the Cambridge edition of Grey's Butler's Hudibras, by *Bentham*, 1744, are still in existence, and in fine condition. They are intended for sale by the proprietor, who has appointed the writer of this note to be the agent in the business; and proofs of the state of the copper may be seen if desired. Query, Would not a new edition of this work, embellished with those original ornaments, be a profitable speculation, and an acceptable present to the publick?

Yours, &c.

H. LEMOINE,

No. 1, White-rose Court, Coleman-street.

LONGEVITY OF THE ANTIENTS.

YOU will remember, Mr. Urban, that antiently there was no register of births and burials; and that there remains no possible way to judge of the longevity of mankind in former ages than by the length or shortness of the reigns of kings. Let us, therefore, take a short view of the Egyptian monarchs from Ptolemy, the son of Lagus (who reigned immediately after Alexander's conquest), down to the time of

Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt. The kings in general reigned long, almost as long as those of Media. Ptolemy himself held the crown 70 years; the longest period I ever recollect: unless we credit the Chinese accounts of their first governors: and, if I remember rightly, some of their first-recorded kings reigned in common 70, 80, 90, or 100 years; but I am no wise competent how far their history is credible. But to return to Egypt—that country, in its present state, does not seem calculated to produce long lived inhabitants: the sterility of the country, the periodical overflowing of the Nile (however it may contribute to the fertility of the soil), and the general drought at other times of the year, seem to be very unfavourable to health: and, in confirmation of this fact, you will observe, that Grand Cairo, the Egyptian capital, is almost continually infested with the plague in a less or greater degree. But facts, however improbable, are stubborn things. It appears clearly from history, that the antient Egyptians, at the time alluded to, were long-lived. I have, I think, in a former letter remarked, that there were few or no physicians in the Babylonian empire; but I now observe, that some of the first physicians originated from Egypt; and the practice of medicine seems to have been founded there: and for that reason the gentlemen of the faculty may, perhaps, be inclined to attribute the longevity of the inhabitants to this very circumstance.

T—2.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

May 3.

IBEG leave to bestow my tribute of praise on your correspondent, p. 275, for his endeavour to rescue from supposed oblivion so valuable a letter as that of Archbishop Tillotson; but I must inform him, that it is not so great a curiosity as he imagines; for, besides being published in the Preface to Dr. Birch's edition in 1700 of the Archbishop's Sermons, as observed in this note, it has recently been printed in a collection of Epistles for the *Elegant Extracts*, in 8vo, p. 595. The "Aphorisms" are, I believe, new to the world; at least I have never met with them in the course of my reading.

I must also, Mr. Urban, request your attention to what I mean as a critique upon a note which, in your last Magazine, was annexed to some verses written

376 French Emigrants at Hastings.—Hardham Priory, Suffex. [May,

ten on Mr. Monck Berkeley. Your correspondent, by calling him the *sole* interpreter to the French Clergy at Hastings, wishes to pay him a compliment; but, he does not consider that it is at the expence of all the rest of the company at Hastings during that time. Not to detract from Mr Berkeley's merit, I take upon myself to say, that many others were as assiduous in their attention to these exiles as he was. Indeed, at the moment, it does not occur to me that he was *very* particular in his attention to them. But, however that was, there could be no cause of complaint either against the rest of the company, or the inhabitants. For this I can answer, as I was present when they landed, and remained with them some time afterwards.

Your correspondent cannot surely mean to imply that Mr. Berkeley, and his friend Mr. Grimston, were the only ones who assisted them with their purse. There was a subscription immediately set on foot for them by the company, and a handsome collection made: I say the company (although many worthy inhabitants subscribed), because the *generosity* of the mayor of that place extended no farther than to make an offer of a small *lime-vessel* to carry these unfortunate Emigrants away from Hastings, where they had landed. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

THE priory of Heringham, Heringham, Heretham, Erithcham, or Hardham, stands in the hundred of Westsawight and rape of Arundel. It is said to have been founded in the time of Henry II. by one of the family of Dettant Roy, who were formerly of great note in that part of Suffex. The foundation was for five brethren, canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, or black canons. Edward I. granted his licence to William Payanhill, or Paynell, to grant to this house the manor of Cookham, and thirty-two acres of land in Lanucyng, with the ferry of New Shoreham, for the support of four secular chaplains to celebrate for his soul in their church. Upon the petition of Maud, the niece and heir of the said William, exhibited to Edward II. in parliament, that king granted for the future the prior might appoint four regular canons of his own house for that office; and Edward III. granted his licence to appropriate the hospital of St. Antony, at Cookham, to this house.

They were also possessed of the patronage of several rectories, wherein the canons officiated as incumbents on festival days. What the amount of its revenues was is uncertain. The priory being dissolved by common-law before the statute of dissolution of monasteries, Sir William Goring, who was of the bedchamber to Henry VIII. being heir to the founder, entered upon the priory and lands thereunto belonging by agreement with Picklow, the last prior. At what time it passed out of the family of the Gorings does not appear. A few years ago it belonged to Nicholas Turner, esq. of Pigou park, who sold it to — Pike, of Portsmouth, whose daughter carried it in marriage to the present possessor, — Benham, esq. of Petersfield. The priory stands on a rising ground on the banks of the Arun, commanding a pleasing view to the South over the green levels bounded by the Downs; the ruins of Amberley castle, at the distance of about two miles, helping to enrich the scene. But little of the ancient building remains; the principal are arched vaults, serving as offices to a farm house. On the North side are the remains of a building with three elegant pointed arches ornamented with a zig-zag moulding. Of this building I will send you a sketch at a future time; that now given (Plate II.) was taken from the S.W. 1793. W.

Mr. URBAN,

April 10.

IN the desolating tempests of war and dissension, should the works of Taste and Genius ever be defaced and obliterated; and the luminous compositions of Greece and Rome be lost or mutilated, the remains of Greek and Roman literature would still continue to attract the attention of the gentleman and the scholar as the principal sources of the modern dialects of Europe, and the best illustrators of the language of science. In the rude conflicts of the middle centuries, the numerous works of the ancient Celts, the original inhabitants of the Northern and Western regions of Europe, have been in a great measure destroyed, and their language in many countries totally abolished. But such elegant samples of their labours, and such evident traces of their language, still remain, as may serve to excite the curiosity, and inflame the ardour, of every lover of literature.

The catalogue of Manuscripts in the British Museum, and in private libraries

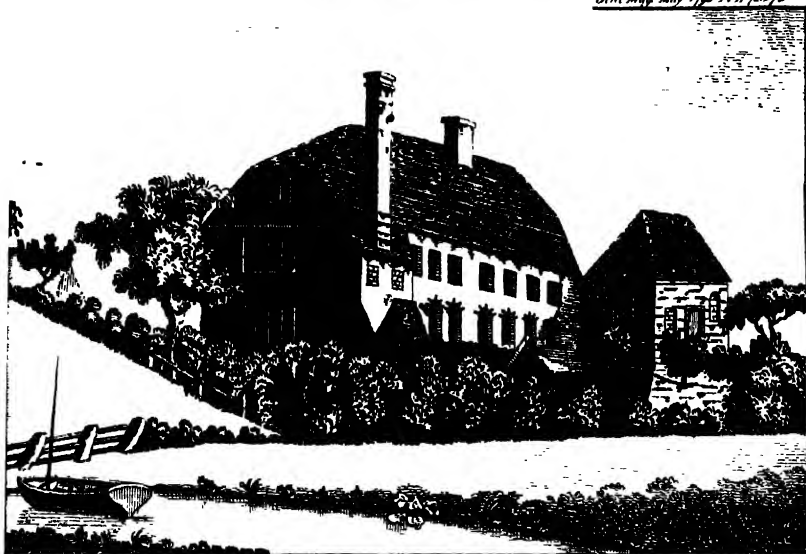


Fig 2 p. 378

■ H C V A C E O ♦ Θ



Fig 3 MONUMENT of BLANCH PARRY. p. 37

inserted in Lhuys's *Archæologia Britannica*, &c. may be considered as an unequivocal proof, that no department of science is destitute of some fragments of the works of the celebrated *Literati* of the Celts; and the industry of succeeding investigators has been fortunate enough to rescue from oblivion several valuable treatises that have been long neglected, or unhappily forgotten. From the Pyrenees to the Baltic, and from the Alps to the Northern extremities of Europe, few nations can be found that do not seem to derive much of their language, and many of their customs, from the Gauls, or the Cimbri, the principal tribes of the ancient Celts. The inhabitants of Biscay in Spain, of Brittany in France, of Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland, in Britain, the Natives of Ireland and the Western Isles, still speak with a considerable degree of purity the ancient dialect of their ancestors. Innumerable expressions, and many important passages, occur in the works of the classic writers, which must prove obscure without the aid of the light thrown upon them by the Celtic language. Impressed with a sense of the advantages which the study of antiquity, philology, and every branch of science, would derive from the revival of Celtic literature, Pexon in France, Broxhornius in Holland, and several learned authors in different countries on the Continent, have contributed by their exertions, and by their example, to remove the rubbish, in which Gothic ignorance had buried the elegant works of the Druids, and recommended it to posterity to persevere in their efforts for the resuscitation of the whole structure, as far as may be necessary to give an idea, if possible, of its former magnificence and grandeur.

But Britain, as it boasts the most stupendous monuments of the genius and industry of the Celts, has been the most indefatigable in its attempts to recover them from among the ruins of ancient excellence, and restore them to their pristine splendour. Henry Salisbury, as early as the reign of Henry the Eighth, published a dictionary of the Welch language, a work at that period universally and deservedly esteemed. The British students in the universities of Italy, in the same century, excited the attention of the learned world by two well-written grammars of the Celtic tongue. But Dr. Rhys's grammar, printed in London about the year 1550,

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as it betrayed the greatest knowledge of the language, and bore the most pregnant proofs of extensive learning, carried away the palm of victory from every competitor, and continued long the principal guide of every adventurer into the hallowed groves of Druidical Antiquity. As it was written in Latin, formed a formidable folio, and sold at an extravagant price, it was only known to the *Literati*, and is now seldom to be met with but in the cabinets of the curious. It was in this work that a complete refutation was first given to the quite argument raised by the vulgar against the Welch, as a rough and an inharmonious language. Its apparent harshness is proved to have arisen from the attention of the Bards to make the "sound seem an echo to the sense," when writing on warlike subjects. In their love-poems the case is very different. From an accurate comparison of the Welch with the Italian, the structure of the stanza is not only found to bear a great resemblance, but, in point of softness, the advantage in general is found to lie on the side of the Welch. Several grammars of this language, in Latin, English, and Welch, by Middleton, Gambold, Rydderch, &c. have been published since this period; and in some of them it is observable, that different specimens have been given of whole poems which consisted entirely of vowels and diphthongs, as the best answer to the remark, that the Welch abounds with consonants; a remark originally made, perhaps, by some superficial critic, who only judged by the eye, and who did not advert to the necessity and the inconvenience, since the invention of printing, to have recourse to the Roman alphabet. But, of all grammars of this language, the Latin one which bears the name of Dr. Davies, from the compendiousness of its form, and the accuracy of its manner, has been in the most common use, and the most general estimation. Dr. Davies's folio dictionary of the Welch and Latin languages has been likewise deservedly esteemed; a work, of which it has been observed, from the elegance of the preface, and the paucity of words which the book contains, that the "porch is superior to the building." Broxhornius reprinted this work at one of the Dutch universities; and it is remarkable that the principal alteration he made in it was publishing it under his own name. Ed. Lhuys,

Lhuyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, printed a long list of words omitted in Dr. Davies's dictionary. And a French ecclesiastick, in the course of the present century, compiled from these different publications a ponderous Lexicon of the French and Celtic Languages. But he seems to have possid'd more industry than judgement, as his work, notwithstanding the advantages he enjoyed, is rather more celebrated for its bulk than admired for its intrinsic merit.

About the beginning of this century, Rydkerch published a small English and Welsh Dictionary, in order to abridge the labours of those who would with to write or converse in the Cambro British language. Evans has since made considerable additions to this convenient and respectable little volume; and Walters, to evince the copiousness of his native tongue, has lately contrived to swell it into a tedious quarto. For, not to detract from the merit of the work, that epithet can hardly be thought to be misapplied to a book which has been so long in the hands of the printer, that the patience of the subscribers is nearly exhausted. Walters appears to have construed Horace's advice, *Notum prematur in annum*, into a hint that a work, in order to be matured into excellence, should lie at least nine years in the press.

Richard's Welsh Dictionary has been for many years a most popular work, on account of its correctness and portability. It is confessedly superior to all preceding publications on the subject, and contains, with the compass of a portable octavo volume, more words than Dr. Davies's folio dictionary. But the Celtic student has still many difficulties to contend with, which this work is not calculated to remove. Many sentences occur in ancient manuscripts, which Richard's oracle either deigns not to unravel, or deems inexplicable. Even Jones's "Archævements of the Bards," Evans's "Specimen of Welsh Poetry," Wotton's "Leges Wallicæ," and other publications in every body's hands, contain several words not to be met with in any dictionary of the Welsh language hitherto published.

For these reasons, a more copious lexicon of this extensive and energetic language has been long and ardently wished for by every admirer of this branch of learning. It is therefore with pleasure that I hear of the advantages likely to accrue from the unwearied industry of the ingenious Mr. Owen to

accomplish so useful and desirable a work. This astonishing compilation, when completed, will contain, it is said, more than a *hundred thousand words*, which is more than four times the number comprized in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, usually estimated at about 24,280 words. The labour and toil which that inimitable work is known to have cost the celebrated English Lexicographer, may give some idea of the arduous undertaking in which Mr. Owen is engaged. He is reported to have already advanced as far as the letter D, and that above ten thousand words (a fact easily ascertained) are to be found under the letter C alone; which is nearly half the number of words in the English language. Richard's Dictionary, the most comprehensive publication of the kind prior to the appearance of the present work, is said not to contain above thirteen thousand words. The manifest superiority of Mr. Owen's production should therefore ensure its success, and acquire it universal patronage; and a work, so well calculated to facilitate the studies of those who would investigate the antiquities of their country, should obtain the suffrages of every good citizen; a work so admirably adapted to favour the enterprise of those who would tear away the veil from the mysteries of Druidical learning, should be honoured with the support of every man of letters in the kingdom. Some hints from some of your more intimate correspondents, with respect to the manner in which his toil might be best alleviated, and his success best accelerated, might tend to enlarge the domains of Literature, and give additional lustre to the acquisition of Science.

Yours, &c. CIMBRICUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 7.

KNOWING you take great pleasure in scraps of antiquity, I herein send you a fac-simile of old characters inscribed on the ledge of a stone coffin in a country church-yard in Denbighshire (see Plate II fig. 2). As this inscription has puzzled many of our Welsh antiquaries, I should be glad to see an explanation in one of your future Magazines.

*** We have engraved this inscription, which seems to be merely *HIC JACET* and the first letter of a name; but wish it to be understood that all correspondents who communicate inscriptions for explanation should sign their real names at length.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

April 8.

A S one of your late numbers (vol. LXIV. 1086) contained the inscription to the memory of Queen Elizabeth's favourite maid of honour, Blanch Parry, I have added a drawing of her monument, whereon it is inscribed, in the chancel of Bickton church, in this county. The principal part is shewn in the annexed view (*fig. 3*). The tablet under the arch contains the compliment to her memory. The Queen receives the Book of Common-prayer from B. Parry, who presents it kneeling. The family arms, handsomely ornamented, were placed on the pedestal beneath the monument. Two years since, it fell down, and was broken to pieces. Many particulars of this distinguished lady are mentioned in "Richard's Lives of celebrated Women." Her zeal and loyalty to her queen was happily blended with charitable intentions to the poor of her native parish, as appears by the following bequest to her will, dated Dec. 2, 1589, extracted from the Hebdonary Book belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral.

"Whereas by my will I have appointed 500 l. thereunto to be bestowed for the building of an alms house in Bickton, in the county of Hereford, and for the providing of ten pounds lands yearly, or thereabouts, for the same; I do now, in lieu thereof, for that I cannot provide land in Bickton aforesaid for building of the said house, assign and appoint, and will, that my executors shall purchase so much land as shall yield, above all charges, yearly, for ever, nine score bushels of corn, viz. wheat and rye, to be bestowed and distributed yearly amongst the poor people of Bickton aforesaid, and Norton, in the said county, for ever; and that the Dean and Chapter of Hereford shall, from time to time, have the oversight of the bestowing and distributing of the said corn; which said corn I will my executors shall provide, in form aforesaid, with as much speed as may be."

Yours, &c.

J. WATHEN.

MR. URBAN,

March 12

A Correspondent of yours proposed a few queries, respecting the Antiquities of the County of Caernarvon, in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1793. I waited with impatience from month to month, until the present moment, in hopes that some gentleman or other would have noticed them; but, finding myself disappointed, I have at length (though reluctantly) taken up

my pen to offer a few remarks on the subject.

The most likely places to find any records respecting the antiquity of this county are among the manuscripts collected by those ind fatigable antiquaries Mr. Robert Vaughan, of *Hengwrt*, Mr. John Jones, of *Gelli Lysay*, Mr. William Morris, of *Cefn-y-Braich*, &c. Copies of the above manuscripts may most probably be met with among the collections of the late ingenious Mr. Lewis Morris, and the late learned antiquary the Rev. Mr. Evan Evans. Some of the Morisian MSS. are in the possession of Mr. William Morris, *Aberystwyth, Cardiganhire*, son of the above named Mr. Lewis Morris; others, if I am rightly informed, in the library of the Welsh school, London. The manuscripts of the late Mr. Evans, I am happy to inform the querist, are in the possession of that great patron of genius, Paul Panten, of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey, Esq. a gentleman well known for his liberal encouragement of Welsh literature, and whose name will be recorded with honour while the Welsh language is spoken in the land.

To ascertain the exact time in which the churches in Wales were built, may, indeed, be a difficult task. In the first place, the antiquary will find it necessary to discover on what centuries the patron saints lived, and thence to draw proper inferences: but yet this rule is not always infallible, because many of the churches were not built under the immediate inspection of the saints whose names they bear, but were dedicated to them at a later period. The antiquary ought always to keep this in view; otherwise he will be liable to make palpable mistakes and bold anachronisms.

From what has been above-mentioned the following question will occur; viz. Where are we to find any authentic account of the British Saints? Answer: In a manuscript intitled *Boneddy Saints; i. e. The Pedigrees, or, the noble Descent of the British Saints*. In this manuscript we have a table of the lineal descent of those devotes, where they resided at, and what churches were to them dedicated.

It would exceed the limits usually allowed your correspondents, to give such extracts out of these curious and valuable remains as would serve to throw light on the present subject: but it is to be hoped that some gentleman, well versed

in the Welsh language, may transmit you a translation of them at some future opportunity.

Your correspondent informs us, that the voice of Tradition represents Clynog, in this county, to be the burial-place of St. Beuno. It is much doubted whether Beuno was buried at Clynog, or at Enlli (Bardsey); most probably the latter. This sainted isle is often styled, by the Bards, the Sanctuary of the Saints. In early ages it was much resorted to; and, for that reason, was called The Repository and Depository of the Saints. Here they retired from the world, and spent their days in meditation and prayer; in this holy spot the Saint's venerable ashes were permitted to lie undisturbed. Men of less celebrity than St. Beuno were brought from distant places to be interred in Enlli.

As to *Bedd Beuno* (Beuno's Grave) in Clynog church, it may be supposed that it was only a monument erected to his memory; or, perhaps, his skull, or some other relic, was once deposited there, as it is said of St. Mechell (St. Mecutus or Mechellus), that his skull is deposited at *Penrhos Lligwy*, the remaining part of the body at *Llan Fechell*, in the county of Anglesey.

The first abbot of Bardsey was Lleudad, or Lleudad (Latinized Laudatus), who was the son of Nudd the generous; his mother was Theodui, daughter of Lortho (Lleuddyn Luddog), of the city of Edinburgh; St. Beuno, and Kentigern (Cynderyn) bishop of St. Asaph in Wales, and Glasgow in Scotland, were his cousin german, their mothers being two sisters.

St. Dubricius (Dyfrig), archbishop of Caerleon, resigning his bishoprick of St. David's, retired to Bardsey from the synod of Brevi, which was held against the Pelagians, about the year 522. Most of the clergy of that synod retired along with him there, where they spent the remainder of their days in a monastery; whereby, being remote from the world, they might devote themselves to the service of God. St. Daniel, first bishop of Bangor, was buried in Bardsey; so also were *Merddin ap Morfryn*, the celebrated Bard, *Hywyn ap Gwynada ben*, *Cadwallon*, Cadfan, Robert ap Maredydd, of the tribe of *Orwain Gwynedd*, an abbot of this place; *Gruffudd ap Rhys*, grandson of Sir *Gruffudd ap Nicholas*, was slain at *Penal* in *Meirion*, and buried in *Enlli*. The following names are also supposed to have been

buried there, viz. St. *Padarn*, St. *Deyrdan*, St. *Derfel*, &c. Vide *Cywydd i'r Saint a aethant i Enlli*; by *Hywel ap Dafydd ap Iwan ap Rhys*.

As I am on the subject of the antiquity of Caernarvonshire, may I be permitted to rectify an error in Mr. Pennant's Tour in Wales, wherein it is said that Caernarvon castle was built in the space of three years; whereas it appears, from a certain record formerly belonging to the Exchequer, that it took up twelve years in building?

Some materials towards forming a History of Caernarvonshire may be found in the Triades of the Isle of Britain, which Mr. Lewis Morris proves, beyond contradiction, to be above a thousand years old. Sorry I am to see, in a late publication, this valuable manuscript honoured with the title of a *fabulous, weak* production; those who are able to read and understand the original will hardly be persuaded to look upon it in that light.

The reign of Rhun ap Maelgwyn stands as a memorable era in the annals of our country. An expedition was undertaken by him against *Elidir Mawynfawr*, which produced the fourteen privileges of the men of *Arvon*. I hope my fair countrywomen will excuse me for touching upon this part of our history, though it reflects no great honour on our Arvonian grandmothers.

When the said Rhun had spent some time near the Caledonian borders in settling the affairs of the North, he returned to Cambria. In the mean time, the men of Arvon's wives concluding, from their husbands' long absence, that they were all slain, lay with their servants. At Rhun's return, the soldiers discovered that their wives had proved unfaithful; as soon, therefore, as this circumstance was divulged, those, who were before obliged to yield priority to the men of Arvon, and desisted their pride, had now a good opportunity to ridicule and expose them: wherefore King Rhun, in order to palliate the disgrace, and to recompense their good services, honoured them with fourteen privileges above their fellow-soldiers. Unfortunately, two of the said privileges were obliterated in an ancient law-book, of which that great antiquary Mr. Robert Vaughan took a copy; the other twelve still remain upon record. Left posterity should be ignorant of an antique so rare, a copy of the

the original, with Mr. Vaughan's translation, is here annexed.

1. Rackwys rhac Gwreic, a sef eu rhachor e Meyrch dôf, a Moch a hwyadheu, a Kar; a dau hechen a venho ar y Gwartheg; a Cloneyt e Kar o'r dohedrefn a venho; *i. e.* A priority over the wife; that is, their choice of their tame horses, swine and geese, a cart, and their choice of two oxen of the cattle, and a cartful of their choice household stuff.

2. Blaen Gwynedd en c uulneu; *i. e.* To lead the van-guard of the army of North Wales.

3. Na toll anfail; *i. e.* That they toll not their beasts.

4. Eu terven ar e Gulatoedd ac cauauont ac Arfon; *i. e.* To settle the boundaries of the counties which join upon Arvon.

5. O bit amreson e rwc dwy vaenawl o'r naw maynawl sit en Arfon eu diarnrysoni o'r faith e dwy heb neb o le arall; *i. e.* If variance happen between two manors of the nine manors in Arvon, the other seven, without the interference of others, shall end the strife between them.

6. Na bo Righill endhi; *i. e.* That there be no beadle or bailiff in it.

7. Bit ennid (cenad) Pefcodha ar e teyr Aton e sit endhi yo gyffredin; *i. e.* That they have the liberty of fishing in the three principal rivers which are in it.

8. Deficient.

9. Na boet freuan hechwg; *i. e.* That they be not strait-milled, or tied to the hand-mill.

10. Lufen clawdcaut. (Not translated).

11. Na ddala ar eu cengheusef; *i. e.* That there should be no delay in their pleadings at law.

12. Na thaler Meirch Gwesteyon, na Gwr ar gylch; *i. e.* That they be not obliged to pay for the horses of strangers, or men (minstrels) on their (annual) circuits.

13. Na delectan venet y lety arall o'r Neuat; *i. e.* That they ought not to go out of the court (hall) for their lodging.

14. Pwy bennac a estedho endhi un dut a Blwyty, o bit Gwr alltuthawg e vot en un vry (fri) a Gwr o'r Wlad; *i. e.* That whoever setteth in it (Arvon) for a year and a day, though he be an alien, shall have the liberty of an inborn or denizen.

Besides princes and warriors, our

county has produced some eminent men of genius. Being a warm admirer of the primitive Bards, I cannot refrain from mentioning a few of them: that great Corypheus of the Bards, *Taliesin*, lived, as Tradition says, in the parish of Llanrhychwyn; the ruins of his house are to be seen at this day. *Gawlym Dau o Arfon* lived in the parish of Llandwrog; the ruins of his house are shewn on a tenement called Tyddyn Tudur, a little to the South of *Glyn Cirvon*, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Newborough. *Rhobin Ddu*, another Bard of great celebrity, was born in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, near a house now called Pant yr Afallen, a little above Mael y don.

Mr. Urban, it would be an easy matter to enlarge the list; but, as I have already transgressed moderate bounds; I think it high time to conclude; and am, &c. DAFYDD DDU O'R ERYRI.

MR. UREAN,

Feb. 10.

DURING the late frost, an appearance was observed at Culmstock, in Devonshire, hitherto, as far as it has come to my knowledge, unnoticed, and, upon this account, worthy to be recorded in your Magazine.

As a labourer in husbandry was going to his master's to work, between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 12th of January, before the break of day, and while the moon was shining bright, he was surprized at the sight of a rainbow directly before him in the West. A few evenings before, some time after sunset, he was struck with a similar appearance in the East. The man describes these rainbows as faint and weak in comparison of the rainbows seen by day; but is sure they were real, and not imaginary; and declares he saw them as plainly as ever he saw a rainbow in his life. At both the times these rainbows were seen, no rain nor snow were falling, the sky was clear, the moon bright, and the frost exceedingly white. Under these circumstances, these rainbows could be formed, in my opinion, by nothing else but the rays of light from the moon reflected by the hoar-frost, which was then falling abundantly. If it should be thought that I have not here assigned the real cause of this phenomenon, some of your numerous correspondents, more conversant in natural philosophy than myself, will be able, no doubt, to set me right, and to explain to the satisfaction

tion of your readers the true cause of these rainbows, and the nature and manner of their formation.

I have read and heard of several lunar rainbows that have been seen by night while the moon was shining and a shower of rain falling; but I have never read or heard before, to the best of my remembrance, of a lunar rainbow formed by the falling of the hoar-frost.

This late frost, about the commencement of it, was remarkable for a succession of an unusual number of very white frosty nights; and for a calm clear sky and sunshine, which softened the rigour of the cold, and made the days pass not unpleasantly away.

AN OLD AND CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *April 30.*

THE following biographical sketch of your late occasional correspondent, the Rev. Richard Paget, will not, I trust, be deemed too uninteresting to be allowed to occupy a part of your instructive page.

The Rev. R. P. was the second (surviving) son of R. P. Esq. of East Cranmore hall, co. Somerset. He was born in the month of July, 1766; elected Demo of St. Mary Magdalen college in July, 1780, on the nomination of his late uncle Robert Paget, Esq. LL. D. Fellow of that Society: took his degrees of B. A. and M. A. and afterwards entered into holy orders; was elected Probationer Fellow of his college at the July election in 1794, the Somerset Fellowship being then vacant by the marriage of the Rev. Richard Goldsborough; deceased Dec. 9, 1794. From his childhood he manifested a disposition for literature and the polite arts; and (as I have been informed by one of the family) rude attempts at drawing with chalk, or sometimes with a pencil, was his favourite employ when scarcely removed from infancy; and when at school, to which he was sent early, his amusements were of a totally different cast from those of his companions; for, he was scarcely ever known to take a part in the common school diversions; and, when only ten or eleven years old, commenced his literary course, by borrowing a ~~MS.~~ account of the cathedral church of ~~Exeter~~; and over this MS, I have heard him say, he has spent many an hour when others were intent

"To chase the rolling circle's speed,
Or urge the flying ball." GRAY.

When about twelve or thirteen, he began to take church notes, and to read such Antiquarian and other scientific books as his father's library produced, or he could otherwise procure; and, from this period to the end of his life, his various studies were as unremittingly pursued as his ill health would permit. He was well versed in the Gothic as well as Greek and Roman style of architecture, as a variety of his elevations and designs sufficiently testify. His ability and accuracy in drawing are acknowledged, and are abundantly proved by the specimens of his attainments in this way which he has left behind him. His faculty of drawing from memory was extraordinary; any face which he had lately seen his pencil could strongly delineate, and especially if there was any room for appying, in a slight degree, the powers of caricature. The exactness with which he could draw his own countenance and manner were also remarkable. With broad caricature he would sometimes entertain himself and his friends; and there are some few things of the sort, etched by himself, which have been for some years before the publick. Of prints and paintings, and the sister art of statuary, he was also an excellent judge. In heraldry and genealogy his proficiency and critical ability was very great; inasmuch, that there were few armorial bearings which he could not at first sight appropriate, and few deviations from propriety in the application of the science which he could not readily point out; and in this science of heraldry his knowledge of drawing and colouring was of singular use, as it enabled him to apply the practical part always with perspicuity, and, when he pleased, with splendour. In music his acquirements were of a superior kind; and, both as an amateur and performer, his critical knowledge and practical skill were such as to do him much credit. His instrument was the violin. Mr. P. was also a diligent Antiquary, and was well acquainted with all the works of any note which have been published on Antiquarian subjects. He likewise paid much attention to natural history, and had collected various specimens of plants, mosses, shells, &c. With the Latin and Greek languages he had a competent acquaintance; but of the modern European languages he spoke none except his own, though he could read French and some Italian.

Italian. Of ancient and modern history he was well informed, and particularly of the history of his own country. His reading in divinity was extensive; and his religious opinions were, on the fullest conviction, truly and firmly orthodox: it is almost needless to add, that his king, his country, and that ecclesiastical establishment of which he was a member, had his most fervent good wishes for their prosperity and welfare. But, nothing was more remarkable in his literary character than the extreme and scrupulous accuracy with which he copied inscriptions or other remains of antiquity, and with which he scrutinized and detected inaccuracies in books. The various information, which by his assiduity and study he had acquired, he was ever ready to impart; and, according to circumstances of time and place, would discuss an abstruse point of divinity, or detail an anecdote from page 45 of the facetious Joe Miller. Such is the faithful but rapid sketch of the life and literary attainments of a man whose natural genius and application were such as to promise a considerable accession of strength to the cause of religion, of literature, and of the polite arts; but, for many years (I think I have heard him say eight or ten), he was at times dreadfully afflicted with an excruciating disorder, for which he could obtain no remedy from the advice of the most eminent of the faculty whom he consulted, and which by degrees undermined and destroyed his constitution. In the University he had formed many very valuable and most respectable connexions, who sincerely lament the loss of their much esteemed friend; but no one will remember him longer, or with more regret, than

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Marlborough, May 4.*

ISOME TIME ago addressed a letter to you, recommending to your correspondents to observe towards each other, in their literary disputes, such language and behaviour as became gentlemen and scholars. Though you did not think it advisable to print my letter, you seemed, entirely to approve of its intention, and, in your Index Indicatus, politely pointed out to your correspondents the propriety of abstaining from personalities and abusiveness. I was greatly in hopes that this hint would have produced its desired effect, and that we should no longer have to

regret that your ingenious and learned correspondents sometimes disgraced their communications by such ungentleman-like behaviour.

It is, however, still to be regretted that many of the papers are written with a degree of violence and grossness to which one would imagine that a man of learning and a gentleman would scorn to descend. I could enumerate many papers which contain more or less of this abusive spirit; and particularly one in your Magazine for last month, which, as I think it must have been noticed by all your readers, I shall so bear to particularize.

What I would wish for is this: that, in the discussions and altercations which must necessarily take place to promote the cause of Truth, your correspondents would lay aside all party-spirit and rancour, and, with the liberality and politeness of gentlemen and Britons, cordially strive to improve and be improved, respect one another as men and Christians, under whatever denomination; and, as in all parties both good and bad are to be found, to admire and imitate the one, and, by candid reasoning and liberal animadversion, endeavour to amend the other.

It would be a very useful thing (and I am sure, Mr. Urban, you would be glad to promote it) if any of your correspondents would point out a method, by which that wicked practice, the giving jalap and other drugs in drink (see p. 356). might be legally punished, and the sufferer obtain redress. It is a very dangerous practice, and ought to be repressed. I know two instances of working men who were very much injured by this wickedness. One of them had eighty or more grains of jalap given him in beer, which made him excessively ill for many days; the other had half an ounce of tinct. cantharides in rum and water, which produced a strangury, the effects of which he had to deplore many months.

I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me what the substance much used as tooth-powder, &c. and which goes under the name of *Rose Pink*, is: has it ever been taken internally? and, if so, what effects does it produce? M. S.

MR. URBAN,

May 7.

THE following whimsical, but most authentic, fact, may serve to fill up a vacant column in your excellent

Miscellany.

Miscellany. It was no disparagement to the wisest of all botanists, that he gave the natural history of the hyssop by the wall. Lions and tigers have had their day in the Gentleman's Magazine. Now (as poor Kit Smart most poetically expresses it),

"Now, Muse, let's sing of cats!"

A celebrated mouser, Mr. Urban, had long kept off the race of depredating vermin from my granary. Put, however, having been a little too attentive to a whiskered paramour in the neighbourhood, found it necessary, as the advertisements say, to "seek a temporary retirement;" and my servant, for fear of mischief in her absence, determined to put a large wooden trap at the door of the scene of temptation. A day or two after the kittens made their appearance (all but one of them Thomas consigned to their watery grave), the lady in the straw was suddenly missing. Some unlucky boys had been seen near the spot with a gun; and the poor cat's fate was immediately supposed to have been sealed by a murderous apprentice, whose want of zoological knowledge might have led him to have mistaken her for a hare, or who might have been supposed to think that any quadruped would look respectable in a shooting pouch, from an otter down to a sucking pig. I am an old sportsman, Mr. Urban, and cannot quite feel pleased at these degradations of a noble art. I heard indeed (but this is by the way), that a patrician youth, who lately went up with one of the university addresses, thought it not beneath him to fire her pistols from his chaise and four at any innocent animal in his reach in his way to town; and that his too successful aim had done infinite mischief to more than one innocent cottager, whose poultry was by the road-side at the unlucky moment. I heard it, and said to myself, "Thank Heaven! I have little more to do with a world which such characters are to embellish."

To return to poor puffs, whose departure took place on Saturday, April 18, and whose wailing orphan was sent to a celebrated four-legged wet-nurse in the neighbourhood.

On Wednesday, the 29th of April, being the twelfth day from the supposed catastrophe, my servant had occasion to go up to the granary. The rat-trap was down. He opened it with eager expectation. Within its dreary recess he found his languishing favourite; whose

time must have passed, I ween, not very comfortably since the Saturday seven-night preceding; the whole of which period the most unquestionably passed in solitary imprisonment, without the usual allowance in such cases. She was in a state of extreme weakness; but, by proper restoratives, has been restored to the exercise of her functions.

The old women, Mr. Urban (for, as Mr. Halhed says, there are old women of both sexes), insist on it, that the cat could never have existed so long had she not had recourse to the nutriment which nature designed for her young one. As it was, however, she had run through eight and a half of her nine lives. Will you give an old man's respectful compliments to your friend, the Southern Faunist, and request his opinion on the subject.

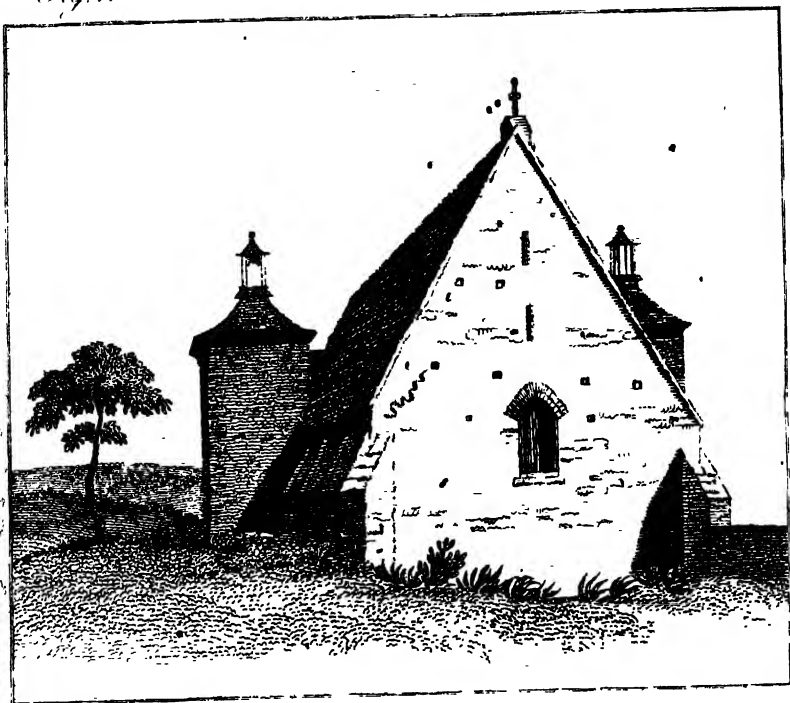
"A COUNTRY SQUIRE."

MR. URBAN, May 11.

IN your last Obituary, p. 349, you particularize *some* events in the life of the late Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, the worthy and much-respected editor of the St. James's Chronicle. You mention that he was a proprietor of that paper *by purchase*; and these words, being printed in Italicks, seem intended to afford some particular inference. You ought to add to the article, that this *purchase* originated solely from the friendship of the excellent and benevolent printer of that paper, Mr. H. Baldwin, who advanced to Mr. T. the *whole of the purchase-money*, and received it again from the profits produced by the share which his kindness had thus secured to Mr. T. I wish not to say one word reflecting on Mr. T.'s character, remembering the adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*; but it is pretty well known to many, that, *after* this transaction, some unpleasant circumstances arose, and a degree of jealousy and distrust was the most striking consequence of so friendly an accommodation. I know that, in many instances, the character of the worthy printer above alluded to has been misrepresented and misunderstood; and, I believe, in no instance more than that now related. I feel myself, therefore, from a very long and intimate acquaintance with his many virtues, called on to do him justice in this particular—"He is my friend, faithful and just to me." *Shakspeare.* JUSTUS.

Mr.

Fig. 1.



ANNO: 6 RE M^a a
HENRICI: ABBATIS:
X^o XIX FAIT: DOM^u: h:
EDIFICATA



Calceat & Barn &c

Mr. URBAN, May 16.
THE inclosed drawings (plate III.) are much at your service.

Fig. 1. is a view of Calcot Barn, in the parish of Newington Bagpath, in the county of Gloucester, remarkable for its size and its great antiquity.

It appears from an ancient inscription in the porch (fig. 2), that it was originally built in the year 1300. A great part of it was destroyed by lightning in 1728, and re-built in the following year, as appears by another inscription in the same porch.

The ancient bas-relief (fig. 3.) is preserved in the same place.

Calcot farm was part of the possessions of the abbey of Kingswood, and kept in demesne. There was a small chapel adjoining to the farm-house, a great part of which still remains in ruins. This farm was granted to Sir Nicholas Pointz 31 Hen. VIII.; and from that family it passed to the Estcourts. It now belongs to Thomas Estcourt, esq. M.P. Yours, &c. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, April 29.
HAVING lately perused in one of our papers an account of a duel fought between — and —, wherein the gentlemen discharged a brace of pistols at each other (*without a wound on either side*), and then the affair was *honourably* adjusted by the interference of the seconds; a train of reflexions ensued, which perhaps may be of service to the publick; and accordingly I hope you will give them a place in your much-admired, well-conducted, and instructive, Magazine, which, I observe, is denominated by a modern writer, “a chaos of good and bad things.”

The practice of Duelling has engaged the thoughts of many learned men. Much *has been* said on both sides of the question, and much *may* be said *pro* and *con* by the man of an heroic spirit, and by the rigid moralist. The various arguments which they have advanced are not necessary now to be brought forward. The curiosity of the inquisitive may be abundantly gratified in every circulating library. However, I believe that, if they search every volume in every library, they will not find *anywhere* the thoughts which are now to ensue; which, I flatter myself, are as *unexceptionable* as they are *new*; and which, if formed into a law, would do more to suppress the practice than all

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religious arguments which have been advanced, and than all the penal laws which have ever been framed, with that view.

I am an advocate for the *permission* of it, that men of *Johnsonian* muscular strength may not be *insolent* to those of the several inferior gradations down to Count Borowlaski; but, I think it altogether a practice so horrid, so sanguinary, and despicable, that it is not fit to be suffered upon the *face of the earth*. Paradoxical as this sentence may seem, *read on* before you condemn, and you will then discover my meaning. My scheme is this. In different parts of the kingdom, such as London, Liverpool, Bath, Brighthelmston, and wherever there is a great influx of such company as frequent gaming-tables, and other places where quarrels do often arise, I recommend that, in the env. roneg thereof, a large pit should be *sunk* in the earth, 8 feet deep, 6 feet wide, and about 24 feet long.

These should be called *duelling chambers*, and should, by *national authority*, be appointed for the purpose of deciding those points of honour which can only be terminated by the *argumentum bulletinum*. I advise that sword-fighting should be totally prohibited; but, if my advice is not to be followed, then it will be requisite that the *breadth* of the chamber should be equal to its length, with two sliding partitions thrown across; by which means two or three sets of *bulletiniers* may be accommodated at the same instant: and, in case either of the parties should wish to have recourse to swords, the partitions may be removed, and there will immediately be room for the exercise of the *argumentum mucronatum*. Persons wishing to fight a duel should be obliged to give in their names to the keeper of the chamber at least one hour before they fight (the hours for fighting, not after 11 P.M. nor before 5 A.M.), that they may be inserted in the *Libro Bellicosus*, and grace the list of heroes who have fought and *bled* in the cause of *honour*; for, you will observe, that it should be a necessary condition, that all duellists should have their pistols loaded by the *keeper*, who should not only put in

* I think it would be a prudent plan to have none for keepers but such as are *undisputed*; who should have the right of furnishing the *honour* of those gentlemen who die in their chambers.

powder

powder but a *bullet* in each pistol (which, I believe, is sometimes *forgot-ten* by those who go to the field of honour, owing to *excess of courage* violently agitating the mind); and the parties should not be suffered to adjust the dispute till one of them had received a wound, and lost blood sufficient to *stain the sand*; *strew'd* upon the floor.

If either of the parties should be killed in the place, or die in consequence of the wound there received, his body should be buried within 20 yards of the spot (*somewhere* within the *Duellist's Cemetery*, which should contain 47 square yards). When I say his body should *there* have interment, I mean only his trunk and limbs; the *head* should be delivered to the *public professor* of Anatomy; who should so prepare it (by injection, varnish, and so forth), that the features may be accurately preserved. The brains (*whether more or less*) should be inclosed in a vial closely sealed, and then transferred to its proper place in the British Museum; and some person should be appointed to read a *lecture* every New-year's-day (unless it falls on a Sunday, then the day following), at eleven in the forenoon, upon such *heads* as had been brought in during the last year, giving biographical sketches (*birth, parentage, education, &c.*) of all those gentlemen who had thus *honourably* terminated their lives, stating also the cause of their duel, whether love of woman, love of money, or whatever other love it may be.

On each head (of all *former* years) should be a *frontlet* with the *name*, and *figures* referring to the same number in a book, intitled, The Duellist's Biographer, kept by the librarian; for inscribing every number of which he should receive 6d. or 1s. but not more.

No sort of odium should be thrown on the survivor of every duel, but he should be deemed a man of *unquestionable* courage. No man should be permitted to fight more than *three* duels in all his life.

Any persons presuming to fight nearer to the surface of the earth than 8 feet, *both* of them should be punished with death, or perpetual exile.

I think the hints thrown out are already sufficient. I could say more upon the business, but shall reserve my farther sentiments till I see whether or not these are likely to be adopted.

Your insertion of the foregoing will

oblige "An old Friend with a new Face;" for, in the present, I am

Yours, &c. SERIOSO-WHIMSICAL.

Mr. URBAN.

May 4.

WHETHER the Spaniards keep their dead unburied a longer term than other nations does not appear; but Mr. Clarke says (Letters on the Spanish Nation, p. 116), "they commonly put a great deal of lime into the grave in order to hasten the corruption of the body. At Naples, he was told, they have a great hole half filled with lime, into which they throw all their dead naked." If something like this, with more decency, were practised in the church-yards of our populous parishes, both in town and country, where paupers and parish nurse-children abound, it might be of advantage to society.

P. Q. R.

Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, May 4.

SO much has been lately said respecting the origin of the disgraceful appellation of *Johnian hogs*, that I have little doubt you will readily admit my conjectures on this subject into your Repository. Early in the last century, either a new organ, or the old one after some considerable repairs, was erected in St. John's chapel; and upon the central column of pipes an emblematical figure of a hog, of no inconsiderable size, was placed. This ridiculous device was immediately censured by the whole University; and, in consequence of its remaining there, the college obtained the epithet of *hogs*.

However true Mr. Williams's facetious account of this singular term may be, I must confess, that what Mr. Huskisson, p. 299, will much sooner gain credit, since the ludicrous epigram he has given us is so consistent with the current opinion, that this epithet owes its rise to the excessive culinary affections of the members of the venerable society of Saint John his college.

Yours, &c. PORCULUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

I SHALL be glad if any of your botanical correspondents will favour me with an exact copy of the system of Cæsalpinus through the channel of your Magazine. The copies I find in Linnaei Philol. Botan. Martyn's Introduction to his Catalogus Horti Botan. Cantabrig. and Robson's British Flora, all being different, induce me to take

take this method of endeavouring to procure one from the most authentic source. Yours, &c. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 6.
I PURCHASED with a degree of eagerness Mr. Pennant's "London" as soon as it came out in 1790, and the Appendix to it 1792. But there have been so many editions of it, or so many alterations in it, that I cannot find the quotations from references to it by various writers. Thus, for instance: the edition corrected by your correspondent Damaspissus, p. 268, differs from mine so much in the paging, that his pages, are three, or five, or more, a-head of mine; and I must be obliged to buy or borrow a copy of all the editions in order to reconcile them. I have heard of editions cancelled or called in; but, perhaps, rarely of *such* a work being so new-dressed and dished-up by additions or corrections that the readers know not where they are.

P. 278. Does your correspondent mean Mr. *Polwhele* or Mr. *Pye* as the translator of *Tyrtaeus*?

P. 285. LXII. 1131, is an erroneous reference; I am inclined to think the discoveries at *Gabii* were a separate article of news.

P. 297, l. 13, *papa*; l. 21, *confido*, &c.; l. 23, *lit*.

Peter Mathias van Gelder executed the beautiful monument for Mrs. Frampton at Morion, co. Dorset, engraved in Hutchins's History of that county, vol. I. p. 149.

P. 300. Sir C. Vermuyden had one-third of Malvern chase, inclosed by the Crown, granted him 8 Cha. I. Nash's Worcester-shire, Forests, p. lxxviii

P. 302. R. U. will recollect that R. G. solicited him for a pedigree of his family.

D. H. did not solicit, or offer, an explanation of Mr. Watton's seal, because he thought he had seen such an one engraved in some other work. Is it Etruscan, or does it represent the murder of Becket? P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, May 7.
THE Tour of Mr. Gray has met with innumerable strictures in your Magazine; and, I confess, in the general they appear to me perfectly just.

That that gentleman had done what Viator A. professes he has, in answer to Domesticus B. p. 273, namely, drawn up an hasty sketch for the inspection of

a few relations only, or particular friends, is, I am persuaded, the wish of many of his readers. I profess myself under obligations to Mr. Gray for his useful and instructive publication, the "Key to the Old Testament;" and I shall rejoice (and I hope Mr. G. will not suffer me to be long without cause) whenever I see an advertisement to announce the appearance of something new from that gentleman's pen in the *theological* way. That certainly is more congenial to him than *tour* writing.

By the way, Mr. Urban, I shall not dismiss the subject without hinting to Domesticus B. that I see no absolute reason for doubting the assertion of the landlord at Linthal. I allow the son of Mars in question to be no *milk-sop*; it may fairly be termed, in the Bacchanalian phrase, a *stiffish day's* work to take in twenty-nine bottles of liquor. Mr. G. however, calls the beverage a *thin white wine*, and says, moreover, the soldier did not appear *drunk*. From this I am led to conclude, that it is the *quantity* that sticks so hard by Domesticus B.

Now, that gentleman cannot surely deserve to have his signature so strictly applied to him, as for us to suppose he has never visited (by chance, I mean) the kitchen of a tap-house, and there have seen a number of congregating *fools*, as they are called, emptying the jorum with no little celerity, and, not with less, steering to a *certain corner* to get rid of it. This is to be seen in our own kingdom; in which the usual tippie, ale or porter, requires more time, I imagine, to act upon the kidneys than a *thin white wine*: of this, however, I am not certain, being but little versed in the anatomy of, or the effect of different liquors upon, the human body.

Is it clear to you, Mr. Urban, that Domesticus B. is not a bit of a *traveller* himself? I have sometimes made, almost to a certainty, such a strange discovery from signature. If that should be the case, he will, perhaps, favour us with an exact statement of the real quantity contained in a *bottle* at Linthal; and then I shall have an opportunity of telling him afterwards, whether there can be produced a champion for the old soldier, at the bottle or orchard, by his humble servant, BONIFACE OLIM.

Mr. URBAN, May 6.
A QUERIST wishes to know if the transfer of arms, which he mentions,

tions, is not singular. It appears to me similar to various *private grants of arms*, which I have seen. A gentleman dying has, perhaps, left an estate, and *granted* (as was allowable) his arms with it; or even arms have been given by one gentleman to another during his life. Many Scottish titles, &c. carry the arms with them.

In an old print of a gem of Claudius Marcellus I saw the arms of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, *i. e.* the three legs flexed in a triangle. Is this usual? and will any of your correspondents do me the favour to inform me wherefore they were placed there? A. L.

Mr. URRAN,

May 7.

A WOODEN tankard with brass pins, given to Dr. Pegge by Mr. Rhodes, who bought it at Yarmouth, has on its sides these subjects: Solomon on his throne of lions, the queen of Sheba before him; Sampson tearing the lion's throat; Absalom suspended on the tree from his horse, Joab on horseback thrusting a spear through his back, David above playing on a harp; Jacob's dream; Abraham's sacrifice.

Under the handle, God creating Eve.

On the rim over them the following inscription in capitals: an explanation of which, and in what language it is written, is desired.

Joab . Davidladi . Iatob . Dion .

Abraham . H. Salemon stol .

Sampson delohen . Absalom oc

Hezren . aababediz ahm :

imam relund dezzang adi . os m

pasluoc

On the lid, Abraham entertaining the three angels.

Compare this with the ancient tankard described by Mr. Milner, *Archæol.* XI. 411—424, pl. XVIII. D. H.

Mr. URRAN,

May 2.

I N answer to D. H.'s strictures, p. 285; first, I did not aim at saying any thing new on the subject of sepulchral monuments, neither did I mean to arrange the series chronologically. I do not think the articles he has quoted unintelligible; nor have I asserted the slab to be older than the *raised*, or altar tomb. The compliment to Roubilliac is merely matter of opinion.

D. H. will observe, that I encounter

him with no asperity; and, however blunt his *former* as well as his present observations are, I take it for granted they proceed from an honest endeavour to correct error or wilful misrepresentation. What I have written on the subject must be plain to the most superficial reader as an attempt to trace the progress of the Arts as connected with memorials for the dead. Taken thus, with what but the flat stone, or slab, can the observations commence? The more ancient modes of sepulture are too rude to notice on this occasion. If my saying the slab has maintained its ground from the remotest ages conveys an idea that it is more ancient than altar or other tombs, I did not mean it. I must candidly acknowledge that I could not have believed the alabaster slab engraved and stained wanted intelligibility; however, as what I have written ought to be comprehended by all its readers, D. H. shall be gratified by an explanation, which, by-the-bye, should be passed over by such as comprehend at a glance—engraved and stained.—Surely D. H. must know, that a line cut into any substance by a sharp instrument may be properly called engraving; and he cannot but admit that, if that line is coloured by any black composition, it may with propriety be said to be stained. Has D. H. then never seen a plane of alabaster with effigies done in lines, and those lines blacked? Let him visit Hathern church, Leicestershire, and fifty others. I must farther observe, that, when I noticed the borders of brass, *pompously* displaying the titles, &c. of the deceased, I did not mean to convey a censure; it was, perhaps, an unfortunate word, used to contrast between a mere name and the long inscription. Still I think my meaning obvious. There are few, I believe, of your readers, Mr. Urban, but will allow the truth of this position, that a person undertaking the office of Censor should at least be master of the subject. It remains for me to prove that D. H. is not in *this* instance. Roubilliac did *not* make Admiral Tyrrel's monument; neither has D. H. any reason to suppose I alluded to it. I repeat, that Roubilliac's Resurrection will transmit his name as a complete master of his art through as many ages as the abbey walls shall sustain it. *N. Read* is the sculptor of Admiral Tyrrel's monument; *F. Roubilliac's* Resurrection

is of W. Hargrave, esq. D. H. must allow my opinion of it is still unimpeached; and, for the information of those who have never seen it, as well as in support of what I have advanced, permit me to describe it. The figure of Hargrave is supposed to be just agitated, and rising in an ecstasy of joy from the tomb in which he had reposed; behind him a pyramid is tumbling into ruins; at his head, and below him, Time has just thrown Death backward, and is in the act of breaking his dart. The expression in Hargrave's face is admirable, it is a mixture of wonder and joy, every limb seems to strain forward, every muscle is excited to break from the grasp of Death. The truth with which the pyramid is executed deserves every praise; a plain surface is converted by the chisel into a vast mass of stone falling in every direction. The figure of Time is fine; and the old broken feathers of his wings torn with age and long use, are well worth examination. The skeleton, or Death, seems to hang in agony by his broken spear, which is supported by Time on his knee. The skull and bones are wrapped lightly round with drapery, and a crown drops from the head. I never viewed the attitude of this representation of Death without a kind of horror: its situation falling backward down, the agonizing grasp, the convulsive effort, seem to speak in the skull and every bone; the excellence of the whole, to be understood, should be seen. I hope I have now removed some of the charges against me; and shall only observe that, as I am totally ignorant who D. H. is, he has the advantage of concealment in case of defeat.

Pray inform Eusebia that I have been to Hackney, and at the house where Loddige *did* live, who has built a handsome mansion next to it. The building in question is now a school for twenty young gentlemen, kept by Mr. John Bentley. Mrs. Loddige assured me there was nothing at all remarkable there, and that all the decoration was confined to those mentioned by your last correspondent. I do not think the house of any antiquity from many external marks; and suppose that the crown, &c. &c. were introduced merely as ornaments.

In my last communication, for "abused" r. "abused," for "Roubillac," r. "Roubillac."

J. P. MALCOLM.

MR. URBAN,

MAY 11.

IF a column can be spared in your Magazine, the following account, with the reflexions, may be productive of a beneficial tendency; and it is not an improbable circumstance but that some of your relatives or friends may hereafter have much reason to thank you for its insertion.

In the 2d volume and 63d letter of the ingenious Dr. Moore's account of Naples, is the following account of the funeral ceremonies:

"We met some people carrying the corpse of a man in an open bier, and others following in a kind of procession. The deceased was a tradesman, whose widow had bestowed the utmost attention in dressing him to the greatest advantage on this solemn occasion; he had a perfectly new suit of cloaths, a laced hat upon his head, ruffler, his hair finely powdered, and a large blooming nosegay in his left hand, while his right was very gracefully stuck in his side.

"It is the custom of Naples to carry every body to church in a full dress soon after their death; and the nearest relations display the magnitude of their grief by the magnificent manner in which they decorate the corpse. This poor woman, it seems, was quite inconsolable, and had ornamented the body of her late husband with a profusion she could ill afford. When the corpse arrives in church, the ceremony is read over it. That ceremony being performed, and the body carried home, it is considered as having no further occasion for fine cloaths, but is generally stripped to the shirt, and buried privately."

The presumed superior wisdom of most modern nations has induced them to omit much of the pomp and ceremony which formerly attended funerals. Interest being the prevailing object of the present day, it is thought in general absurd to expend in decorating the dead what might be applied to the advantage of the living. Hence, when the breath ceases to be observed, death is presumed to ensue, and the most speedy and convenient mode of getting rid of the corpse is adopted. A more humane practice, however, we find takes place where wisdom is less boasted. The method pursued at Naples has a tendency to discover *any remnant of life* that may perchance remain; while that too generally adopted tends to the concealment of the latent spark, and possibly leaves the development of it to the dreary mansions of the grave; a circumstance too horrible to be described, and hardly within the compass of imagination.

The

The pageantry that has been recited is not what we would wish to recommend. We should, however, be happy to perceive in general a degree of attention equally assiduous and humane, but better regulated by prudence, towards the apparently dead. Such a plan of conduct, we are convinced, would tend to preserve many from premature death and premature interment.

The Royal Humane Society, near the close of their plan of re-luscitation, gives the publick the following kind advice; which must be approved by every excellent, wise, and virtuous man :

"An important, public, and humane caution.—In great sinking of the strength, especially in the end of fevers and other acute diseases, patients frequently lie in a state resembling death. If the bed-cloaths be removed, the heat of the body will be immediately dissipated, and every spark of life destroyed. By not attending to this important circumstance, it is feared that the lives of thousands of our fellow-creatures have been sacrificed, and their bodies committed to the grave, who, by a more humane conduct, would have been restored to life.

"Death may usurp on Nature many hours,
And yet the fire of life kindle again
The o'er-press'd spirits." SHAKESPEARE.

Yours, &c. A PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

AT Writtle, in Essex, near Chelmsford, is a large handsome church, standing on high ground, about a mile out of the turnpike road. In the chancel is a very whimsical monument, the expense of which must have been considerable. On the North side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which are carved three shields of arms; that in the middle is, 5 pellets on a chief, and beneath a martlet. Those on each side have the same arms for the husband, impaling different ones for the wife; whence I suppose that he had two wives. There is no inscription. Over this is the monument. A whole-length figure of an angel in a female habit, with expanded wings, stands on a rock, on which is inscribed *Petra erat XPS*. On the angel's head is the sun, on which is written, *Sol & Justitia*; in the left-hand is a sickle. At the foot of the rock is ripe wheat-corn standing, through which is twisted a ribband, and on it, *Si non moriatur, non reviviscit*. On each side the rock is a pilaster, on which are carved harrows, rakes, spades, scythes, and

other implements of husbandry. Over these, *Vos estis Dei agricultura*. On each side the pilaster sits an angel, dressed like the first, but having a broad flat hat on the head, which is reclined on one hand, the other hanging carelessly down. Underneath, *Messorum nos servit fovit lavit coget renovabit congregabunt*. Below this is an open flat wicker-basket (such as, I think, is used in winnowing to throw up the corn to the man); in the middle of it is a tablet thus inscribed :

"M. S.
EDWARDUS PINCHON' et DOROTHEA
WESTON, una olim caro,
unum nunc cadaver; hoc in tumulo Christum expectat.
Vixere singulari erga Deum fide,
pari inter se concordia,
Nec alia erga homines charitate.
Hoc si filio mestis dicenti non credis,
interroga vicinum.
Interim cave mali quicquam de illis dicas,
Nam etiam mortui bene audiunt."

The wings of the angel's, their hats, the sun, the implements of husbandry, and the wheat, are all gilt. No date appears.

On the South side of the chancel is a good bust of Sir John Comyns in a full wig, part of his robe, and the collar worn by the barons of the Exchequer, are expressed. On each side stands an urn encircled with an elegant festoon. Underneath is this inscription :

"Near this place lies interred the body of that truly great and good man the Right Hon. Sir JOHN COMYNs, Knt. late lord chief baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, universally esteemed one of the brightest ornaments of the bench, and the greatest lawyers of his time, who departed this life on the 13th day of November 1740, aged 73.

"That a character of so much piety, learning, and merit, should not be buried in oblivion, but should remain a lasting example to others, this monument, out of duty and gratitude, was humbly erected to his memory by his nephew and heir, John Comyns, of Hylands, Esq. 1759.

Cui pudor et justitiæ toror,
Incorrupta fide, nullaque veritas
Quando ullam invenient parem? HOR.
H. Cheere fecit."

In the North windows are some small remains of painted glass, but nothing perfect; no arms amongst them. The font is uncommonly plain. There are many gravestones and mural monuments. Amongst the former are two or three with brass figures; and against the wall, at the East end, is a brass tablet

blet of a man and his wife kneeling, name Hunt, date time of Queen Elizabeth. I had not time to copy more.

Hylands is a handsome house, built by the Chief Baron, in the adjoining parish of Widford. It now belongs to the son of the gentleman who erected the monument, and who died in 1760. The Chief Baron (Morant says, in his History of Essex) was descended from a family of that name of Dagenham, in Essex, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and was of Lincoln's inn; made a squire 8 June, 1705; baron of the Exchequer 4 November, 1726, and knighted, justice of the Common Pleas, 5 Feb. 1735; chief baron of the Exchequer 8 July, 1738. He represented Maldon in the fourth parliament of K. William. He was twice married, but died without issue.

The Digest of the Law, compiled by the Chief Baron, but not published till 1762, and the following years, is thus characterized by that very competent judge of its merits, Mr. Hargrave, in his notes on Coke Lit.: "the whole of Lord Chief Baron Comyns's work is equally remarkable for its great variety of matter, its compendious and accurate expression, and the excellence of its methodical distribution; but the title *pleader* seems to have been its author's favourite one."

His Reports were also published after his death. VI. A.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

IT was with the most serious concern that I read the following in p. 297, advanced by one who it is easy to see must be a clergyman:

"While the smallness of many livings renders it impossible for a man to reside on them with comfort, credit, and advantage, it is surely not fair to involve all non-residents in the general censure."

What, Sir! are the souls of the parishioners to be attended to only when the tithes yield sufficient to maintain the rector in affluence! Are not the souls of men who pay but 80*l.* a year as precious in the sight of God as of those who pay 800*l.*? One who accepts a cure of souls takes upon him the most important trust that can be committed to a man. Can he think that, when he is called upon at the great day (which we, not having yet, like our neighbours, cast off the Christian religion, expect) to give an account of those com-

mized to his care, it will be sufficient to say,

"Lord! I know not what became of my parishioners; my living was so small that I could not reside on it with comfort, credit, and advantage—but I kept a curate; he can give an account."

Suppose that curate called, what will be his answer?

"I know nothing of the souls of the parishioners, and not much more of their bodies, for I never saw them but on a Sunday at church; I lived seven miles off. I did what I was hired to do; I performed the service once on a Sunday; but my pay was so small that I was obliged to get another church (perhaps two more) to supply; and I had no time to enquire about their souls, nor was it part of my bargain that I should do so."

But I ask pardon for an appearance of levity on a subject which I sincerely think a most solemn one; a subject that involves our best and dearest interests both here and hereafter! a subject which, if not attended to by the Clergy and the Bishops, will, I fear, obtrude itself in a more unwelcome manner; God knows how soon! But, may God, in his mercy, awaken them ere it is too late!

My humble admonitions are conveyed with the purest intentions, with the fullest conviction of the great misfortunes which must ensue from the increasing neglect of the pastoral duty; and with the most earnest prayer, that the evils may be averted by a timely attention in the Clergy. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, Eleutheropolis, March 6.

A SHIP at sea, though situated only by the winds and waves, by a mind not accustomed to see such things, might naturally be taken for a self-moving object. The freedom, the variety, the versatility of its motions, might countenance such an idea, and dispose such a mind to rank it among *animals*, and to class it with *living things*. This idea might be farther countenanced by the general resemblance of all ships, and also by their particular differences; especially by their variety of size, such as to exhibit the appearance of younger and of full-grown animals. The Romans call a whale a sea-beast, *bellua marina*, for which the Hebrew is *דג ים*, and, in *regimens*, *דג*; whence we derive the word *cat*, which, Johnson says, is the name of a sort of ship; and also *bil*,

fish, which he interprets, a large bottle, a small fiddle, a small wooden vessel.

If the fact were, that Jonah was thrown overboard by the mariners of the ship in which he went passenger, and, by seamen more compassionate, was taken up into another vessel, which, after three days and nights, brought him safe to Nineveh, and landed him in that neighbourhood, it is nothing wonderful or unaccountable that the Jews should have among them the story of his being swallowed by a great fish, in that fish preserved alive for three days and three nights, and thrown out by it upon the shore unaltered and uninjured.

To the learned it is well known that this story has no credit with the Jews; and, indeed, it seems impossible that a whale should swallow any thing so large as a man; impossible that in its belly he should remain three days alive and unaltered; and impossible that the whale should vomit him up again without any sort of injury. Jonah so swallowed must have been dead, and in put digested. By the foregoing observations we are warranted to give a more probable account of this story, of, which neither Jew nor Christian needs to be ashamed; an account which requires no great stretch of faith to receive it, which exhibits nothing either superfluous to the believer, or ridiculous in the avower, of it, and perfectly correspondent with an admonition so often given in the words of Horace, expressing the undoubted sentiments of reason,

Nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus.

In Homer's *Odyssey*, IV. l. 443 & 452, *κῆτος* is applicable to *ὄρνις*, a sea-calf. From this observation the foregoing may derive farther confirmation; for, if the term can properly be applied to any large sea animal, the principle of resemblance that there is between a ship upon the waves and such an animal would give a like propriety to *this* application of it.

If *this* be thought too bold a fancy, the story of Jonah may be the transcript of an hieroglyphick*, in which that event was recorded and preserved. In its plainest form it may teach us, that every messenger of God is safe in every danger.

* On *this* principle, several passages of Scripture, difficult to explain, and incapable of being maintained, admit of a very easy and satisfactory solution.

The hieroglyphical representation of the story would probably be a large fish in the act of disgorging Jonah on the ground. The fish swallowed him for his good: he was preserved in the fish; and, had he not been swallowed by it, would have perished in the mighty waters. Jonah, ch. ii. *passim*.

Etymology and language are powerful advocates for the first account here given of the story of Jonah. If the last be thought more probable, it will then become necessary to enquire whether, so late as the time of Jonah, it were customary among the Jews to record and to preserve the memory of historical events in symbols and hieroglyphicks.

Yours, &c. BIBLIOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 24.

NOTWITHSTANDING your flagellating correspondent of March 10 appears to have the whip-hand of the gentleman against whom he appeals, yet some of your readers will think Mr. Boswell justifiable in his language, and that his observation is couched in terms manly rather than equivocal, though Dr. Parr says he fails to collect its precise meaning "through its bluntness." This declaration is somewhat strange; for, plain folks understand by *bluntness* what the vulgar call *downright* plainness and simplicity. Dr. Parr, with much prudence, forbears to controvert the opinions of Mr. Boswell, or to explain his own, "on the right which Dr. Johnson had as a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian, to reprobate, and even to shun, such men as Priestley and Price." To vindicate Dr. Johnson's manners as a gentleman is descanting on the rough exterior of a pine-apple; and his conduct as a scholar is best defended by himself. The following anecdote will, with those who see no reason to reject its authenticity, establish his right as a Christian.

St. John was once accidentally at the same bath with the heretick Cerinthus: as soon as he saw him he *sprang out* instantly unbathed, and,

"Away," said the Apostle, "let us depart hence, lest the very bath come to ruin wherein is Cerinthus, the enemy of the truth."

This practice of St. John may be supposed not unknown to Dr. Johnson, and to have contributed to his inflexibility. Dr. Johnson indisputably wished to have certain persons cut off by excommunication,

communication, but not to cut their throats or burn their bodies for heresy; and I think him not indebted to Lackington for his fanciful apology (in the 45th letter) of Dr. Johnson's conduct towards Hume. He understood the first verse of David's Psalms to the full, as well as those liberal gentlemen who consider principle and goodness out of the question in the dissemination of comparisons; and I can readily persuade myself that much happiness would result to mankind, were there more men of such narrow minds as Dr. Johnson and St. John.

"He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith."

The anecdote is to be met with in Irenæus* and Eusebius†. *FILIOLOUS.*

MR. URBAN, *May 16.*

IN reply to the very civil letter of J. J. of 29.5, you will permit me to observe, that, when a matter of fact is in dispute, positive assertions and contradictions, as they prove nothing, are seldom adduced in argument, unless by persons extremely ignorant or ignorant. The readers of your Miscellany will hardly suspect a grave-digger critic (as J. J. is pleased to call me) of possessing much inability; and I hope to convince them that I am not altogether ignorant or misinformed on the subject in dispute. At the same time I must confess that J. J. had given a fair hit, and so successfully pained me on the point of modesty that it is not without some hesitation, and great distrust of my eyes unaided by spectacles, I again come forward, and inform you of the existence of all the gravestones mentioned in my last as having been omitted by Mr. Polwhele. Unfortunately, from my childhood, I have had the love (I had almost said adoration) of truth instilled into my mind as a first and leading principle. Had it not been for this, J. J. might have profited by his confident assertions and positive contradictions, and enjoyed an unmolested triumph over vanquished modesty. But, as the bare suggestion of having deceived or imposed a falsehood on you would have made my spirit revolt, much more did this direct attack on my veracity call on me to refute the charge, and defy this

mighty champion of Mr. Polwhele to substantiate it.

Let J. J. recur to his assertion, that the gravestone of Bishop Alleigh does not lie open for inspection, and then be informed that the writer of this, on the 6th of May, 1795, saw it lie in the place where it hath lain ever since its removal from the choir, viz. at the distance of about 11 feet forward as you enter the gate at the end of the aisle on the north side of the choir, nearly in the centre of the pavement. It were easy to be as particular with respect to the situation of the other gravestones of which J. J. denies the existence; but I trust that J. J. has not yet so impaired my credit with your readers as to render it necessary. Suffice it to say, that I took the same opportunity of again examining the other inscriptions, and found them sufficiently legible to inform every one conversant in the old English character, and accustomed to decipher the abbreviations formerly in use, of the particulars transmitted you in my last. Those of Clifforde, Pares, Ryleye, and Vise, *have every letter and figure remaining complete.*

Pardon me this J. J. may be the person who furnished Mr. P. with copies of the cathedral epitaphs, and thought himself bound to take up the cudgel in this case; but he should have remembered, that an attempt to vindicate our errors, or excuse our mistakes, by a deliberate sacrifice of integrity or veracity (though under a fictitious signature), is an undertaking both disgraceful and injurious.

J. J. will excuse my refusing to give in my name, as I perfectly coincide with him in thinking it prudently withheld; and at the same time beg leave to congratulate him on not having made a more complete disclosure of his.

Yours, &c.

T. L.

MR. URBAN,

May

IN your correspondent's receipt to make I cheap soup, p. 15, it is directed to boil some sliced potatoes with the other ingredients. Do, Mr. Urban, caution all persons against this practice. The water in which potatoes have been boiled should be always thrown away; it is very prejudicial to health, as various medical writers have observed; and even animals, that have no other drink than the water in which potatoes have been boiled, will pine away, however well they may be treated in other respects.

Yours, &c.

S. E.

Mr.

* Adv. Hær. l. iii. c. 3.

† Hist. Eccl. l. iii. c. 28; and l. iv. c. 14.

MR. URBAN, May 18.

WILL you admit, as you have several times done, some miscellaneous remarks into your entertaining and useful publication, from your occasional correspondent E?

Your nameless correspondent, p. 271, asks the derivation of the word *veterinary*. If he had taken the trouble to refer to Ainsworth's dictionary, he would have found *Veterinarius*, a farrier, (or, as it certainly ought to be written, and as in Scotland it is written, a *ferrier*, à ferre,) or horse-doctor, quod à veterinur, à vehendo, qui. veheterinus, vel vesterinus, that beareth burthens, used in carriage.

Your correspondent Normannus, p. 278, roundly asserts, that earl Cowper is intitled to an Irish *barony*, namely, as he intimates, that of Offory. That the *British* act of attainder did not affect the Irish titles is indeed true; but will Normannus permit me to inform him, in the first place, that the late countess Cowper was not only daughter to Henry and Henrietta, earl and countess of Grantham; for, besides her ladyship, they had no fewer than two sons and three daughters, of whom Lady Frances, the eldest daughter, was married to Capt. Elliot. It may be farther observed, that the countess Cowper, who was daughter to the earl of Grantham, was grandmother, not mother, to the present earl. Upon the general question, whether the son of a peer being called up to the house by one of his father's titles creates a barony by writ, and thus claimable by heirs female, I believe that has been a subject of discussion in a former Magazine, and, moreover, that it was once attempted to be enforced, if I mistake not, at a still higher tribunal, the bar of the house of peers, in the case of Mrs. Perry, heiress of the Sidneys, without effect. It may be proper to observe farther, that, if your correspondent's assertion prove any thing, it proves too much; for when the earl of Offory took his seat, as your correspondent observes "he was, by the consent of the earl's bench, placed above all of that degree."

Your correspondent D. H. p. 285, asks me for an explanation of the parchment barons. I cannot give him a better than is to be found at the end of the "History of the Boroughs of Great Britain," and the "Method of framing rigorous Qualifications" in Scotland. The most usual way was, for a pro-

perty and superiority, to a friend, which friend first re-conveyed the property to the owner, and then parcelled out the superiorities, and conveyed them to the persons who were meant to have votes; this way was preferred, as avoiding any direct transaction betwixt the known owner and the new voter." The superiority, it is to be understood, is much like the manerial rights in England, which, it is well known, a man may have over an estate, with scarce a shilling of pecuniary emolument thence arising. Another mode is as follows: "A proprietor first feued out the lands, upon which he meant to make the qualification, to some friend; he then alienated the superiorities in fee, life-rent, or wadset (something like an English mortgage), to the persons whom he wished to entitle to vote; after which, the friends, to whom he had feued out the lands, re-disposed them to him, and thus he gave away the bare superiority only. This act was legal in appearance, because the law of Scotland allows a man to alienate the superiority, provided he retain the property in his lands; and it entitles the person holding the superiority to a right to vote. But in this respect it was illegal, because the persons who received such superiorities were understood, in honour, to restore the qualifications when required, which transference is done in a way so as not to make it possible for the voter to disturb the titles of the real proprietor, and to vote under his influence."

Your correspondent Humanity, p. 300, with, I have no doubt, the best intentions, blames the governors of Christ's hospital for admitting a boy, who, according to his account, certainly ought never to have been admitted there; but let me intreat him, to use a common proverb, to put the saddle on the right horse. If an individual governor of that hospital can be found, who will so shamefully pervert the charity as to obtain all the necessary testimonials for the admission of a child to unfit to be admitted, let not your correspondent, or any of his neighbours, think blame due either to the general court, or committees of that noble charity, who, having 150 or more children to admit every year, cannot be supposed to have personal knowledge of them, and, if they be furnished with all the requisite testimonials, and nobody inform the general court or committee of such circumstances as your correspondent mentions, it cannot, I presume,

presume, be supposed, but that they must admit the children without hesitation.

B. B. p. 301, may find abundant information about Vulture Hopkins and his relations in different parts of your volumes for 1788, and 1794. The arms of Hopkins are, Sable, on a chevron, between 3 pistols Or, as many roses Gules. Crest, a tower Argent, with flames issuing from the top and windows, proper. The coat borne by that family of Bond that was allied to Hopkins, is, Quarterly, first and fourth, Sable, on a chevron Erminois, between 3 pistols Or, as many roses Gules, barbed and seeded proper—crest, a castle in flames proper, charged with two pellets in fesse—Hopkins. 2d and 3d, Argent, on a chevron pean 3 bezants—crest, a lion passant Ermine—Bond. This family having, for the most part, been dissenters, are not likely to have been descended from a clergyman.

In answer to A. B. F. A. S. p. 323, who inquires about Sir Thomas Harrison—there was a man of that name, who signed king Charles's death warrant, of whom there is a long account in the Universal Magazine for August 1751, who is said to have been son to a butcher

at Newcastle under Lyne, and to have been hanged and quartered at Charing-Cross, Oct. 13, 1660. Whether this be the person your correspondent refers to, is more than I can tell, as he does not appear to have ever been knighted. The arms upon the seal are very imperfect, but seem to be quarterly first and fourth, a lion rampant; second, a chevron between three; third, two chevrons.

A Constant Reader, p. 336, may find a list, it is to be hoped a correct one, of the London clergy, as fellows of Sion college, in every Court and City Register, or similar publication.

P. 115, a. l. 25, for andonillas read andouillias; French andouilles.

*Ibid. l. 47, for xix r. xi.

P. 116, b. l. 53, for 181. r. 161.

P. 267, l. 23, r. "Spencers"

P. 268, a. l. 44, for confined read confused.

Ibid. 54, for found r. sacred.

P. 269, a. l. 7, r. a fashionable.

Ibid. b. 32, for on read a.

P. 292, b. l. 13, for "acceptable" r. "accessible."

P. 301, b. l. 35, for parish r. Jewish.

Ibid. l. 41, for negavering r. negaverit.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 23.

A BILL for widening and improving the road from Yarmouth-bridge to South-down, and a Bill for inclosing a common in the county of Worcester, were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented, signed by 3000 inn-keepers, stating the hardships they underwent from the quartering soldiers upon them, and praying relief.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledged, that the situation of the publicans was hard, and intimated, that some relief would be granted them. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The names of the absent Members were called over, and they were ordered to attend in their places on Tuesday.

The order of the day for the second reading of the *Habeas Corpus* act being read,

Mr. Lambton opposed it, by saying he never thought there existed sufficient grounds for suspending the *Habeas Cor-*

pus Act; but, even if there did formerly exist those grounds, they were now done away. The trials and acquittals at the Old Bailey proved the non-existence of the conspiracy; and therefore there was no ground for depriving the people any longer of their liberty.

The Attorney General, having expressed the deep sense he felt of his own want of abilities to go through this subject in the way he wished, proceeded to state the reasons why it appeared to him, that the Suspension-Bill should be renewed. He entered into a full and correct detail of the proceedings of all the societies, read their letters and addresses to the Convention and the societies in France, stated all that passed in the Scotch Convention, and from the whole contended, that there had existed a conspiracy to destroy the Constitution of this country, and to introduce French principles; and farther argued, that there was no reason to suppose that those societies had abandoned their plans.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to argue, that the acquittal of the persons who had been tried did not in any

any degree disprove the existence of the conspiracy—on the contrary, it proved it in the fullest manner. He said, that if government had not acted with the vigour which it had done, if it had suffered the British convention to have met, in all probability he should never have had an opportunity of discussing this measure in parliament. Having pressed these arguments with much ingenuity and at great length, he concluded with moving, that the Bill be read a second time.

Lord William Russell spoke at some length against the motion of the Attorney-General; he conceived that it was one of the broad and characteristic lines of a free constitution, and, if defaced, placed us on a level with the most arbitrary government.

Several other Members spoke, when a division took place, for the Bill 239, against it 53.

A debate took place on the Bill's going into a committee to-morrow. It was agreed to be committed for Tuesday next.

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 26.

An account of the emoluments of office in certain departments was laid before them Lordships, pursuant to former order of the House.

Lord Dundas, after being introduced in the usual form, took the oath and his seat.

In the Commons, the same day, Alderman Anderson presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, praying that the House would adopt the best means for the speedy restoration of peace. The following is a copy:

"That your petitioners deplore the evil consequences of war in general, but more particularly the distressing effects of the present war on the trade, manufactures, and commerce of the British empire.

"Your petitioners conceive that none of the ends proposed by the present war either have been or appear likely to be, obtained, although a bill has been carried on an unprecedented expense to this country, and has already produced an alarming increase of the national debt, as granted to subsidies paid to Austria, who have vigorously violated their solemn engagements, and rendered no adequate service for large sums actually received by them, and being from the cruelty of the generous and industrious inhabitants of this land.

"Your petitioners, from their present view of public measures, presume humbly, but firmly, to express to this honourable house their decided conviction, that the principle, upon which the war appears now to be carried on, neither is or can be essential to the property, the liberty, or the glory of the British empire.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that this honourable house, disclaiming all right of interfering in the internal concerns of France, will be pleased to take such measures as they, in their wisdom, shall think proper, for the purpose of promoting a speedy peace between Great Britain and the power with whom we are at war."

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grey called the attention of the House to a question, than which none more serious and important had ever occupied its deliberative capacity. It was a question that should proceed on the broad basis of national interest, since it deeply affected the honour, the security, nay, the very existence of the country. To these great objects should we look up with hearts and minds unbiassed by personal ambition or political animosities, to adopt the feeling and temperance of jurymen, whose verdict this night will not determine the life of one man merely, but the life of thousands of their countrymen. After two years war, in which the British troops have certainly acquitted themselves with much gallantry, our dispersers have far exceeded our successes. After various acquisitions, which redound much to the military skill of our commanders, we experienced the fatal truth, that we had not advanced one jot towards the completion of our grand object. And after the sacrifice of 50,000 of our countrymen, and the waste and useless expenditure of seventy, at least fifty, millions of our money, we are now driven to the extremity of danger, the final issue of which was to very hazardous indeed, that he could not reflect upon it without fear and trembling. Mr. Grey then argued against the objections that might be made to the House coming to a vote that would contradict its former decisions; and reminded gentlemen, that, under all the changes exhibited by the varying scene of the French revolution, he, and those with whom he had the honour to act, uniformly dissuaded the continuance of hostilities. He reproached the conduct by which, at the origin of the war, we had exasperated the French, by sending away one mis-

nister

nister commissioned to treat with us, and refusing to admit another. Mr. Grey again repeated, that the object of the war was unattainable, and censured the impolicy of one country's interfering with that of another, which, in the present case, he pronounced to be exacting from the French unconditional submission. He did not however pretend to say, that in all cases such interference was impolitic; nor was he one of those who were inclined to support so unqualified a proposition, though in general he contended, that nations had a right to choose what form of government they may suppose to be the best.

To enforce the concurrence of the House in the present motion. Mr. Grey did not wish to bring up the melancholy scene of misfortunes we had lately beheld, and which must be too fresh in the recollection of every person who loved his country. But he could not well see what should encourage us to hazard and encounter new dangers and disasters: were we to be persuaded to it by the probable hope of success, which hope entirely rested on the supposed weakness of the French, and on our own strength and resources?—We either rested that hope on the counter-revolution, or on the exhausted state of the French finances. The first we must now feel to be futile and fallacious; for the French people will support what they have willed, *a republic one and indivisible*, wherever may have been the enormities that disgraced it and however contemptuous the epithets with which we have dignified it.

He now passed over in review the rapid and countless victories of the French, a train of successes unparalleled in history. He contended their resources were far from being exhausted, as appeared from the late reports of their committees, that, on the contrary, they must be incredibly increased from the large additions of territory and treasure they have lately received, and, above all, by the possession of the bank of Amsterdam, which a great orator had identified with the bank of England, and pronounced the fate of both to be necessarily connected.—What man, therefore, would have the face to say that we should be able to encounter and subdue them in the ensuing campaign, when perhaps they will be in possession of much richer territories, and more accumulated wealth? Their increasing and not diminishing means will mock

our calculations, and baffle all our hostilities; nor are the resources of a fruitful and populous country, especially in a state of revolution, to be at all put in comparison with those of powers limited and in a fixed state of Government.

Mr. Grey adverted also to the exhausted means of our allies, and to the kind of force they opposed to the French, who could not be animated with the same spirit that rendered their enemies invincible. He contended, that we had little to hope from the emperor, or the empire, which was already drained of men and money; that he had no means of recruiting his armies, no provisions to maintain them, and that the intended loan to be raised for him would never advert to our advantage.—Was it then on Spain, Naples, or Prussia, that we were to rely? Experience should teach us better; but governments were doomed never to learn from experience; otherwise we should not renew the follies and losses of the American war.

He defended the opinions of his friends in the opposition, and added many new reasons for ministers putting matters into a negotiable state. The French had already advanced a considerable step by the decree of the 19th. of November, which denoted their intention of interfering with any government, and evinced their resolution not to let any power interfere in theirs. We should therefore institute some parliamentary proceeding to follow the example, and promote and accelerate the desirable end of peace. We cannot rationally expect that a more favourable period will arrive for the attempt than the present, but on the contrary have reason to dread that every thing may be much worse; for reduced in means, and deterred by hope, what alternative have we but throwing ourselves at the feet and mercy of the French? it will then be too late for deliberation—

Ante equidem summa de re statuisse Latini, Et vellem, et furem melius: non temporali Cogere concilium, cum muros obsidet hostis.

Now is the moment to attempt a tolerable and decent peace, while we have still something to consult to, and before the enemy receives new strength and resources from new and wider extended conquests. Though discouraged by defeat, we are still a manly and spirited nation; and, though we relinquish the design of conquering others, we have still the resolution to do justice to ourselves.—Moreover, the opinion of the greater

greater and more important part of the country is against the war, which would not be the case if the minister proved it to be not a war of ambition, but of necessity. Until it be proved such to the people at large, it is in vain to expect from them that zeal and vigour, the absence of which some gentlemen so loudly deplore.

Mr. Grey again reminded the House, that the question before them was no common question, but one that involved every thing that was dear to us; one that should absorb every private and party consideration. He then drew a very affecting picture of the miseries and calamities that must attend, in a wider extent than before, the farther prosecution of the war, and quoted a beautiful and very applicable passage from Mr. Burke; after which he concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of the House, that the existence of the present Government of France ought not to be considered as precluding a negotiation for peace."

Mr. W. Smith seconded Mr. Grey's motion, and ably supported his propositions by a long-drawn parallel between the present and the American war.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Pitt rose at the same time. Mr. Adams had caught the Speaker's eye, and proceeded. He said that he differed from the right hon. gentleman who made the motion. He did not think this was a proper time to enter into a negotiation, for that, if the proposals of peace were even to come at this moment from the French to us, he should much doubt whether it would not be detrimental to our interests to accept it, and even intended as a serious injury to us if acceded to. He had the greatest confidence in the exertions of our navy, which he doubted not would always prove the safeguard of this nation.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* desired that some extracts might be read from several declarations of his Majesty. The first was an extract from the declaration dated 21 Jan. 1794, and the address to the same declaration; the next was an extract from the declaration of the 29th of October 1793; and the third from the declaration of the 20th of November 1793. These being read, he said, that, before he went any farther, he thought it necessary to put the House in possession of the nature of the amendment he intended to propose to the resolution moved by the hon. Gentleman on

the other side of the House, which indeed, he would say, went to overturn the whole of it; for, he should move, that it should all be left out after the first words, and that the following should be substituted in its stead. Here he read a long resolution, composed chiefly of the same language as is contained in the declarations before-mentioned, but concluding in words nearly of the following substance: "that this House would be glad to co-operate with his Majesty in obtaining a peace with any Power under *any form* of government, which was settled upon such principles as might give reason to expect that the Powers contracting with it would have security in so doing." He then said, that in this resolution he had only confined himself to the language that had been uniformly used by his Majesty and his Ministers from the beginning of the present contest; and he appealed to the candour of the House if he had not, upon all occasions declared that he had no objection to treat with any particular government because it was called republican, or by any other name, but only that it was not formed and constituted upon such principles as to convey security to those entering into negotiations with it. This was and had ever been the basis of his conduct, and he trusted it would always prove the same. He said, that all wars were very distressing to the people engaged in them; and therefore every caution ought to be taken that, in negotiating for, or making a peace, such a measure should only be entered into with that view, and with the most special care that perfect security should be obtained as to the complete and certain ratification of every article of it. It had never been in the contemplation of his Majesty or his Ministers to dictate to the French people any certain positive form of government; or to say, you shall not call yourselves a republic, or by any other name. [*Here a cry of bear! bear! bear! bear!*] It had indeed been the opinion of Ministers that some kind of monarchical government would certainly be the most appropriate to the interests of this country, and had undoubtedly been mentioned; but he denied that Ministers had ever intended to dictate absolutely to the French as to the internal government they should adopt for themselves. All they looked to was security; and this must, in his mind, never be lost sight of. The proposition of the Hon. Gentleman on the other side of

of the House assumed principles which he could never admit to be true, but must differ with altogether. It assumed, he said, that there had been periods, and that there was at present a period, in which we might treat with security: this he denied; for, through all the various changes which had taken place in France, he yet saw not any thing which constituted a shadow of government. He saw nothing but a rapid succession of revolutions; and, though a set of men were swept off the stage because they were Federalists, they were only succeeded by another set, who substituted terror as the order of the day, and who, having run through the most savage, bloody, and ferocious career, that ever disgraced the blackest page of history in any country, had at length fallen victims to another set of men, who had acquired for their existing title that of *moderatism*. But can any one say they really deserve this title? Have they in any respect altered the mode of proceeding which was adopted by those who had preceded them? No; they went on exactly in the same way. Revolutionary Committees, Revolutionary Tribunals, and all those measures which formed the bloody system of terror and proscription exercised by Robespierre, existed still in the same force and rigour among the *Moderatists*; and should a name, a mere name, impose upon that House, and prevail upon it to place a confidence in these men because they assumed the garb of moderation? He hoped and trusted it never would. It had been said, that the men who were now in power, and possessing the government of France, had declared they were desirous of peace. True; but how had they declared it? They had said they were inclinable to make peace with *some* of the Powers in the alliance; but this was only for the purpose of exciting themselves more vigorously against *others* of the confederacy; and against this country in particular they had talked in the warmest strain of invective. It was extremely apparent that their moderation was intended for Holland, their vengeance for Great Britain. And was it possible that at this time it could be deemed proper to enter into a negotiation, which would tend to depress the minds of the people of this country, and cramp its exertions, and, at the same time, to elevate those of our enemies, and give them a picture of despondency from which the most unhappy conse-

quences might result? The Hon. Gentleman who had come forward with the present resolution had drawn a comparison between the situation of the two countries, and their respective finances, in which he must differ from him altogether on both heads. The Hon. Gentleman opposite to him had stated, that it was vain and idle to think of conquering the French, because it was evident the whole of the people there were determinedly in love with republican government. Here he could not avoid observing, that he would prove the contrary of this in a manner which went to overturn the gentleman's argument on two distinct heads. It had been said by the Hon. Gentleman, that the resources of the French amounted to the sum of 600,000,000*l.* sterling. Yes; and how had this been obtained? Why, by the most horrible and infamous scene of plunder and devastation that had ever been heard of. Within a year and an half past they had, after driving away all the nobility and clergy, and seizing their lands and possessions of every kind, raised the immense sum of 300,000,000*l.* sterling by confiscations of the land and property of individuals who were not Emigrants, but who, supposing themselves in the land of liberty, of more than human liberty, had not yet been able to bring themselves to a perfect concordance with republican tenets, and therefore were swept out of life, and their property confiscated. How then does this agree with the Hon. Gentleman's assertion of the universal love of the people for a republican government? On the contrary, it clearly shews that great numbers were averse to that opinion, and, at the same time, proves the nefarious manner in which the greater part of that sum, which the Hon. Gentleman alludes to as part of their resources, has been procured. This was sufficient to shew that the people of France were not so united in their love of a republican government as had been asserted, and, at the same time, proved the propriety of taking every advantage of the existing circumstances which may give an opening to send any assistance to such parts of France as may declare themselves averse from the present or any future ruling faction of the day. Mr Pitt then proceeded to take a view of the religion of the French people. He said they had, in a most violent manner, departed from the religion of their fathers; they had absolutely for-

bidden any toleration of religion, and had substituted in the place of religion a wild and Paganish system of *decadary* festivals, which set all morality at defiance. He understood that they had lately refused toleration to the Christian religion. The arguments used by the Hon. Gentleman, with respect to the increase of the external acquisitions of France, he thought made against his position, especially when he took into view that part which spoke of the concentrated force of France. He commented at large on every part of the arguments urged by the opposite side, and concluded a speech of upwards of three hours with this sentiment, "that a war, carried on under the pressure of the greatest difficulties, was infinitely preferable to a peace without security."

Sir W. Young, Mr. Yorke, M. Powels, Mr. M. Montague, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Somers Cox, and Sir Francis Bassett, spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Wilberforce, after a speech of considerable length, proposed that the House should pass a resolution, that the existence of any particular form of government ought not to preclude this country from making proposals for a negotiation.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Thornton spoke in favour of the original motion.

At four o'clock the House divided; for Mr. Grey's motion 166, against 172.

The House being resumed, a debate took place, during which the strangers were excluded. A division then took place on Mr. Pitt's amendment;

For it 254, Against it 90.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Jan. 5.*

THE French theory of the atmosphere and of respiration affords not the smallest argument for surmounting the difficulty which I stated at the conclusion of my last letter, viz. "that, in the burning of a tallow-candle, we do evidently see an immense quantity of actual fire and heat set loose, but in the lungs, during respiration, none; the blood going to the right ventricle of the heart with the heat of 96, and returning to the left, after having passed through the lungs, with 96." And hence it is evident, that the processes of combustion and respiration, though similar in some respects, are in others essentially different. Dr. Crawford, indeed, has offered something like an explanation. He supposes that there re-

ally is such a body as phlogiston, and that it is an element; but, so far from its being fire, is driven to the absurd hypothesis, that it repels fire, and that, when one enters a body, the other leaves it. But, if this strange notion were to be received, it would follow, that no combustible body whatever, in the act of combustion, could give out fire. We are, however, in possession of two undeniable facts: first, that all bodies, in the act of combustion, do give out actual heat, or fire; and that the blood in the lungs, during respiration, does not give out actual heat or fire. They must, therefore, undoubtedly be different processes: but, since respiration and combustion injure the air in a similar manner, the fire must, therefore, be undoubtedly present somewhere; it cannot be annihilated; and, upon enquiry, it will be found that it enters the blood in its fixed state, forming, in conjunction with the recent chyle and lymph, the red globules. But, if the fixed fire of the air entered the blood in its loose, or sensible and uncombined, state, they would have a temperature greater than the other parts of the system; and, by the time the blood had passed through the general circulation, and returned to the lungs, its fire must have been dissipated. And here I would propose a query to our modern theorists: How does it happen that friction upon any part of the body produces heat? Or, what produces the increased quantity of actual heat in an inflammatory fever?

Can we have a more rational theory than mine, that *atmosphercial air consists of fixed fire united to the aerial acid and water? and that, when this air is exposed to animal fluids formed of an acrescent chyle and animal mucus, the fixed fire will be attracted, and the air decomposed, agreeably to the table of chemical attractions?*

That the fixed fire, or phlogiston, contained in aerial bodies is but slightly attracted, is evident from Dr. Priestley's well-known and most ingenious discovery, that nitrous air will be instantaneously decomposed by exposure to the nitrous acid from which it was formed. And similar to this it is that the fixed fire of the atmosphere is attracted by the blood, the globules becoming red, the same effect, in respect to colour, which heat and phlogiston has upon the nitrous acid, enlarging also their surface. The fixed fire is decomposed from the red globules by the mechanical

mechanical friction or attrition of the blood in the vessels. From muscular action and the circulation the fixed fire is decomposed from the red globules and let loose as animal heat; and the blood, returning to the lungs, acquires a fresh saturation of fixed fire from the air; for, in the course of the circulation, the red globules are broken down into black ones, losing much of their phlogistic quality, being reduced in bulk, and less repulsive when swimming in water or mucus, less combustible in the fire, and less oily when rubbed between the fingers.

But all these remarkable effects, according to our modern theorists, ought to be reversed; for, it is hardly necessary to mention that, by receiving the fixed fire of the atmosphere, the bulk of the globules will be increased. It must also be evident, that the fixed fire, or phlogiston, will give the red globules that oily repulsive quality visible when they swim in saliva, and that the globules will become more salt.

In all my publications I have shewn that the concentration of fire in the air is similar to its concentration in alkaline salts. But, according to the new-fangled modern opinions, which have been unfortunately very generally received, the red globules ought to have been the reverse of this; from imbibing oxygen gas they should have become highly acid, not alkaline. But they evidently become phlogistic and combustible; and, when rubbed between the fingers, oily. But, to put this matter beyond conjecture, oil and alkaline salts will communicate the same qualities, and change to black blood that is observed from the influence of the atmosphere in respiration, not only making them of a fine florid red, but likewise communicating the same repulsive quality to water, the same saltish taste, the same oily feel to the fingers, and the same combustible properties.

Now, acids on the contrary reverse all these effects; for, applying them to the red globules, they immediately break them down*, dissolving them. This must be so very obvious to every rational enquirer that it is surely unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it; and would, I think, only affront the good sense of my readers. In short, I will take upon myself expressly to say, that,

if the blood received the acidifying principle by the lungs, losing at the same time its *supposed* inflammable bodies, viz. charcoal and inflammable air, instead of becoming, as it does, *alkalescent* and *putrescent*, it would become the same as a *mineral acid*. I call upon the most prejudiced of our aerial philosophers to contradict, if they are able, so fair and so obvious a conclusion. For Heaven's sake, Mr. Urban, let Common-sense reassume her influence in our aerial enquiries, and deliver us from the chemical *mania* which so many pompous experiments have produced.

The experiments which I offer to the consideration of your readers are plain and simple; they are within the reach of every man's power and capacity; nor do they require a pompous apparatus, calculated only to obscure and embarrass the truth; for, if we are allowed to retain one old chemical fact, alkalis promote, and acids resist, putrefaction. But, according to our modern theories, bodies, by being exposed to the air, instead of becoming thereby putrid, the air would make them resist putrefaction, turning them acid instead of putrid. That the air acts upon the blood out of the lungs in the same manner as it does within the lungs is known to every surgeon's apprentice, and to every bleeding barber in the kingdom: the upper surface becomes of a high florid red, while its inferior surface and its internal parts are nearly as black as ink. It is a fact as well known that respiration changes the black globules into red ones; and it is perhaps equally well known that the blood becomes more fluid from passing the lungs; that acids coagulate; and that alkalis make blood more fluid.

These are now such hackneyed facts that it is unnecessary to dwell any longer upon them. But, since our modern chemists are incapable of reasoning out of their laboratories, it may be necessary to stimulate the common-sense of the profession, which appears to have been bitten by the tarantula of *modern chemistry*, decorated as it is with all the parade of a pompous apparatus threatening even to set the Thames on fire.

But, if the common-sense of the chemical world be not totally lost in retorts and receivers, in glasses and bottles, and gun-barrels, I here publicly call upon it for a decision upon these two chemical experiments

* And, we believe, turn them black. EDIT. GENT. MAG. May, 1795.

experiments of mine, which directly contradict all the chemical theories that have been imposed upon the publick for the last twenty years. Upon these alone I challenge the whole phalanx to decide the controversy. Having already observed that our celebrated philosophers cannot carry their reasoning beyond the elaboratory, I will rest the issue of my pretensions to a superior knowledge in chemistry on two experiments; at the same time again observing, Mr. Urban, that they are MY experiments. And the first is the *reduction of the calx of mercury without addition, merely by heat or fire, when water only, and no pure air, was given out.* An experiment which I published in my Treatise on Air in March, 1791. An experiment, Mr. Urban, which hath since been very accurately repeated by the chemists on the Continent, and its truth demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt in the presence of some of the most respectable philosophers, who have all signed their names to the report of the proceedings.

The other experiment, which is equally demonstrative, is, the *firing of sulphur and iron in close vessels, where the air could have no action upon them.* And this experiment hath also been repeated on the Continent. But it has not there been carried so far as it was done by me. For farther particulars on this matter I must refer to my letter to Sir Joseph Banks. If any other philosophers may be anxious to repeat this experiment, I beg leave to inform them, that a crucible made in the form of a bottle will best answer the purpose. In this experiment there is an active and violent combustion, more than when the sulphur is burned in the open air. The residuum is the vitriolated iron.

Need I tell any chemical reader, that the fixed fire, or phlogiston, of the sulphur and iron was set loose (as there was no pure air in the experiment), leaving the earth of the metal combined with the vitriolic acid in the residuum. And this experiment likewise shews, beyond a doubt, the fallacy of Sir Isaac Newton's theory of fire being the particles of bodies put in motion; for, it evidently appears that it is from what chemists call phlogiston being set loose, and which now must be called *fixed fire*. For a more enlarged view of the fallacy of this theory I must refer to my Chemical Essays lately published.

The philosophers of Great Britain

used to be the foremost in these chemical disquisitions, but now they are *mute*; and on the same subject the Royal Society in its annual publications is also *mute*. Something greater than the Society itself commands the key of the chemical department; and care is taken that no paper shall be admitted which points out the folly and absurdity of some singular explanations of very plain and easy experiments; and I think the Society has no reason to boast of the papers which have already appeared in favour of those explanations, and of our modern theories. So that I suppose it is now the etiquette of the Royal Society neither to admit, nor to assign a reason for refusing to admit, any chemical paper, as none have appeared for the last two years. The old chemists have abandoned the subject, and the young ones have added little to its honour.

One paper endeavours to prove that, as calcareous earth became black by exposure to the smoke of phosphorus, and because the black earth after the process resembled charcoal only in colour, it must therefore be charcoal. Another, from passing a combustible body, the caustic volatile alkali, through manganese, in a red-hot gun-barrel, that, as the manganese parted with pure air it set fire to the combustible body, and the combustion was so intense as to turn the acid of the pure air into the nitrous; which is often the case in other combustions. But the author, being under the influence of the French theory, calls it a *WONDERFUL TRANSMUTATION*.

A third paper is more extraordinary than the others. The sagacious author having observed that phosphorus, when violently heated with calcareous earth, and exposed to water, is aërialized, and explodes in the atmosphere, has developed the modern mode of *setting fire to the Thames*, and even adds, that the water *THUNDERS* in its combustion.

But I suppose, Mr. Urban, that the Royal Society has at length seen the futility of such papers, and is now desirous of having no more of them; and hence, perhaps, in their own eyes, the members of that respectable Body may stand excused for the rejection of papers which would investigate the *TRUTHS* of Nature. I am happy, however, to have this opportunity of mentioning, that chemical experiments are prosecuting with spirit on the Continent, and that the *TRUTH* must and will TRIUMPH.

UMPH. *Magna vis est veritatis, et prævaluit.* ROBERT HARRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, B. M. May 6.

IT stands recorded of an English traveller, expatiating on the beauties of architecture, on being asked respecting the church of St. Stephen, Walbroke, and declaring himself unacquainted with it, that he was advised to return and examine it before he pursued his tour; which he actually did. This, if I mistake not, is reported by Sir W. Temple. This advice I would recommend to a modern Journalist. Had he so done, he could not have spoken of the first repository, perhaps in the world both for Books and MSS, and, I believe I may add, that there is none to which persons in pursuit of real knowledge or information are more readily admitted, or with more pleasure assisted in their researches: but, at the same time, persons who attend to turn over picture-books, murder time, or ask only vague and idle questions, can only be referred to the Catalogues, which are to be found on the table of the Reading-room, for the use of those gentlemen who obtain leave of the Trustees to make use of it.

At pp. 289, 290 [Este's Journal], speaking of early printing, after taking notice of various specimens at Cambridge, and other places, he proceeds:

"The Museum has not, I believe, a copy of these books, the first printed at Meintz."

In this opinion he is particularly unfortunate, as I shall shew that almost every book he mentions is in that repository. The first he mentions is,

Catholicon J. de Janua, Mogunt. 1460. This is in the Museum; also an older edition without date; besides the editions of Nurenb. 1483, Ven. 1490, Col. 1497, and Ven. 1506.

2. Cicero de Officiis, J. Fust, Mogunt. 1466. This is in the Museum. In the works of Cicero it is particularly rich in early editions, the following before 1500:

Opera, 4 tom. Mediol. 1498, fol.
De Oratore. Norimb. 1497, fol.
Epistolæ familiares, two editions, 1471, fol.
———— Ven. 1480, fol.
———— 1488, fol.
———— Ven. 1495, fol.
———— 1496, fol.

De Officiis. Mog. ap. J. Fust, 1466, 4to. (ut supra); a most beautiful copy on vellum.

De Officiis. Ven. 1484, fol.

De Amicitia. Ven. 1484, fol.

two English translations, by

Caxton, without date, fol.

De Senectute. Ven. 1484, fol.

———— English, by Caxton. Lond. 1481, fol.

Paradoxâ Mogunt. apud J. Fust, 1466, 4to.

———— Ven. 1484, fol.

———— without date, 4to.

At p. 95 the author says, there are above 90 editions of Cicero. In the Museum are 249.

3. Of Durand, the Museum possesses Speculum Juris, 3 vol. Pat. 1479, fol. and Rationale of Lugd. 1506, 1508, 1565, and Ven. 1609.

4. Early editions of the Bible in the Museum.

English. Coverdale's, 1535 and 1550.

———— Matthews, 1537.

———— Taverner, 1599.

———— Great Bible, 1540, 1541, 1551, 1561, 1566, and one without date.

———— Bishops, 1508, 1572.

Greek. 1518, 1526.

Hebrew. 1518, 1525, 1546, 1537.

Latin. Two without date, Ven. 1480.

Nurenb. 1482, 1486.

The Museum contains 192 editions of the whole, or parts, of the Bible in various languages, and 100 editions of the New Testament, besides what have been added since the printing of the Catalogue in 1787.

5. Of Valerius Maximus the earliest edition in the Museum is Par. 1497, fol.; but there are 18 other editions of his works, and parts of them.

6. Clementis V. Constitutiones, a 4to edition without date, and Ven. 1479, fol. are in the Museum.

7. The Livy of Venice, 1495, is the oldest in the Museum; but there are more than 30 editions.

The above will shew how undeserving the reflexion, "In the British Museum the oldest date of which I have any memorandum is the Venice Livy of 1495."

My time and my reader's patience will not allow me to proceed farther than to reply to the charges; for, were I to pursue the subject, nearly half your Magazine would be taken up with a Catalogue of Books printed before 1500; to which your correspondents would think they had a right to enter their protest.

P. S. I observe an Appendix of early printed books at Oxford and Cambridge; but the Museum was at too great a distance to make such an enquiry. S. A.

45. *Anecdotes of Richard Brothers in Years 1791 and 1792; with some Thoughts upon Credulity, occasioned by the Testimony of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed to the Authenticity of his Prophecies.* By Joseph Moser, Author of *Turkish Tales*, *Timothy Twig*, &c. &c.

AFTER a few general observations on impostors and pretended prophets, from the Grecian oracles to the pretensions to inspiration in our own country a little before and a little after the murder of Charles I. the French prophets, and the Cock-lane ghost; Mr. M. proceeds to relate what he observed of Mr. Br. ther's conduct when, in consequence of an application from his landlady he was removed to the workhouse of the united parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John the Evangelist at Westminster, by the interposition of the governors of which he received from the admiralty the arrears of pay which were due to him as lieutenant in the royal navy, but which his scrupulosity about oaths and affidavits put it out of his power to receive. His behaviour while in the workhouse was unexceptionable, and his conversation strongly marked with shrewdness and propriety on general subjects, and enthusiastic lightness when religion was touched upon. When he voluntarily quitted the workhouse and settled with his agent, who paid him the balance of his account, he removed to a lodging, and set up for an inspired prophet and worker of miracles. Mr. Moser believes him not a dangerous artful impostor, but, *if left to the dictates of his own heart*, a man of honour, integrity, and principle; possessed of a naturally strong, but unfortunately perverted, understanding; some knowledge of books, but a total ignorance of the world; gentle, mild, and unassuming, though seemingly possessed of great sensibility; and although his mind is strongly bent towards a particular object, he can scarcely be said to be dogmatical even in the length of his enthusiasm." He is of opinion that he has been brought into consequence purely by the mistaken idea formed of him by Mr. Halhed, who, having lived much in the East, may have adopted the opinion that prevails in Asia, and be ready to reverence that man as a being of superior intuition and intelligence, whom people that have no other guide than common sense might think mad; yet by no means justifiable, in his character of a legislator and guide to mankind, in supporting and abetting an

opinion of such dangerous tendency in the hands of credulous enthusiasts.

46. *Letters to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M.P. in Answer to his Testimonies of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and his pretended Mission to recal the Jews.* By David Levi, Author of *Lingua Sacra*, the Ceremonies of the Jews, *Letters to Dr. Priestley*, &c.

PERHAPS it was hardly necessary that the talents of this learned and able Rabbi should be diverted from their course, to establish the generally received interpretations of Daniel's prophecy of the four beasts against the new one set up by a pretended prophet and his abettor, much less to combat the silly parallel between Brothers and Moses, or the soul-selling and other offensive assertions of Halhed. But the passion for scribbling must be gratified, whether false prophets or French revolutionists be the object.

47. *The Speech of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq. delivered in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, March 31, 1795, respecting the Consequence of Mr. Brothers, the Prophet.*

IT is plain we erred in what we said in our review of Mr. Brothers respecting Mr. Halhed, who stand forth unsupported in his defence. This speech has been printed in all the newspapers.

48. *An additional Testimony given to vindicate the Truth of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers; to which is added a Warning to the Inhabitants of Great Britain to forsake their evil Deeds before the full Appearance of the approaching Day of the Fire which burneth the Wicked of the Earth as an Oven. Dictated by the Spirit of the Lord, and wrote by Thomas Taylor.*

WE must, like some of our brethren, open a new article of review, if we attend to all the testimonies and warnings which these mock messengers of heaven are daily trumping up; a list of which, amounting to a dozen, may be seen on the last page of the present, making 13; and serving to shew how easily artful and designing enthusiasts play into each other's hands.

49. *The Lying Prophet examined, and his false Predictions discovered; being a Dissection of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers.* By William Huntington, S. S. Minister of the Gospel at Providence Chapel, Little Tichfield-Street, and at Montpelier-Street Meeting.

ONE devil casting out another, or one enthusiast contradicting another.

Mr. Huntingdon's temper may be learned from vol. LXIV. p. 1116.

50. *A Calculation of the Commencement of the Millennium, and a short Reply to Dr. Horne's Pamphlet intituled "Sound Argument deduced by Common Sense;" together with various Observations on "The Age of Credulity."* By Nathaniel Bradley, Halted, M. P. To which is added an original Letter from Mr. Brothers to Philip Stephens, Esq. with his Answer. A Paper is subjoined pointing out those Parts of Mr. Brothers's Prophecies which have been fulfilled.

MR. HALTED determines the 1000 years of the Millennium to be a period of 260,000 years. The answers to Dr. Horne and the Age of Credulity are short and positive; and Mr. H. seems ashamed of the soul-selling business. It is admitted that Mr. Brothers may write sensibly on any subject but religion, and that he may entertain singular opinions, but on religious matters and prophecy he neither thinks justly nor writes correctly. As to the anonymous *Candidus* he contributes nothing to change the general opinion of Mr. B. or to make us fear that, "now as he is called a superstitious fool and liar, and even taken up by government it will make him angry, and he will then begin to kill the people and presently destroy this city" (p. 38.)

A second and third edition of Dr. Horne's pamphlet have been published, which it is sufficient just to notice, after what was said of it in p. 229.

51. *The Age of Prophecy; a farther Testimony of the Mission of Richard Brothers.* By a Convert.

RICHARD Brothers is an excellent subject for a group of publishers, who raise up authors to write on both sides of the question. It is not likely this harvest can last long.

52. *The History of the County of Middlesex; containing a general Description of it, its Rivers, and of the Churches from their Foundation, with the Patrons and Incumbents of each, the ancient Epitaphs and monumental Inscriptions now to be found in the respective Churches, and the Endowments of the several Vicarages, also of St. Paul's Cathedral and Waltham Abbey, with a List of the Bishops of London from the original Institution of that See, the Archdeacons, Deans, and Prebends, &c. &c. In the Course of the Work will be an Account of the royal Palaces, principal Seats, royal Offices and Manors.* By Luke Pope. Vol. I. Published in Numbers of 40 Pages each.

IF the compiler of this work undertake no more than his title sets forth, we are at a loss how he can extend it to six quarto volumes, which is the number employed by the editors of the *Magna Britannia* for the whole of England. The Rev. John Pike, about 10 years ago, undertook such a work in *one* volume quarto; and, as the same publisher was concerned, perhaps his papers fell into the hands of Luke Pope. Certain it is, John Pope promised more in less compass and less price. We acknowledge that a history of the county of Middlesex is a very arduous undertaking, but we must be allowed to doubt whether Mr. Luke Pope is equal to it, whether he will give more than has already appeared in various printed books. He has referred "to the most authentic authors for intelligence," but is silent as to MS materials, which must certainly be very great for this county and its two cities. He talks of *an-ient* brooks and rivers, and of describing those which have been "formed and made for particular purposes and at particular times," which we conceive to be the New River and navigable canals. "The forming the county into parishes, and dividing it into hundreds and tithings, will be introduced in the years they respectively happened;" (is Mr. Pope aware that the hundreds and tithings are all of one date, as well as the parishes except a few new-erected ones in London and Westminster?); as well as the parochial churches erected in them (no notice of chapels, religious houses, cells, or hermitages), with accounts of the founders, charters, epitaphs, and other *monumental inscriptions*, the patrons and incumbent, and whatever else might be necessary to be remarked." (If this last sentence include manors and the succession of property, markets, fairs, natural history, &c. why not be more explicit?) "But, after all, considering that to publish a history of the parochial churches of every part of a diocese, and to omit the metropolitan church, standing in the county where these churches are, would be *confused into doing the business* in a very imperfect manner; an engraving will therefore be made of St. Paul's cathedral, as it now appears, and a brief history given of the bishops of London, from the establishing that see to the present time, with an account of the archidiaconal and other officers and dignitaries of the church. In collecting these particulars I consider myself remarkably for-

fortunate, and particularly so in finding many ancient epitaphs placed upon several of their tombs." This is a discovery indeed! We have heard of fragments of monuments that escaped the fire of London preserved in the vault under St. Paul's, but never that the epitaphs of the bishops were preserved any where but in books. "After a short memorial of that great apostle St. Paul, I proceed chiefly to contrast the history of the church from its first foundation to its being consumed by fire in the year 961, and, after the rebuilding it, a second fire consumed it in the year 1087, and again began to be rebuilt (the fire of the church?) by Maurice bishop of London, who died before it was finished, and the damages occasioned it this new church by fire in the years 1135, 1444, and 1561, together with its total destruction in the year 1666, remarkable for the fire of London, of which fire an account will be hereunto added, including the several acts of parliament for uniting the parishes and rebuilding the churches." This whole paragraph is so complete a specimen of the writer's style that we think it needless to give any more. "To each church will be a history of the Saint to whom dedicated; these will be compiled from the writings of ancient authors, and introduced into the work. The foregoing is intended as a preface to the ensuing history contained in 6 volumes, and which is offered to the reader, hoping that utility and amusement may be derived from it."

"The river Thames is that famous river, called by Ptolemy *Jamela ælucarium*; of Pliny *Jamelsais*; of Cæsar *Tamensis*" (p. 2).

Camden, p. 5.

Cæsar calls London *civitas Trinobantum*, viz. the city of the *Trinobantes*, for *Troja Nova* or *Troy Novant*, New Troy, p. 8.

"Herodian says it was *urbs magna & opulenta*." What is the Greek of this?

"In giving a just account of this country it will be necessary to mention the four following memorable events, viz.

1. The introduction of the Christian religion into England.

2. The introduction of the Christian religion a second time in the year 516.

3. The dividing the kingdom into parishes.

4. The division of it into hundreds, &c.

From the two first will be derived the building the two cathedral churches of

St. Paul and Westminster abbey; and the two other will lead to the situation of the lands, churches, and other buildings, in the county" (p. 10).

This remote search into antiquity is unnecessary in a county history, but it may answer as extending it to fix volumes, in numbers of 40 pages each. Alfred divided the kingdom into hundreds and tithings, but the division into parishes must have advanced gradually, and been the result of many generations. Kenner's *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 586. There is no good authority for making London an archiepiscopal see, nor does Godwin admit it. The remaining part of this number is taken up with a meagre list of bishops, which is resumed in No. III. with the more remarkable epitaphs. The church of St. Paul is deferred for that of St. Peter at Westminster; the division of the county into parishes, meadow, pasture, arable land, heath, and pasture. Then follow the churches of St. Alban and St. Olave, in the order of their erection, with an account of the Saints whose names they bear; their benefactions, contents, and incumbents, to the end of the last century. St. Olave was antiently called *de Mucwell*, from its vicinity to Munkwell-street. Every one will readily correct this Mucwell and Monkwell, the *m* being expressed in old records by *elison*.

A view of St. Giles's church in the Fields, engraved by V. Woodthorpe, illustrates No. I. In the second and third numbers are St. Anthony's church in Budge-row, and the old church of St. James, Clerkenwell.

53. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Henley upon Thames, on Wednesday, February 25, 1795, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a general Fast. By the Rev. Edward Barry, M.D.*

THERE is something so bombast in the preliminary prayer, that we almost started back from perusing the sermon: "*Solemnize, we beseech thee, O God, the minds of all those who are here and elsewhere assembled on account of the multitude of those sins which, by thought, word, and deed, we have committed.*" &c. From the usual text selected, and the usual chapter read, on these occasions, Dr. B. takes occasion to enlarge on the nature and duty of fasting. But, before we got to the end of this sermon, we began to wish the preacher *mentem suam in corpore sano*. Sure we are, that,

that, however it might be calculated for the meridian of Henley upon Thames, or please the Doctor's friends at Reading, such passages as the following would have been *extinguished or scraped out* at St. Mary's, Oxford.

"If God is not on our side, in vain are all our exertions—in vain are our *fleets and armies*—negatory are our councils, and useless is that bauble pomp!" (p. 15).

"To those who are in the profession of arms, and are fighting in this bloody battle, I have not any thing to say, and will therefore leave *Hercules with his club in his own hands, and not read lectures of war before Hannibal*" (p. 16). Does the Doctor really think these classical allusions were comprehended at Henley upon Thames? and is this the way to lead a country congregation to improve a general fast, especially after just before declaring "the express intentions of the present meeting forbid him to descend upon either, to censure or approve the justice or necessity of the war?" "Thus much, however, allow me to remark; that the phrensy of impressions which embroiled us into the present contest, seems *calmed by time*, and sobered by *reflection*; and our too confident expectations in it are balked by *disappointment*; and *humbled by defeat*. But it does not belong to me, and at this time especially, to arraign the motives and integrity of those who are either principals or advisers in the waging of hostilities. It is a peculiar consolation, however, to be assured, that, before the Searcher of all Hearts, before whom no secrets are hid, in an eternity which every day is nearer at hand, these men will be rigidly scrutinized, and their *bonesty*, or their *intrigue*, will then be openly proclaimed before assembled worlds" (p. 16). This is Dr. B's way of *solemnizing* a public fast!!! But let us hear him out.

"Possess your minds with the amiable principles of *Religion*, and that will make you orderly citizens and good men; do not vaunt yourselves about *Loyalty* if you are strangers to *Christianity*; a man may be friend to his prince and an *enemy* to his God: but he who loves his Maker must, for that very reason, have a respect unto authority. And here I cannot but remark, and surely, when the reverence due to God is concerned, it will not be censured as *indecorous* if, at this time, I observe with how much greater animosity, with how

much more zeal some men will display a passion for the dignity of their rulers, who are comparatively, lukewarm and *indifferent* for the honour due unto the name of the most mighty God! With grief and indignation do I say, that even *a very song*, dedicated to the praise of him who wears an *earthly crown*, will catch the quick enthusiasm of their best devotees! Nay, what is more, and *in defiance both of law and decency, insult and violence* have been publicly exercised against such as would not pay equal idolatry at the shrine of fellosh *MAN*" (p. 18). This is Dr. Price's fast sermon served up a second time; not to mention that the tune in question is a prayer of affectionate loyalty to God, that he will protect and prosper a favoured prince. "What I can we be intimate in our *up-risings*, and feel every pulse of the soul vibrating to join in tuneless adoration to one who must return to his original dust, and yet remain *impiously seated* in the very temple of the great Jehovah while a hymn is singing to the praise of his immortal and ever-glorious name!!!" (p. 19) "Angels and archangels fall down and worship him—it is for *man alone*, the creature whom he made out of *dust*, to treat his Maker with this familiarity and contempt" (p. 20). We always thought it was the custom for all who joined in the psalm-singing to *stand up*; but perhaps a different custom obtains at Henley upon Thames.

"My brethren, these things ought not to be. But for these, and other indignities against the Divine Majesty, let me implore each of you to approach him this day, while it is called to-day, with penitent and contrite hearts," &c. &c.

54. *First Letter. A Letter from Earl Fitzwilliam, recently retired from this Country, to the Earl of Carlisle, explaining the Causes of that Event.* Dublin, London reprinted.

THE purport of this letter, which, though called the *first*, came out after another couched in warmer language, is to vindicate the late viceroy of Ireland from the charge of precipitancy, or following his own opinions too closely, in the dismissal from his councils of certain persons who had acted under former administrations, and of bringing forward the emancipation of the Catholics in Ireland. Both charges are retorted on administration at home, whose misrepresentations of his Lordship's conduct on these subjects are here freely stated. His Lordship

Lordship concludes with saying, "he had resolved never to enter, in the most distant degree, on any defence of his conduct until he should be admitted into his Majesty's closet, where alone he should deign to answer the important charges urged against him. The desire of satisfying a friend who, he knows, is interested in his reputation and happiness, has imperceptibly led him into this rapid sketch of all his proceedings since his arrival in Ireland; as he has done it, he not only has no objection, but even wishes it might be shown to as many persons as Lord Carlisle shall think proper."

55. *A Letter from a venerated Nobleman, who recently retired from this Country, to the Earl of Carlisle, explaining the Cause of that Event.* Dublin. London reprinted.

THE late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having, in his first letter, referred Lord Carlisle to his correspondence with the English Cabinet on the Catholic measure, proceeds, in this, to vindicate the measure itself, and to detail the steps taken relative to it in both kingdoms, and to arraign the conduct of the British Ministry towards himself and one another. He denies that the Catholic question enters at all into the causts of his recall, which he seems to ascribe more to a change of *men* than of *measures*. His Lordship writes with a degree of warmth unbecoming him either as the defender of his own character or the accuser of the conduct of others.

The title of this letter has been changed in a second edition to that of

56. *A Second Letter from Earl Fitzwilliam, who recently retired from Ireland, to the Earl of Carlisle, explaining the Causes of that Event.* Dublin. London reprinted.

AS we have neither the opportunity nor the inclination to enter into political disquisitions, and as the matter has been brought into discussion in the place where such questions should most properly be agitated, our readers will not expect a farther examination of these letters than to observe that the Nobleman to whom they are addressed has published a few pages in answer to them, by which it should seem he would have been as well pleased if they had never been addressed to him.

57. *A Letter from the Earl of Carlisle to Earl Fitzwilliam, in Reply to his Lordship's two Letters.*

THE Earl of Carlisle's reply to Earl Fitzwilliam's two letters is more of a dissertation on matters of form and state etiquette than an answer to the positions laid down by the noble Earl, except as far as relates to the dismissal of Messrs. Beresford and Corke; a measure of which Lord Carlisle expresses his unequivocal disapprobation, and bestows on those gentlemen the praise of fidelity, honesty, ability, activity, and diligence. On the question of Catholic emancipation he says very little; but acknowledges that he never witnessed any thing in the conduct of that class of his Majesty's subjects that gave him a moment's doubt of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign; and deplors the differences which now exist on the question of granting them additional indulgences. He expresses his sorrow at having been made the *conductor* of severe animadversion and sharp invective to the doors of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt; and concludes by giving it as his opinion, "that, as no attack or accusation had been aimed at Lord Fitzwilliam's character, there was no necessity for the justification into which his Lordship has entered." Such are the leading features of Lord Carlisle's reply; which, however delicately it may be delivered, is evidently not calculated to favour the conduct of Earl Fitzwilliam. The dispute has been brought to that issue in parliament which precludes any farther discussion.

58. *A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-house in Hoxton Square, on the 14th of March, 1795, upon Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Thomas Telfer, who departed this Life on the 31st Day of the same Month, in the 63^d Year of his age. By Andrew Kippis, D.D. F.R. and S.A. To which is added, the Address delivered at the Interment of the Deceased, by the Rev. Hugh Worthington, junr.*

FROM 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8, Dr. Kippis takes occasion to inculcate the happiness of all the faithful servants of Christ, and gives a brief account of the respectable minister who is the subject of this discourse (from which correct our account, p. 345); whereby it appears, that he was born in the year 1732, at Silverton, Devonshire; educated at the academy at Mile-end; ordained 1754; elected pastor of the congregation in Nightingale-lane, where he continued till the end of the year 1760, when he was elected morning-preacher at Monkwell-street, on the death of his father-in-law,

in-law, Dr. Lawrence; and, nearly about the same time, commenced afternoon-preacher at Hoxton-square. In 1774, he removed, with a very considerable part of the congregation, from the meeting-house in Monkwell-street to that in Silver-street, where he officiated as pastor, preaching only in the morning, till his health obliged him to retire, and confine his labours to the society in Hoxton-square, where he died within two days after having performed his public duty. To this separation in 1774, the compilers of our Obituary, in the mention of his decease, alluded; and how the filial feelings of Mr. S. T. can be hurt by the relation of it, or how the dispute which occasioned it, or the publications relative to it, can be of so great importance to the whole body of Dissenters as he conceives, we do not comprehend. It could at best be but a war of partizans, or a contest for superiority between a *fashionable* preacher and another less generally so. But, as it had better never have been fomented, we shall dismiss it to eternal rest.

"To a strong natural understanding," says Dr. K., "our deceased friend, added large acquirements in many branches of learning. Theology, which was his proper study, more eminently engaged his attention. In divinity, both speculative and practical, he was extensively read. How well furnished he was for the pulpit, and how able as a divine, are apparent from his several publications. His two sermons on the Lord's supper [from 1 Cor. v. 7, 8, 1769] display his earnestness on an important subject without descending into enthusiasm or mystery. His sermons to tradesmen [from Prov. xxiii. 1, Rom. xii. 11, 1772] contain a rich store of advice and admonition. They were attentively well received, and they deserve to be impressed upon the memory, and lodged in the heart, of every man engaged in business. The discourse preached at Romsby [1772, from Luke xii. 30] on occasion of the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Porter with the congregation of Protestant Dissenters there, shews, in a clear and striking point of view, how ably Mr. T. could evince that mankind will be treated according to the improvement they make of their respective moral and religious advantages: and his sermon at St. Thomas's [1773], for the benefit of the charity-school in Gravel-lane, Southwark, is a proof how strongly he could

plead for a benevolent and useful institution. In his discourse on the coming and enlargement of the kingdom of God [from Matt. vi. 10, 1779] he exerted his powers of persuasion upon a still nobler and more extensive object, the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of that Country. While, in this discourse, he manifests a laudable zeal against the errors and corruptions of Popery, he contends for the free exercise of Religion, and displays a candour and liberality of sentiment becoming a minister of the gospel. In the close of this sermon there is a fine passage, in which Mr. T. expresses, with great animation, his admiration of the true principles of our happy Constitution. Indeed, he was firmly and zealously attached to the cause of civil and religious liberty, as built upon and capable of being extended on the basis of the Revolution. In the attempts of the Dissenting Ministers (at length successful) for the enlargement of the Toleration Act, he took a warm and active part."—"His wit and humour were of the good-natured and gentle kind, something of that sort which we may have supposed to have subsisted in the private conversation of an Addison." In consequence, as is supposed, of an hereditary gout, his bodily sufferings, for the last 16 years of his life, were equally severe and alarming. His death was at last instantaneous, and without a groan. Two of his brothers died in the same manner, and of the same species of disorder. He lost two daughters, one at the age of 23, the other 16.

In the address at the grave there is nothing peculiarly striking.

59. *A Picturesque Guide through Wales and the Marches; interspersed with the most interesting Subjects of Antiquities in that Principality.* By James Baker. Vol. I.

THERE is no end to the multiplication of picturesque views or topographical accounts of this country. We would not be understood to discourage such undertakings, if properly conducted and executed. The views in this work constitute its chief merit; and yet, perhaps, a better selection might have been made; for seats, though they please the owners' vanity, do not generally interest. The description is meagre, and too much interlarded with poetry.

The

The subjects engraved are,
 View near *Winnington*.
 O'd East bridge at *Shrewsbury*.
 Seat of Sir H. Manwaring, Bart.
Festiniog.
Tatton Mere park.
 Old West or Welsh } at *Shrewsbury*.
 bridge
 Abbey church
Stoke.
Boitree castle.
 Worcester bridge.
Carnarvon.
 Seat of Sir H. Tempest, bart.
Colnbrook house.
Malvern church.
Lanbony abbey.
Havod.
 Longnor hall.
 Glyn near *Corwen*.

60. *Sel-tions of Views in Scotland; 25 Views in the Southern Part of Scotland, from a Collection of Drawings made by James Moore, Esq. F.A.S. in the Year 1792, engraved by and under the Direction of Mr. John Landseer.*

THIS publication, inscribed to the Earl of Fife, has been conducted in a similar manner to that of the *Monastic Remains*, of which see I.XI. 743. As that work may be presumed to be superseded by the present, or to have given place to it for a time, a fact we should be glad to be informed of, as the plan has not been completed; we shall here just mention the subjects of the preceding numbers.

No. II. *Maxtoke* priory.
Battle abbey gate.
Kirkstall abbey.
Llebaidd castle.
Middleham castle.
Caldecot castle.
 No. III. *Rievaulx* abbey.
Byland abbey.
Haverfordwest priory.
Ragland castle.
Kidwelly castle.
Ludlow castle.
 No. IV. *Wenlock* abbey.
Bayham abbey.
Buildwas abbey.
Cockermouth castle.
Brougham castle.
Penrith castle.
 No. V. *Nately* abbey.
Romborough priory.
Minster Lovel.
 Roman tower, *Dover*.
Witchelsea gateway.
Newport castle.

No. VI. *Valle Crucis* abbey.
Abbotsbury chapel.
St. Dogmael's priory.
Okehampton castle.
Mettingham castle.
Corfe castle.
 No. VII. *Easingwerk* abbey.
Milton abbey.
Newark priory.
 Eagle tower, *Caernarvon* castle.
Montgomery castle.
Canisborough castle.
 No. VIII. *Tynemouth* priory.
St. Agatha's abbey.
Cerne abbey.
Colchester castle.
Chepstow castle.
Kenilworth castle.
 No. IX. Holy Ghost chapel.
Ewenny priory.
Kirkham priory.
Bungay castle.
White castle.
Tunbridge castle.
 No. X. *Kinnaird* abbey.
Flint castle.
Binham priory.
St. Augustine's abbey, *Canterbury*.
Wingfield castle.
Pembroke castle.
 No. XI. *Mayfield* palace.
Dudley castle.
Battle abbey.
Harwarden castle.
Walsingham abbey.
Pembroke castle.
 No. XII. *Glastonbury* abbey.
Mannorbeer castle.
Nately abbey.
Carew castle.
Abbotsbury abbey.
Middleham castle.

These two last numbers came out together; the following ones were to have been published at different periods, and the third volume completed before Christmas 1793. No more numbers have appeared of the second volume than XI. and XII. before-mentioned; but the monastic remains and ancient castles in Scotland and Ireland were intended to follow those in England and Wales, and form the third and fourth volumes of the work. A new preface and dedication to Lord Leicester were given in Nos. XI. and XII. in the first of which the names of Mr. Moore's associates are entirely sunk, and indeed one of them relinquished the work after 4 numbers had been completed; and, sorry we are to add, that the uselessness which he suffered during this engagement contributed not a little

to his decease soon after. It should seem, too, that the other continued an associate as long as the work went on; another has been substituted to him in the Scottish views.

Mr. Moore having presented Mr. Macklin with the use of his drawings, and the accounts attending them having been extracted from the best printed authorities, and such local information as could be obtained by him and Mr. Caley, neither of whom are otherwise interested in this work than by a wish to meet the approbation of their friends and the public. Much information has been obtained from the notes of the late J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald, who was present when most of the views were taken, during the journey in Aug. 1791. To Mr. Dayes, draughtsman to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, thanks are due for his assistance. The subjects of this little volume are 24.

Linlithgow palace.
 Lincluden college, 2.
 Craigmillar castle.
 Kelso abbey.
 Caerlaverock castle.
 Jedburgh abbey.
 Glasgow cathedral.
 Sweetheart abbey, 2.
 Stirling castle.
 Dryburgh abbey, 2.
 Dursfage castle.
 Dumfries abbey, 2.
 Cathcart castle.
 Bothwell castle, 2.
 Holyrood abbey.
 Melrose abbey.
 Edinburgh castle.
 Paisley abbey.
 Dunkeld cathedral.
 Dunbarton castle.

61. *Monmouthshire. Descriptive Accounts of Pershill and Chepstow, including Cawent, and the Passages on the Road to Bristol and Gloucester; interspersed with local and interesting Particulars, selected from the most admired Writers, viz. Young, Wyndham, Whentley, Shaw, Grose, &c.; being the Continuation of a Design for publishing, in like Manner, an Account of the most interesting Places in the County.* By Charles Heath, Printer, Monmouth.

62. *Descriptive Account of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire, a Cistercian Monastery, founded in the Year 1131, 662 Years ago; selected from Grose, Gilpin, Shaw, Whentley, and other esteemed Writers. To which is subjoined, an Account of the Cistercian Order*

of Monks; an History of Monasteries, from their Foundation in England till their Dissolution in the Reign of King Henry VIII.; the Methods used by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to obtain their Surrender; the Names of the chief Officers who had the Management of a Monastery, with the Nature of their Offices; and other interesting Particulars respecting the Religious Houses: being Part of a Design for publishing, in like Manner, an Account of the most interesting Places in the County; with a Preface, and a few Notes. By Charles Heath, Printer, Monmouth.

THESE are some of the many *Guides* which multiply on the traveller, who may think himself happy if they do not mislead him in his lounge. As it is a mere *compilation*, Mr. Heath cannot think his originality impeached.

Mr. H. promises "a descriptive account of Ragland castle, from new materials and local information; to which will be added, Abergavenny castle," &c. &c.

63. *Confiscation considered; or, Doubts of the Propriety of plundering our Friends.*

THIS well-written pamphlet and its subject (the heavy contributions laid on the conquered West-India islands) demand the most serious consideration. It becomes a point of the utmost moment to the national character and interest, as well as to humanity and justice in general, to determine whether such contributions were only the act of our commanders, or sanctioned by the authority of government at home. The facts are too well authenticated by several proclamations which command them, and which are contrasted with that which ensured the capitulation of the several forts. Perhaps the writer advances too much when he asserts, in his first paragraph, that "our ploughs stand still from the want of hands to conduct them."

The subject of this pamphlet has undergone parliamentary discussion, as will be seen in our account of parliamentary proceedings.

64. *A calm Address to the People of Great Britain, from a Citizen of London.*

It is painful to reflect that a good cause should suffer by improper management. Though we cannot be ignorant of the *motives* of this address, we lament that there should be that want of generosuity which stares us in the face in the very preface. "In the present situation of

of public affairs, when the *lower orders* of the community have, either from a mistaken notion of the excellency of the *laws and constitution* under which they live, caused disturbances to the peace and tranquillity of the nation, it becomes the duty of every *well-wisher* to his country to endeavour, in times like the present, to inform the *one* and reclaim the *other*, for the preservation of our happy country." It is not easy to find out who are to be *informed and reclaimed*—the *lower orders* or *mistaken notions*, and the *motives* not altogether innocent (p. 18). The *office of speaker* is not *removable*, is a palpable incorrectness of language. Our citizen appropriates the following pages to the discussion and investigation of LIBERTY, by shewing, 1. the nature and tendency of liberty, particularly of *civil liberty*; 2. that *civil liberty* is compatible with the *British constitution*; 3. that the three branches of parliament, king, lords, and commons, form the constitution, together with distinct functions also of their *dependence and independence* on each other; 4. that a constitution thus formed cannot be *altered* but with the utmost danger, but may be *improved*; 5. of the present state of representing the people in parliament, with a plan for obtaining a more free and adequate representation in the commons house of parliament; 6. a mode proposed for the better conducting elections for members to serve in parliament. After due praise of the British constitution, the writer passes to the contrast of the present anarchy in France, and thence to raise an alarm concerning the emigrants, whom he is for removing to "one of our *domestic* islands, where they may be maintained with a greater degree of safety, and enjoy their religion among themselves." He then returns to observe, that the constitution cannot be altered, but may be improved. He argues for *septennial* parliaments, and for a more perfect representation, to augment the qualification for a knight of the shire, and the number of such knights, as well as representatives of cities and large towns, and give representatives to the great manufacturing and some other towns; while from others this right is to be taken away. The alterations proposed are, that the returning officer appoint the day of nomination a month after the *prize*, and of election three weeks or a *month* after that, and no candidate to be *admitted* after the nomination, or on

the day of election; the election to be by ballot: in case of sickness, the rector, vicar, or minister, physician, surgeon, or apothecary, to administer to him the oath of election, and receive his suffrage in 24 hours, under penalty of 5*l.* and make oath of having so done before the nearest justice, under a like penalty; the rector, &c. physician, &c. to be paid by the elector a fixed sum for their trouble: the ballots, sealed up, to be collected from the parties at the end of 28 days from the commencement of the election, and inspected by the returning officer, who is to certify the majority. No scrutinies to be granted, and all expences attending the election to be paid out of the county-rate to the returning officer. The plan is a good one, and, perhaps, capable of some improvement; and the concluding observation of the author contains much truth—that "the electors who may conceive a more equal representation necessary will, at the approaching general election, have an opportunity of exercising the only legal means for obtaining such object; which is, by electing representatives who are truly independent. Such men are to be found who are ready and willing to serve them." We have always been of his opinion,—that the power of choosing independent representatives was entirely in the hands of the electors.

65. *The War Elegies of Tyrtæus imitated, and addressed to the People of Great Britain; with some Observations on the Life and Poems of Tyrtæus.* By Henry-James Pye.

AS soon might we adapt the *Ran de Vache* of the Swifs, or the *Marseillois* hymn, to the genius of the English nation, as the poems of Tyrtæus, a lame schoolmaster, sent by the Athenians, in an artful equivocation, to rally the Lacedæmonians under the severe and repeated repulses they had sustained in a war with the Messenians, the history of which depends on the single authority of Pausanias. The animated strains of the poet generally turned the scale, and encouraged the Lacedæmonians to drive the Messenians out of Greece into Sicily. Bp. Lowth, in his work on the Hebrew poetry, has quoted several of the most spirited lines; and the present poet laureate of Great Britain has imitated them, and arranged them in the following order. He supposes the second elegy one of the first recited to the senate and people; the first sung as the army marched

marched up to the unsuccessful battle; the third to encourage them after the defeat; and the fourth possibly just before the battle in which they were victorious. The first is an encomium on personal bravery and military courage; the second animates patriotic exertions in defence of our country; the third, incentive against an old enemy, the French; the fourth, encouragement to fall nobly in our country's cause. A translation of these elegies was, if we mistake not, printed for T. Payne, 1761.

66. *Essays on the following interesting Subjects; viz. 1. Government; 2. Revolution; 3. The British Constitution; 4. Kings Government; 5. Parliamentary Representation and Reform; 6. Liberty and Equality; 7. Taxation; and, 8. The present War, and the Stagnation of Credit connected with it.* By John Young, Minister of the Gospel at Harwich.

THESE eight essays are distinguished by just reasoning and solid observation. The author shews himself a sincere friend to his country and its established government, and to practical Christianity, ably exposing the evil tendency of prevailing errors, and, by a strong, rational, and concluding address, enforcing order and peace, and exposing the mischief and danger of sin and sedition, and very justly states and defends the grounds and reason of the present war. This publication has been circulated by some loyal associations in Scotland, and is, we think, likely to produce the desired good effect.

67. *The Christian Religion proved to be no Imposture, in a Sermon by a Minister of the Established Church of England.*

IN a new and singular style; the concealed author of this sermon brings the question at once to issue between two plain alternatives: is religion a matter of importance or not? and is the Christian religion true or not? He applies this to the *politics* of the times, and concludes with a fervent prayer for the success of his arguments.

68. *Reflections submitted to the Consideration of the Combined Powers.* By John Bowles, Esq.

THE tendency of this as of the other publication by the same writer, is to stop the mischief which from France menaces Europe, and rouse the Combined Powers to unprecedented exertions in the cause of society and humanity, to enforce the stricter execution of the Alien

bill in this country to recommend the establishment of a permanent council in the vicinity of the principal armies. If there really exist among the Combined Powers that harmony and confidence, which nothing but a blindness to their common interest can prevent, such a council might have the effect of concentrating their force, and of giving the advantages of unity to the most extensive confederacy the world ever saw. We are prevented from extracting more of this reasoning by the treachery of ONE of the coalesced powers, which is more than on the point of discovering itself. For the rest, Mr. B. recommends a declaration of the allies that their design is to re-establish genuine monarchy, as the only secure and permanent government in France.

69. *Farther Reflections, submitted to the Consideration of the Combined Powers.* By John Bowles, Esq. *The Second Edition, with considerable Additions.*

MR. B.'s investigation of the "real grounds of the war with France," we reviewed in vol. LXIII p. 447. In the present publication he lays before us a *specific* plan for escaping the present danger, supported by a candid display of the reasons on which it is founded: but, before any measures can have a chance for success, the combined powers must open their eyes, and see the war in its genuine nature and true causes, and that their *real* enemy is not the French nation, nor the French republic, but the French revolution; an event almost *suu generis*, which, if it exist much longer, will spread the revolutionary wildfire over the earth, and subject every civilized state to the ravages of a nation of armed and disciplined robbers, subsisting only by excursions and plunder. Since the first edition of these reflections, the dictatorship of Robespierre has been overthrown and succeeded by a system of moderation to which the Jacobin clubs and the affiliated societies have been sacrificed for the momentary security of the triumphant party. Whether this may outlive the trials now pending in Paris, or whether the Convention itself may not be overwhelmed in ruin, no one can be hardy enough to say. The system of the *Moderates* is a system of violence and tyranny called Moderatism only in comparison with that of Robespierre and his party. "The men who wield this gilded sceptre of moderation have

have made themselves sufficiently known. They can act only to injure, they can speak only to deceive; they can promise only to betray; and, what is still more deserving of attention, they hold their power on so precarious a tenure, that their ability to perform their promises and engagements does not exceed their sincerity in making them. Those who talk of treating for peace with such men ought surely to prove that this description is not applicable" (p. 10).

"Nothing can be more plain and simple than this proposition; nor can any mathematical demonstration be attended with greater certainty: *France becomes anarchical by the subversion of her ancient and lawful government; and she can only cease to be so by its re-establishment*" (p. 28). Mr. B. shews that France had a constitution under which she lived uniformly happy and flourishing (p. 25); and that the abuses of the old government, considered in their fullest extent, are not to be compared with the evils and horrors of the present anarchy. He is of opinion (p. 40) that even yet it is not too late to bring about a happy change; and that now an explicit declaration, by the young king and the regent of France, would hardly fail to produce the most beneficial consequences, equivalent to the most brilliant victories, as it would excite the confidence of the French people themselves, and induce them to look on the allied powers, not as their conquerors, but as their deliverers. Every occurrence of the war, every moment of its continuance, bring with it additional proof that there is no rational prospect of being able to reduce France to order without the efforts of France itself; that is, of the people against their oppressors; and that the assistance of the internal is necessary to give effect to the exterior exertions (p. 41). The coalited powers should not only call forth all the resources at their command, but take care to employ them in the most effectual manner. They should be on their guard against, and effectually punish, *treachery*, to which Mr. B. ascribes the ill success of the last campaign, and the surrender of so many fortresses, and which succeeded so far in Poland (p. 46—50). The Emperors of Russia, who has extinguished anarchy in Poland, could easily do the same in France: but, as to "the atrocious farce of a *general peace*," the rulers of France, if from motives of perfidy, or even of

necessity, they were induced to sign it, it would be out of their power to keep it for a single month" (p. 51). But, should Great Britain be enabled to hold the confederacy together till its important object be attained, and be finally left alone in the contest, still Britons will contend singly and manfully for their rights, and for those of humanity, and keep up their naval pre-eminence, which may prove the ultimate resource of civilised society (p. 55).

Mr. B. is aware of the general opinion, that the body of the French people are averse to monarchy and attached to a republic; and that the outrageous refusal of the French prisoners at Plymouth to join the French emigrant corps has been brought as a confirmation of this opinion. But to this he answers, that the terrors of their own awful republicans, and the intrigues of English Jacobinical agents, did not leave them at liberty to express their real sentiments; but the conduct of one of the deputies on the trial of La Croix (who was, however, acquitted) shews what engine is set to work to silence the voice of the people, and their freedom of choice of their government (p. 64—67). The committee of public safety find it impossible much longer to resist the force they have to encounter. Having, from motives of momentary expedience, quitted hold of the sword of terror, they find its resumption insuperably difficult; and, that they cannot by any other means compel the people to endure the inexorable hardships of such a war, and to recruit the immense losses which their armies have sustained, their grand resource, assignats, are on a rapid decline, and pressed down by their own weight. They are in despair on finding the volcano they had lighted up in the North extinguished, and alarmed at the indissoluble firmness of the confederacy, the undivided spirit and increasing energy displayed by Great Britain, and the unequivocal proof of its immense resources, so conspicuous in the additional propositions which the minister, with commendable precaution, has enabled himself to lay before parliament, for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the preservation of the important confederacy (p. 69). If to this be added the plan of encouraging the people of France, before-mentioned, and the exertion in support of the British navy (for which purpose Mr. B. recommends an offer from each county, and most of the

commercial towns in the kingdom, to present his Majesty with a ship of war, completely equipped, relying on the approbation of Providence on our exertions in the cause of Justice, Humanity, and Religion, we will conquer—and, conquering, speak peace to the world (p. 72).

“Towards the accomplishment of the great and indispensable object of demolishing the navy of France, the war has already made great advances. In less than two years it has deprived that navy of TWENTY-SIX ships of the line, nine of which have been added to the navy of Great Britain, and the rest destroyed; making a comparative difference of 32 ships in the two navies; a boast which no preceding war is entitled to make” (p. 72).

70. *Honoriabili & admodum Reverendo Shute Barrington, I.L.D. Episcopo Dunelmensi, Epistola complexa Genesim, ex Codice purpureo argenteo Caspaco Vindobrensis expressam & Testamenti veteris Græci Versionis Septuaginta-vocalis cum variis Lectiombus denovo idem Specimen, dedit Robertus Holmes, S. T. P. e Collegio Novo nuperime publicus in Academia Oxoniensi Prælector, &c.* Oxford, 1795. Folio.

HAVING stated, vol. LXIV. p. 824, the progress of the collation of the Septuagint version with the several MSS and editions of it, we with pleasure announce a printed specimen of Dr. Holmes's 7 years' labour, and of the intended edition. He sets out with enumerating the principal of 50 Greek MSS consulted for this purpose, which are one of the Octateuch communicated to Canterus by Mr. Clemens, an Englishman, and a copy of the prophets in uncial letters, late in the Jesuits' college at Paris; and the famous MS in the imperial library at Vienna, in silver uncials, between two lines, on purple coloured parchment in 26 leaves, 24 of which contain fragments of Genesis, with a miniature picture to each, engraved by Lambecius, and the remaining two a portion of St. Luke's gospel. Montfaucon thought it was of a later date than the Colbertine MS; but professor Alter, who collated it for Dr. Holmes, deems it of the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century, and very much like the MS of Diotcorides in the same library, which Montfaucon thought of that age. A fac simile of it in 11 lines is here given, and a transcript of the whole, beginning

Gen. iii. 4—24, vii. 19—24, viii. 1—20, ix. 8—27, xiv. 7—20, xv. 1—5, xix. 12—35, xxii. 15—19, xxiv. 1—31, xxv. 27—34, xxvi. 6—11, xxx. 30—36, xxxi. 25—34, xxxii. 6—32, xxxv. 1—29, xxxvii. 1—19, xxxix. 9—18, xl. 14—23, xli. 1—32, xlii. 21—38, xliii. 1—20, xlviii. 16—33, l. 1—4. This is the oldest here used except that famous one whence the edition of the Vatican was printed. Next follows a brief enumeration of the various editions, at the head of which stands the Complutensian, whose text was admitted into the Antwerp and Paris Polyglots, and many other editions, though not satisfactory either to the fathers of the church or the learned at Rome. The MSS used for it are supposed to be lost, but Dr. H. thinks this hardly possible; he considers it as exhibiting what may be called a critical text, formed from MSS at the discretion of the editors, and compared with the Hebrew text such as they were possessed of. Aldus's edition at Venice, 1518, and frequently afterwards, was printed from many very old copies, and under the conduct of some very learned men, and is less critical than the Complutensian. The Vatican edition was printed 1586, but not published till the following year, by decree of Sixtus V. with the Latin version of Nobilius. The text of this edition Dr. H. follows invariably, preferring only excepted, and that not without notice. The Alexandrian MS was printed at Oxford between 1706 and 1721; the Octateuch and metrical books by Dr. Græbe, who had transcribed the whole, the historical books by Dr. Lee, and the prophetic by Dr. Wigan, all alterations being noted in smaller type, and doubtful passages included in hooks, which method was followed by Bretinger, 1730. The MSS of Leviticus and Numbers entire, and of Exodus and Deuteronomy imperfect, in the Pauline college at Leipzig, were printed by Fischer at Leipzig, 1767-8. A copy of the Octateuch and four books of Kings was printed at the same place 1772-3, in a Catena after a Constantinopolitan MS, found by the editor Næphterus Hieromonachus, differing from the preceding, and never again reprinted.

The different versions follow next. Of the Coptic Dr. H. possesses collations by the late Dr. Woide. Only two MSS of Syriac remain, one at Paris, the other at Milan; of the Arabic four, and a printed copy in the Polyglot. The Ethiopic,

Ethiopic, Sclaronic, and Armenian, are also compared. The Latin version has been collected from MSS and the fathers by Sabatier. Nobilius adopted them in his edition together with the old Italic translation and that of Jerom; but on this edition Dr. H. does not lay so much stress as on the former, nor much on any Latin versions. The citations in the Greek fathers and the remaining Greek versions are next attended to, and followed by an enumeration of Dr. Holmes's literary assistants in different parts of Europe. The Doctor thus concludes:

"Hos habeo & habui in exteris bibliothecis adjuvatores, & eos quidem, si videbatur hoc opus bene mereri, gratias apud publicum dignissime reposituras. De me, vero, nihil dicam, nisi quod universis huius instituti factoribus grates habeam summas & semper habiturus; & quod ex venerande lege & ex memoria meritorum beneficiorum complurium, tibi, O piefui amplitudine, in commune literarum & faciarum prestant, emolumentum, cui summo prece consulas, vitam optem & salutem, omnemque in omnibus felicitatem."

The specimen annexed consists of the text of the two first chapters of Genesis, with various readings in each version in the order before detailed, forming a valuable body of notes. Though the latter occupy a larger portion of the page than the former, the size and beauty of the type on which the text is printed will compensate for the inequality.—It is not for us to say that Dr. Holmes has done *too much*.

71. *An Ode to the Benevolence of England, Addressed to Aliens and Natives.*

HERE is no want of pathos or animation.

"Ye fragments of each plunder'd coast,
Check the Muse if here she boast;
No, ye sad band who midst the ruins smile,
Ye own, for ye have felt, the Genius of our isle!

ALBION succours all who sigh,
Such is her *EQUALITY*.
Sure Pity's angel at her birth
Breath'd bounty in her soul to temper pow'r,
And bade her be in deep misfortune's hour,
'Tis ally'd to the suffering earth.

By a very proper epitrophe, the poet presumes that neither strangers nor sons would suffer Britain to be crushed; nor that she herself when

True honour's voice, 'twill be a voice from
Heav'n, [giv'n,
Shall cry Hold, hold! and *power to spare is*
Land, thy law, thy liberty, secure,

The offer'd olive now will peace ensure;
will continue to,

—w— Tell *disnatur'd* rage,
Waste one rich drop of gen'rous England's
blood.

72. *An Enquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the Reign of Malcolm III. or the Year 1056, including the authentic History of that Period. In Two Volumes. By John Pinkerton.*

"On the publication of this work, in 1789, more copies having been printed than appear to have been necessary in a mere antiquarian production, little adapted to the general reader, and a considerable number of copies remaining; the author has been advised to impart to these some advantages of a new edition.

"Though many attacks on this Enquiry have appeared, few or no reasons have hitherto arisen for retraction, a sacrifice cheerfully to be offered to truth, but ever to be refused to prejudice; and the passages, cancelled in these remaining copies, consist almost entirely of such as were objectionable on account of acrimony. In works of long and dry labour some warmth and impatience may, at first, seem pardonable; but, after the toil is forgotten, temporary feelings yield to deliberate reflection; nor can the author omit to express his regret that he has not a farther opportunity of removing blemishes of this kind from this and some of his preceding publications.

"To pass in silence the principal attacks made on this work, might be perhaps interpreted as a measure partaking of pride or petulance; and a few remarks shall therefore be offered on them, the necessary brevity of this advertisement forbidding a more formal reply; nor is it the author's intention ever to enter into regular controversy.

"Dr. Campbell, in his ingenious and spirited "Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland," London, 1790, 8vo. p. 70, 71, 72, has warmly asserted that Druidism existed in Ireland, in opposition to the author's observations on the subject. But, as the worthy Doctor displays more wit than learning on this topic, only two errors in his pages shall be noticed: 1. The word *Barditus* in Tacitus, Germ. 3. is a wotton correction of Lippius; the MSS and old editions rightly read *Barritus*; and in German *Barren* signifies to make a great noise, a sense strictly corresponding to Tacitus. 2. Dr. Percy's valuable translation of Mallet is unfortunately little known; and was not seen by the author till, mentioning by chance the materials and plan of the dissertation on the Goths to a friend, Dr. Percy's preface was recommended and perused by the author with infinite satisfaction, as affording the collateral support of a most learned and ingenious writer.

"In 1791 appeared, at Dublin, "An Analysis of the History and Antiquities of Ireland prior to the fifth Century; to which is subjoined A Review of the General History of the Celtic;" by W. Webb," 8vo. This review of the history of the Celtic nations is, in fact, an elaborate answer to the author's dissertation on the Goths; and Mr. Webb's design is to shew that the possessions of the Celts were more extensive than that dissertation would infer. It would be risible in the author, who has used such freedom in that way in his early productions, to complain of Mr. Webb's acerbity; but, leaving this, his work may aspire to some merit of research, so far as it pretends to answer some parts of the dissertation. Yet he sometimes abuses, sometimes comprehends not, the authorities adduced; and the reader has only to compare his remarks with the work attacked, in order to form a proper judgement. The Cunnies were not, as he asserts p. 47, in the center of all Gaul, but rather in that of Celtic Gaul. In p. 182, 183, he forgets that the Belge and Aquitani were, by his own confession, invading nations, while the Celts were the old inhabitants of Gaul. He confounds, p. 186, the author's argument from Diodorus, who is adduced only to prove that the Germans were Scythæ; Mr. Webb strangely supposes that the argument is that Gauls of Diodorus are Goths. The passage of Cæsar, p. 187, is vague and indecisive; that a few Celtic tribes extended toward Switzerland would not affect the author's positions. It was not meant in the dissertation, p. 85, to infer that Celtic Gaul was conquered by one legion; that a great part was, is sufficient; but that passage is certainly not expressed with accuracy. In speaking of the Atanaci, p. 223, Mr. Webb forgets that the Teutones were Germans. The Loire, p. 226, is a mere slip in the dissertation, p. 84; repeated passages shew that Garonne was meant to be put. In his attempt to prove that the Gallic colonies consisted of Celts, Mr. Webb has been forced to have recourse to misquotation, and contests with ancient authorities, and has after all completely failed. And his extreme acrimony in censuring that of the author is highly ludicrous. Yet gratitude is due for the applause, equally extreme, which he at intervals bestows.

"To Mr. Lane Buchanan the author can only reply that he is sorry to have to weak an antagonist. His work called "A Defence of the Scots Highlanders in general, and some learned characters in particular (the Macphersons)," &c. &c. against this Enquiry, appeared at London, 1794, 8vo. and consists of nearly 300 pages in answer to half a dozen sentences.

"In 1794 appeared at Perth, the first book of "A new general History of Scotland," by Robert Heron, 8vo. This part
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extends from the earliest accounts to the accession of Malcolm Kenmore; and proceeds in a great measure upon the plan and materials of this Enquiry, as often acknowledged in the notes. It is the most rational and exact history of the period yet published. Mr. Heron has occasionally dissentied from and animadverted on this work; but, as he gives only opinions, and no new documents or arguments, it is unnecessary to enter the field of conjecture and dispute against him.

"The author is much indebted to most of the literary journals for their general candour; and he is obliged to the writers of the articles concerning his work, for the labour they have taken in accompanying him through such a long discussion of subjects not generally interesting. Yet a few mistakes he may be permitted to point out, in his own vindication.

"In the Analytical Review, vol. V. p. 12, the critic cannot be serious when he supposes that the Enquiry into the History of Scotland is merely an enlargement of the Dissertation on the Goths; nay, that the author's History of Scotland to the year 1542 will prove only an enlargement of this Enquiry, which extends to 1056! As if the progress of the Goths, terminating at the year 300 before Christ, were the same with the history of Scotland from the time of Agricola to the year 1556; or a regular history of Scotland, from the earliest accounts to the year 1542, could, by the wisest imagination, be confounded with a mere controversial work, distinct in its nature and manner from history, and ending at the year 1056! Had the critic been more conversant in antiquarian discussion, he must have seen that this work is not a history, any more than a quarry is a palace. Its very nature sometimes demanded the repetitions and digressions arranged by the journalist, in order to throw all possible light on obscure topics. On a diligent revision the author can discover but few repetitions which he could have avoided; many detached branches of argument requiring a recourse to the same authorities and proofs; and a short reference only tending to entangle the chain of ratiocination.

"The Monthly Review (Vol. I. of the New Series, p. 387-444) presents an account of this work, written with some appearance of care and ability. The critic's objections therefore deserve particular answers, though his context often betrays a personal enmity, irreconcilable with literary justice.

"The collection of angry passages, p. 392, 393, far from being carefully selected, is nearly complete; and to gather into two pages the blemishes of a work of more than a thousand is unfair.

"2. The cession by the Picts to the Dalriads of a part of their territory, in the years

and 503 is magnified, p. 399, 393, into a partition of Scotland; and the critic misquotes the author for this purpose. This Enquiry, and the maps, shew that the Dalriads only held Argyleshire; yet the Reviewer solemnly appeals to the author for the extension of their territory from the Forth and the Clyde to Inverness! The critic's Duan Albain, between Perth and Aberdeen, is known only to himself; it is a monumant on the East of Argyleshire, as here demonstrated, Vol. I. p. 316, Vol. II. p. 96.

"In p. 393, 395, the journalist perplexes his reader concerning the origin of the highlands and islands of Scotland, and supposes that the author contradicts himself; while the perusal of p. 139 and 303, Vol. II. would have satisfied his doubts, if he had not delighted in misrepresentation. Even among the Gothic barbarians of Scotland there was little of art or industry in the fourteenth century, as I have evinced; the reproach of the highlands is not that they were barbarians, but that they continue strangers to civilization.

"4. The reviewer, p. 395, says that the author sets aside the traditional songs of the Celts as no evidence, while he grants the Gothic songs to bear authority. Yet the author builds on the Duan Albanach, and often repeats the Gothic songs! But the critic is a believer in Othan; and when one ancient MS. of that bad appears (of the other songs there are many) the author will become a convert; nay, will cry out, with Tertullian, *Credo quia impossibile est!*

"5. If any fundamental arguments of this work (p. 400) rest on etymology, they are known only to the critic.

"6. The Reviewer, p. 423, charges the author with a hote mode of quotation, while others have accused him of too minute references. It is impossible to please all; but the critic's remark can only proceed from his not knowing the nature of many of the books quoted, in which a reference to the year in the text, and the author in the margin, is equal to a reference to the page.

"Other more minute objections would, if examined, prove equally unfounded; they generally proceed from misinterpretation, or from dropping into particular passages, without considering the work as one who writes.

"To counterbalance these attacks, the author might have the consolation to quote testimonies of many most respectable writers in favour of these volumes. Among other might be adduced those of Dr. Campbell, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*; Mr.

his *Antiquities of Ireland*;

work was first produced, among many curious topics, the testimony of Paul Merula for the derivation of the Belgæ from the Celts, &c. The author regrets that he had not before consulted that learned writer whose researches often corroborate those of this Dissertation on the

the translator of D'Anville's *Antient Geography*; Major Rennel, in the enlarged edition of his invaluable *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan*; Sir Adam Jones, in his dissertations on the origin of the Oriental nation, published in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Sciences.

"With the sigh of sorrow, and not with the exultation of vanity, the author's gratitude may add the most eminent judge in Europe of such subjects, the late Mr. Gibbon; who was induced by this work only to call in the writer, as his associate in the grand design of a republication of the *antient English historians*, a design frustrated by his sudden and unexpected death. In repeated conversations he mentioned this production in terms of the highest approbation, and as (to use his own words) "the only book which had given him authentic ideas concerning the early history of Scotland." His eulogistic praise may be in time produced, to silence petty malevolence; at present it may be more interesting to the reader to commemorate his objection to the existence of the Vespamania, of Richard of Gloucester, as a province; though the Roman power may, as here stated, have extended for a short time over that part of Scotland.

"1. No province was named after an emperor, till Valentinia received its denomination from Valens.

"2. No reason existed for the appellation, the Flavian family being extinct.

"3. The territory was too small for a Roman province.

"But brevity must forbid the consideration of these objections here; and the remainder of this advertisement must be dedicated to topics more essential to these volumes.

"Since the publication of the Dissertation on the Scythians or Goths, the author has discovered that a language exists in Europe which escaped his notice in that treatise. This speech is, in Germany, denominated the *Lettic*, and is used in Prussia, Lithuania, Samogitia, Courland, and Livonia. Farther to the East it extends not; the Lithonic being a dialect of the Finnish. The name Lettic seems derived from *Litwa*, the Polish appellation of Lithuania. For specimens, Chamberlayne's *Oratio dominici*, p. 83, 84, 85, may be consulted. With the Finnish it bears no resemblance; and Frisch, in his *Historia Lingue Slavonicæ*, Berol. 1730, 4to, says the Lettic dialects "plene dissimulant a lingua Slavonica." But the most complete intelligence on the subject is to be found in Macknoth's learned dissertations at the end of his edition of *Darbërg's Chronicon Pruthicæ*, Jenæ, 1679, 4to. It is there to be found, p. 84, that Comenius in his

Gothic, Paul Merula published his *Cosmographia* at Leyden, in 4to, in 1653; other editions are 1621, folio, and 1670, six vols. 12mo.

Ling. Meth. c. III. n. 18, had asserted that the Prussian language differs from all others in Europe; whereas Hartknoch evinces that it is a dialect of the Lettic, Lithuanic, Courlandic; and, p. 101, he only allows that the Prussian has admitted some Slavonic Words. When the Gothic nations on the South of the Baltic pressed down upon the Roman empire, the nearest Slavonic tribes of Wends, &c. filled the vacant space, and, in their turn, resigned their former situations to this progeny using what is now called the Lettic speech. A singular discovery unveiled the proper and ancient name of this language, at least a denomination the most forcible and legitimate, as it belongs to a people eminently distinguished in Roman History. Wolfgangus Lazus, C. mm. Lib. xx, mentions that the remains of the Heruli, when driven from Italy after their capture of Rome, settled "in Megapolitano territorio," (Mecklenburg, *Cont. Geog.* p. 147,) and are called Veruli. He produces the Lord's prayer in their tongue, reprinted by Hartknoch, p. 35, and it is absolute Lettic or Lithuanic. In p. 28 and 35 Hartknoch supposes that the Gælandes and Sudini of Ptolemy were Heruli, and that the latter are the Hurri of Pliny *. Their invasion of Italy under Odoacer, in the year 475, is well known. Preceded by the Gothic and Slavonic tribes, part of the Heruli and Sudini, from the extremes of the Baltic, gradually descended upon Italy; and, in the barbaric crusades of that period, the Prussian thunder lighted on the capitol of Rome.

"The correspondence of ancient and modern Geography on this subject, the identical position of the Hurri, Heruli, of antiquity with the modern seats of the Lettic language, lends additional evidence; and, upon the whole, it appears that the Lettic speech is radically different from the Finnish and Slavonic, and may be most aptly styled the HERULIC, as that of the Heruli, who of all its tribes appear with the greatest lustre in ancient history. Yet the manners of the Herulic tribes are allied with those of the Sarmatic, and the speech has faint shades of affinity; whence it may be inferred that the Heruli were originally a small kindred nation, on the North of the Sarmatæ, in their primordial Asiatic seat, and accompanied, or perhaps preceded, the latter, in their entrance into Europe.

"The reader will perceive that this improvement affects not any argument in the Dissertation; and, after the multifarious reading and reconsideration of seven years, the author has discovered nothing which can injure the radical objects of that treatise;

"* Pliny's description of the North-East of Europe is superior to that of Tacitus (see it at the end of the Dissertation); the latter passes the Hurri, but names a more distant nation, the Fenni, because wider spread; and thence more known.

time; but, on the contrary, some additional arguments in their favour, but which, not being of essential importance, shall here be past in silence. (*To be concluded in our next.*)

73. *Poetical Chronology of antient and English History; with historical and explanatory Notes.*

WHEN we inform our readers that this little production is compiled by Dr. Valpy, of Reading, it will be readily conceived to be as accurate as it is useful; we run no hazard, therefore, in recommending it to the general perusal of our younger readers.

Dr. V. very modestly says,

"This publication is chiefly intended for the use of the school over which he presides. But if, as he is led by the experienced utility of the plan to expect, any other instructor of youth should introduce it to his pupils, he will be highly gratified by any corrections or remarks, which may render a future edition less unworthy of the public approbation."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

CLAUDIUS will thank any of our correspondents who will take the trouble to furnish a list of errors that are known to sing in the night.

An old Friend calls to the recollection of our readers an account of Hackett, who was executed in 1591, as recorded in Stow's Camden's Elizabeth, or Sanderfon's Mary Queen of Scots, and in almost every history of that time; and adds that BROTHERS seems to be an exact counterpart of his character.

With great reluctance (on many accounts) we omit the appeal of our learned friend the translator of Gray's Elegy against the decision of "The British Critick." It is quite sufficient for us to be answerable for our own Review.

We were much pleased with the judicious remarks on the "Key to the Old Testament;" but our Correspondent will excuse our declining to print them. The MS shall be delivered to his order.

A POOR CURATE would be infinitely obliged if any one will inform him who are the authors who have "designedly treated of the torments and questions of the antients." See the Religion of Nature delineated, p. 382, 8th edition.

The drawings of Mr. G. Coryton are in the engraver's hands.

X. Y. shall be attended to.

In answer to S. S. One Number only of a Fifth Volume of "The Antiquarian Repository" was published, and the Work was then discontinued.

We shall be glad to receive the Memoirs promised by J. B. R. as early as is consistent with his convenience.

The "Proposal to obviate Scarcity" came too late for this month, but shall appear in our next; with "No Gentleman," &c. &c.

A SACRED ODE

on the Marriage of his Royal Highness

GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES

with the Princess

CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK,

April 8, 1795.

אשרי האי מכל גוים
אשר היו על הארץ
שמח נא בלבך וקול
שמע טוב בשרתי מאד;

הנה בכור הבן ידיד
המלך ומלכה טובים
היום הזה לקח אישה
הבת חמרה האיש השם *

שר הגבון ואיש תאר
ומעמו נעים חפץ כל:
שרה נקה אך כיונה
וחילה כליל הולל כל:

איש החסיד כבוד נשים
אשר מגן הוא ועזר:
אישה טובה מרתן הטוב
אשר נתן אל לאדם:

ברך יהיה את השנים
אשריאתה נא חברת:
כי דם' בשר אחד היו
כן לב אחד תנה להם;

ברכם יהיה ברוח חן
כי ברכת גיורן ושרלוש
בדרכי קדש ללכת
כל הימים אשר יחיו:

ברך יהיה אתהם אנה
בפרי נעים דודים נקים:
בנים טובים הגיל אבות
בנות טובות שמחת אמות;

מלכנו ומלכה יחיו
לראת בני בן בכורם
ולברך את הבן-ישונים
ברוב שלום ימים רבים;
אם לא יכרת לעולם
נשיא החיל וגבורה

* The Duke of Brunswick.

על כסא אבותיו יושב
וכובן אתו בצדק;

איבים שאנים לא יראנו
גיורן מלכנו יושע יהודה:
אנש' דמים לא פחדנו
גבור יהודה בו במחנו:
עורה כנור עורה נבל
היום הזה עשה יהודה:
שאו זמרה שאו חליל
היום הזה אשרי לנו:

H. DIMOCK, *Lambeth, April 25, 1795.*

SONNET

At first thy beauty charm'd my wand'ring
eye,
Thy graceful manners and thy form of love;
While young Desire sat fondly gazing by,
I thought that nothing could my warmth
improve.
I knew not then the beauty of thy mind,
Thy sense correct, thy judgement clear and
strong;
I did not know thee good as well as kind,
Far better subjects for the Poet's song.
Behold my blooming May now appear
With every virtue which adorns the heart;
Now, as more justly known, more truly dear,
While passion points, esteem shall fix the
dart.
Surely those feelings must unalter'd prove,
When Prudence justifies the zeal of Love.

B.

MR. URRAN, *March 4, 1795.*

THE elegant simplicity, the turn and
pathos of the following Lines, struck
me on perusing them as worthy a Page in
your valued Publication. They are the recent
composition of a respectable and pious Divine,
who lost his *אשתו* Wife some few years
since: and, on each revolution of the day
that deprived him of her, he has accustomed
himself to recal it to mind by a similar effu-
sion of the Muse. The humble modesty that
pervades the specimen subjoined precludes
me from adding to it the author's name;
who, to be adequately esteemed, needs only
to be known. Yours, &c.

B.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

of the 15th of December, 1790!

I.

“FORGET her! No: Can four short years
The deep impression wear away?
She still before my mind appears,
Abroad, at home; by night, by day.

II.

Oft as with those she lov'd I meet,
Her looks, her voice, her words recur;
Or, if alone I walk the street,
Still something leads my thoughts to her.

III.

III.

What she desir'd, while yet alive,
Has all the force of law to me:
It is my joy to watch and live,
That nothing may neglected be."

IV.

While thus, self-pleas'd—my conscience spoke,
And rous'd me from my soothing dream;—
"Vain worm! regard my just rebuke,
Nor longer glory in your shame."

V.

Did she, or could she, interpose,
To save you from the wrath of God;
From all your sins, and fears, and foes,
And seal your pardon with her blood?

VI.

This Jesus did: But, can you say
His Love and Death are thus your theme,
Abroad, at home; by night, by day;
And all you do is done for him?

VII.

Is it for his dear sake alone,
Your friends have in your heart a share?
Are all his friends esteem'd your own,
Whatever party-name they bear?

VIII.

Her dying words are not forgot;
Are *His* as constantly in view?
A law and rule to every thought,
To what you say, and what you do?

IX.

The sensibility you boast,
Of an unfeeling heart is proof,
If faint to Him, who claims it most,
For whom you cannot feel enough."

X.

Well may this charge my spirits sink:
Thy mercy, LORD, is all my plea!
How vile and base am I, to think
So much of *Her*—no more of *THEE*! N.

ODE ON THE WAR.

Written in the Beginning of the Year 1795.

"Οὐδὲ λυγρὰ ὡς
Θυνὴν "Εἰς δὲ, ἐν ἑξαμ., πολέμου πειρώμενα."
Hom. II. I.

SCOURGE of vindictive heav'n! we feel
The force of thy wide-wasting steel,
And fury of thy arm!
Before thy car, with frantic cry,
Disced and death and famine fly,
Terror and wild alarm.

II.

Mad power of war! can nothing bind
The rage of thy insatiate mind,
And stay thy bloody hand?
For ever must thy trumpets found,
Excite the madd'ning nation round,
And shake the fust'ring land?

III.

Stern Winter o'er the blasted plain
Her icy fetters spread in vain,
To check thy wild career:
Now Spring, from out her mantle grey,
Trembling beholds thy lawless sway
Urup her infant year

IV.

Thy waters, Rhine! whose haſt'ning tide
With joyful courſe was wont to glide
Thy blooming vines to lave,
Now groaning thro' their oozy bed
Scarce roll, encumber'd with the dead,
And bluiſh in every wave.

V.

Thro' ev'ry ſweet ſequeſter'd grove,
That warbled once with notes of love,
The din of battle rages:
The Noſe of each ſiber ſeem
Sees o'er its breſt the ſun in gleam,
And feels her hand forming.

VI.

The fierce unconquer'd peſtilence
The Muſe's conſolations,
And ſtorms their calm retreat;
While frighted Genui, from the ſkies
Shakes her reluctant plumes, and plies
To gain her native ſeat.

VII.

O come, ſweet Peace! with melting lay,
And charm the ſettled rage away,
With harmonious ſound;
If, when the Chorus ſtruck the lyre,
Tigers reſign'd their ſavage mien,
Sure man muſt yield to thine!

VIII.

But, ah! if, impotent to move
Thy ſoul-ſubduing force ſhould prove,
But ſung, ſweet nymph, in vain;
Yet ſhall a ſtern voice command
The ſiend to ſhun thy favourite land,
And bound him by the man.

Chriſt Coll. Camb.

N. B.

ON A CELEBRATED PROSTITUTE.

O Loſt Matilda! hapleſs maid!
Sad child of everlaſting woe!
Beneath yon dark yew's deadly ſhade,
I ſaw thy faded figure go!

II.

No upcaſt look, with ſilent prayer,
Eſſay'd the mercy of the ſky;
E'en from the fountain of deſpair
Flow'd the big tear that dimm'd thine eye.

III.

Thy earthly friends were ſeen no more;
E'en Hope had left thee on thy road;
And forrowing Pity fled before
The wrath of an injured God!

Chriſt Coll. Camb.

N. B.

THE HUMBLE PETITION

OF AN OLD GROVE.

By the Author of the humble Petition of Duce,
an old Painter. See Gent. Mag. Oct. 1794.

PITY the ſorrows of this ancient grove,
Reſtrain your high, yet heſitating hand;
Recal, for me, your great great grandſire's
love, [command:
So theſe old boughs ſhall wave at your
Think on the pleaſures of the rural ſcene,
The various tints that yellow Autumn throws;
The Summer's fragrance, and the ſaſy'd green,

* Cepheus.

Where

Where Spring's gay flowers their early sweets disclose.

Think on the shelter these thick shades afford
To myriads floating in the peopled air;
Shades, by the wooing Stock-dove oft ador'd,
Where gentle Robin hops without a care.
On these high boughs, afflu'd by every breeze,
A grateful colony of crows resides;
Oh! guard from harm these consecrated trees,
Which wave harmonious, like the gentle tides!

Here various songsters pour the living note,
The Thrush and Black-bird to these groves belong;

Like fairy dreams the powers of music float,
And sweet enchantment rises with the song.
Beneath these oaks, perhaps, in ancient days,
Abstr'd in study and profound repose,

The venerable Druid sung his lays, [rose,

While his meek eye to Heaven's high portals
To these sweet shades your ancestors re'n'd,
In warlike Edward's or in Henry's reign;

Here deeds of chivalry their bosom fir'd,
And honour's impulse never strow'd in vain.
When Mary's faggot blaz'd throughout the land,

And mild Religion sought a place to mourn,
To woods, like these, retir'd the sacred band,
From parents, friends, and earthly comforts torn.

Here, when Eliza's beauties shone around,
In modest ruff and futting de array'd,
A levy of fair Nymphs, like Syrens crown'd,
To groves and grottoes all their charms display'd.

But not alone to these the groves belong,
Far higher thoughts the shaded shades inspire;
To Nature's God they point the hallow'd song,
And "wake to extacy the living lyfe*."

Retirement! source of ev'ry heart-felt joy!
Within these woods thy blest abode is found;

To know ourselves is here our best employ,
And comforts rise in every rural sound
Spare, then, oh! spare, these undulating leaves,
When lawless pleasures prompt, to these repair;

For, pious Solitude the mind retrieves
From folly's vot'ries and from fashion's glare.

Pity the sorrows of this ancient grove,
Restrain your high yet hesitating hand,
Recal, for me, your great great-grandfather's
Love, [command.

So these old boughs shall wave at your

SONNETS,

By Mrs. WEST, of Little Bowden, Northampsh.

TO HOPE.

OH, fabled Hope, no more I seek thy shrine,
With pilgrim step, nor roseate garlands
Didst thou not tell me heav'n would relieve
That human excellence of worth divine, [sign,
That goodness, sweetness, candour, sense be-

Might sojourn with us longer, nor receive
Its full beatitude?—thou didst deceive.

Now she is dead, and grief alone is mine.

Friend of my soul, and patron of my lay,

For thee, amid night's silent hours I mourn,

Wing'd by thy converse, ere they fled away,

Profuse of joys that never will return. [play,

Still shall my throbbing heart thy worth dis-

And still my hands with tablets hang thy urn.

TO THE MOON.

I Gaze on thee, fair Planet of the Night,
As proud thou risest thro' thy radiant sphere!

Aid oft I wish to stop thy swift career,

To ask in what supernal orb of night,

'Mid floods of empyrean splendour bright,

Resides the friend still to my soul most dear,

And oft I call thee to observe the tear [sight,

And the deep sigh which shuns all human

My grief is sacred, sacred as the earth,

Which guards her mortal part, a precious store,

'Tis unobtrusive as the modest worth

Which charm'd all minds, which bids all hearts

deplore; [birth,

'Tis like the Saint I mourn, of heav'nly

And points where death can separate no more.

CASIMIR, Book iv. Ode xxiii.

TO THE CUCADA.

LITTLE insect perching high,
Midst the lofty poplar leaves,

Drunk with the dew-drops of the sky,

Chirp, and regale thyself and all the groves.

Long winter now is past,

And summer months run on in haste—

On rapid wheels they run,

Come, gently glide the swiftly-flying sun.

Happy seasons just appear,

Then rush away in haste*;

No pleasures long continue here—

Too long our sorrows last. U. U.

In *Isidore's* *sexta decima cædem.*

QUI vivit sine moribus,

Nec leges patrias justitiae memor

Virtutem neque pudorem

Currit, timentem nec metuit necem;

Idem gestit infolens

Régis sacra videns funera Gallici;

Et totum imperium obitum

A proci populi seditionibus.

Nos contra miserabilem

Ploramus lacrymis Principis exitum—

Primum quod sine legibus

Damnatum immerito novimus hunc pati.

Nimirum indomitus malis

Fatalem hand trepida Rex pede machinam.

* Ut se quæque dies attulit optim.

Sic quæque rapit. *Cassim.*

The present moments just appear,

Then slide away in haste,

That we can never say, *they're here,*

But always say, *they're past.*

WATTS, Book II. Hymn 58.

Scaudebat,

Scandebat, populo et palam
 Clarâ voce ferens verba novissima,
 Fidei, o credite, credite,
 Aiebat, minor criminis innocent—
 Sic possum è patriâ raptos
 Mors, et rabiem tollere barbaram.
 Nec plura—horribiles enim
 Occiderunt subito cum strepita tubæ.
 Et cum voce caput simul
 Factum sanguine absistit scibus.
 Ergo nos nefas, ut decet,
 Lugemus; scelorum et tam malè noxios
 Miferentes fera preclia
 Ukisci valido pectore nituntur.

J. O.

“O Adversité! que tes coups font de sublimes leçons de vertu.” HILARIUS.

MONSIEUR URBAIN.

LA vraie vertu, celle que la Philosophie éclaire, (au-dessus des desirs comme des espérances,) lorsqu'elle gémit, courbée sous le faix du malheur, n'a besoin que de rentrer en elle-même pour y trouver des secours. L'homme juste et vertueux, celui qui par les égarements de son cœur n'a pas provoqué les rigueurs de la fortune, présente un front calme et serène à tous les coups de l'adversité; rien n'altère le calme et la tranquillité de sa vertu; et, en publiant ses malheurs, il semble qu'il publie ses triomphes. Eh! qu'ai-je encore à perdre sur la terre? Que me reste-t-il de ma superbe opulence et de mes éclatantes fastuosités?—Rien—que le cœur; rien—que la confiance pour souffrir tous ces maux.—Ah! c'est le plus grand bien qui me reste, et il me suffit.—Ne me plains point, Monsieur. Que je sens bien que le malheur n'est pas un crime! La fierté de mon âme s'exalte de trouver dans ses disgrâces des épreuves qui ne servent qu'à illustrer la confiance; et, dans la confiance, la consolation la plus pure et la plus sublime, la seule digne des héros malheureux.

Revenez, saint et doux esprit des malheureux, Fille du Ciel et de la Raison supérieure; toi, qui console le souffrant, qui s'opprime, et lui sers de soutien contre l'injustice; toi, mère bienfaisante et tendre! la vertu trouve sa récompense dans ton sein; et, lorsque tu chasses le coupable, tu comparais encore à ses maux, et tu pleures sur son aveuglement. Si tu peux jamais te montrer cruelle, si les larmes de cet être quelconque de ta race ont pu te nuire, c'était par un abus fatal qu'ils n'osoient de ton pouvoir sacré. Tu abannes le bras homme de qui fut couler le sang; jamais tu n'enlèves le poignard de nos cœurs de tes enfants. Tes dévotions pacifiques sont la fin du crime. Ton code est la consolation du juste, et la terreur du méchant. Mon âme inébranlable est assurée à toutes les épreuves de la Fortune; qu'elle éprouve sur moi tous les traits; ou ils n'arriveront pas jusqu'à moi, ou ils se briseront contre un cœur assez ferme et assez fort, pour oser la dent d'inventeur de nou-

veaux tourmens, qu'il ne soit pas capable de souffrir. Je n'ai plus ni maisons superbes, ni or, ni argent, ni chevaux, ni domestiques, ni femme, ni enfans, ni amis, ni patrie!—Mais, ma lyre me reste.—Je chante—et mes chants, consacrés à la vertu, me consolent de tous mes maux. Ses cordes argentes, qui semblent se ramper sous mes doigts, envoient la course silencieuse des astres de la nuit par des accords harmonieux. Mais, hélas! semblable à une lanterne prête à s'éteindre, mon génie promène son feu rapide sur tout ce qu'il peut le nourrir; sa flamme active s'éleve et jette sur son déclin un éclat plus vif et plus ardent; mais bientôt, comme une vapeur légère, incertaine, et fugitive, elle baisse, s'agite, s'amortit, et se dissipe. Si l'homme compatissant et malheureux pouvait se consoler des peines à la vue de celles de ses semblables, il n'en est point qui n'oublient les siennes, au seul récit de celles qui m'accablent. Qu'un cœur, que la nature a formé sensible et généreux, trouve une satisfaction delà cause à s'attendrir sur les maux de ses semblables! Il se décline, il se fend à la vue d'un malheureux, et s'il est son plus implacable ennemi, dès qu'il est abbattu, il se souvient seulement qu'il est homme, et tous ses torts lui tombent.

Monsieur Urbain, si, au moment où je t'écris, les vers semblent encore ouïr d'eux-mêmes, et couler sous ma plume, à ma douleur coïngente et solitaire trouve encore des accents pour te peindre toute l'honneur des tourmens que j'endure sans me plaindre; tu dois concevoir que je puis bien me passer de toutes les fautes du sort, et que ses revers n'ont rien qui m'ennuie.

JACQUES DE MOSSIER.

O D E.

LE JOUR ET LA NUIT.

“Viens, Donnez-moi vos pleurs et vos tristesses,
 “et vos sublimes accents.”

“Viens tremper de tes pleurs les cordes de
 “ma lyre.” HALLER.

I.

Que cette ombre solitaire
 Et arme mon esprit et mes sens!
 Que j'aime mon inquiétude
 Et la tristesse que je sens.

II.

L'astre brillant de la lumière
 Me brille trop par sa clarté:
 Mon cœur, fatigué, se préfère
 La douce et tendre obscurité.

III.

Le Soleil, quand il nous éclaire,
 Dans le tumulte, et dans le bruit,
 Ne peut servir qu'à nous distraire:
 On n'est avec toi que la Nuit.

IV.

C'est la Nuit, que l'Être supérieur
 Descend au fond de notre cœur;
 Que l'on se retrouve soi-même,
 Et l'Être à-tête avec son Auteur.

V.

C'est dans un réduit solitaire,
Loin de l'envie et du flatteur,
Que l'homme admire et considère
Et son *Néant* et sa *Grandeur*.

VI.

C'est dans la *Nuit* la plus obscure
Que des étoiles la splendeur
Annonce à toute la Nature
La puissance du Créateur.

VII.

De ces tourbillons l'harmonie,
Et tous les mouvemens divers,
Célebrent la gloire infinie
Du Souverain de l'Univers.

VIII.

Est-on seul dans la solitude ?
Non, puisque l'on est avec Dieu ;
Et que, loin de la multitude,
On peut le trouver en tout lieu.

IX.

La retraite la plus affreuse
Excite un noble sentiment ;
Et d'une *Nuit* majestueuse
Que le silence est éloquent !

X.

Le *Jour*—que de foibles pensées
Dans le tumulte et le tracas !
Mais la *Nuit*—qu'elles font senties !
La Raison seule y suit nos pas.

XI.

La *Nuit*, dans sa retraite, un Sage
Réfléchit plus profondément ;
Le *Jour* interrompt son ouvrage
Par le bruit et le mouvement.

XII.

Soleil, que l'Indien adore,
Ton éclat trop vif m'éblouit.
Pour moi, je chéris plus encore
La *Nuit*, ta sœur, qui me séduit.

XIII.

C'est dans son sein que je dépose
Mes sentimens les plus secrets ;
Lui confiant ce que je n'ose
Dire aux amis les plus discrets.

XIV.

Seul avec elle, je médite
Et sur la vie et sur la mort ;
Et, pour en prévenir la suite,
Je fais un inutile effort.

XV.

De l'ame l'espoir se ranime
En songeant à l'éternité :
Elle sent qu'on ne peut, sans crime,
Nier son immortalité.

XVI.

Avec un Dieu, tout est plausible,
Et, pour notre intérêt commun,
S'il n'étoit pas, (par impossible,)
Il faudroit en inventer un.

XVII.

Comment si peut-il que l'homme,
Qui redoute tant le néant,
L'établisse, et pour un fantôme
Renonce au bonheur qui l'attend ?

XVIII.]

Je respecte, dans le silence,
Tout ce que je ne comprends pas ;
Mais je conçois la *Providence*,
Et je me jette entre ses bras.

J. M.

[Je serai charmé de lire une Traduction
de cette Ode.]

JEU D'ESPRIT.

ONCE Cupid swore, by Cytherea's name,
My truant heart should feel his fiercest
flame ;

Did he not vow that Catharine too should prove
The fearful fond anxieties of Love ?
Two arrows then the wayward urchin took,
And cast on both of us an angry look ;
With fatal arm he pierc'd my heart, 'tis true,
Oh ! tell me, Catharine, has he wounded you ?
B.

VERSES ON LADY K—— S—— T.

HOW gay that air, yet how serene
That countenance divine ;
Can so much softness cause a pain ?
Can so much coolness shrow ?
How can the lovely blush I see
In so much whiteness glw ?
Can things so opposite agree ?
Can roses bloom in snow ?
Those vesal looks chill each desire
That in the bosom rise ;
Yet, vestal-like, they fan the fire,
The fire that never dies.
'Tis borrow'd beauty thus that warms
And paints that Angel's face :—
Borrow'd ; but from a mother's charms
Which heighten ev'ry grace.
Reflected rays, from mirrors clear,
Thus multiply their light ;
Inflaming all that come too near
The chrystal cool as bright.
Bath, Nov. 1750.

HINT TO THE AUTHOR OF "THE MÆ-
VIAD."*

Imitated from MARTIAL.

TURN up thy nose, or, if thou wilt, be-
come
All nose, as big as of Saint Paul's the dome !
Superfluous all thy Merry Andrew tricks,
I hide no faults that ere thy malice seeks.
Why then from hunger wilt thou nibble
crumbs,
While more substantial food invites thy gums ?
Keep shut thy mouth ; or spit thy venom there !
Where Folly struts with consequential air.
On many a lowly shrub th' unjudic'd eye
More colours than are yellow may descry.
JOHN MOFLY.

* An anonymous and scurrilous Poem, lately published, said to be the production of one who, three or four years ago, was remarkably successful in teaching his Muse the language of Billingsgate, in a similar work, intitled, "The Baviad."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Copenhagen. The private character, moral principles, and benignity of manners of our very deserving Minister of State, Count De Bernstorff, are as well known as the prudence, steadiness, and honour of his conduct in public life. It is to him we are indebted for our present tranquillity. Though partly deprived of the benefits due to an independent nation, in her lawful trade, we yet enjoy the comforts of peace. Count De Bernstorff is a blessing to us. Convinced of this, numbers of citizens have joined in proving their satisfaction and gratitude, by sending him a gold medal, representing a striking likeness of himself, with this inscription:—**BERNSTORFF, MINISTER OF STATE IN DENMARK.** On the reverse is a compass, inscribed,—**WITHOUT ALTERATION.**—The medal, with the following letter, was delivered by an unknown person. “To the man of his king and country, the most noble Bernstorff, who proved to Europe, that true state wisdom consists in justice and peace, and, supported by strenuous perseverance, is the greatest honour in all governments.—To him, discerning fellow-citizens hereby convey the inclosed proof of their gratitude. The faithful subjects of these realms, in presenting the most worthy citizen with their thanks, which he deserves, preferred this memorable day, because it reminds every friend of their country of that benefit which has been effected, in these latter years, for the prosperity of the state, and the cause of humanity.”

FROM DANES AND NORWEGIANS, devoted to their king and country. *Jan. 25.*”

The subscribers, preferring a noble deed to the emptiness of public show, remain as yet unknown. The 28th of January was our worthy Prince Royal's birth-day, whose application to his extensive and important duties is perhaps unparalleled, and whose firmness and constant attachment to justice and honour entitle him to every distinction and encouragement. His Royal Highness, in supporting to able a Minister in whatever is just, and he on the other side being a faithful friend to the Prince, the choice of the day was noble and applicable.

Hague, April 22. The conditions sent by the French National Convention, which are said to have for object on our part the acknowledgment of our independence, and an offensive and defensive alliance with France, have caused the greatest sensations here. Some pretend that the States-General have already given their assent; with more probability, that they will undergo a deliberation. A Courier has been dispatched to Paris, who, it is said, carries representations against some conditions contained in the above-mentioned articles. In a more particular manner, the surrender of several places seems to give the

GENT. MAG. May, 1795.

greatest discontent to the nation at large.

Mentz, April 30. A bloody action has taken place in our vicinity. With a view of cleaving the Hardenberg, and erecting new redoubts on it, a battle was resolved on this day, when, at half past four in the morning, the signal was given; the attack was made on our side, and two redoubts of the enemy were attempted to be carried. The fight was obstinate on both sides; the enemy could not resist our troops, and retired as far as the forest of Mombach, with the loss of two pieces of cannon, and two powder-magazines. At noon the French returned with a reinforcement, and began storming a counterfort erected the day before yesterday; but they were repelled by well-directed fire, in so furious a manner, that those who did not fall by the fire were instantly cut to pieces or made prisoners by our cavalry. The firing of cannon and howitzers, from the field of Irgeheim upon the redoubt of Mombach, continued very briskly till late at night. Many prisoners have been brought in; and some defenders say, that the enemy estimate his loss at 2000 men. On our part the Imperial regiment of Vilebeck, the companies of Grenadiers belonging to the Lieut. of Mayence, and those of Warradine, have suffered most.

Brussels, April 30. Several letters from the banks of the Rhine are unanimous in stating, that an extraordinary movement has taken place through the whole Austrian army, which has not only drawn nearer that river, but also makes many preparations which seem to indicate an intention of crossing the same immediately, on three different points. The whole extent of country, between the fortresses of Krennbreitstein and Mentz, is covered with the enemy's troops, which on that side alone are supposed to amount to more than one hundred thousand combatants. They seem determined to cross the Rhine, but this attempt will cost them dear. Within these few days, they have abandoned their position near Mulheim, to march to the Upper Rhine, which is at present the general rendezvous of the enemy's armies.

Receipt of the Emperor, presented by the Imperial Minister to the States of the Germanic Empire, in Diet assembled; at Rastatt, on the 4th of May 1795.

“The Ministers of his Imperial Majesty are charged to declare, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor, King, to the Envoys representing the several Princes and States of the Holy Roman Empire, that his Majesty is ready to enter into negotiations with the French Republic. His Majesty, without being too mindful of his own interest, will consult thereby the real welfare of the empire, and make it his sole care to procure to the empire an acceptable, solid, and permanent peace. But his Imperial Majesty has also, at the same time, the just confidence in

all his Co-States of the empire, that they will co-operate, with all their power, to accomplish this desirable end, and not enter into separate negotiations with the French Republic. His Imperial Majesty expects, however, the speediest declarations on this subject; and the Imperial Commissioner will soon present a Declaration from the Emperor and King, explanatory of the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty. In other respects, his Imperial Majesty cannot conceal, that the separate treaty of peace concluded on the part of his Prussian Majesty, even in his quality of a Prince and Co-State of the empire, has been most unexpected to him."

The King of Prussia has published a Declaration to his Most Serene and Illustrious Co-States of the empire, relative to the treaty of peace concluded with the French Republic 5th April, 1795, in which, after announcing the peace concluded with the French, his Majesty expresses his own sentiments on the conduct he has pursued. "His Majesty is fairly convinced and conscious, that, if his motives have been principally dictated by the concurrence of imperious circumstances, his sentiments have always been pure, his intentions always well meaning, as well in this point (the peace) as in the whole course of the great concern which occupies Europe. He can with satisfaction leave it to his observing contemporaries, and to judging posterity, to shew, that, during the whole course of this war; his interest has not been induced nor selfish; that, without any regard to his own advantage and benefit, he could share in the deliverance and defence of distressed Germany, only from a pure zeal for the public weal, and from refined patriotism. To this generous and common end, the King indeed has not only fulfilled in the faithfullest and completest manner his engagements as a Confederate and State of the empire, but much beyond this mark." His Majesty then states the effects of the Prussian exertions in repelling Custine, the re-capture of Meatz and Frankfort, &c. &c.

This very *eloquent* State Paper then concludes with the following sentiment, which, no doubt, his Majesty expects, will meet the approbation of his friends and allies. "His Majesty carries with him upon the whole the consolatory and remunerating conviction, to have really contributed to a degree of physical impossibility to the welfare of the Germanic empire, and to the preservation and security of its constitution and tranquillity, all he could indeed contribute, as well by a most vigorous prosecution of the war during three years, as likewise by having paved the road to peace with patriotic solicitude. To give, by this road, the end of the present struggle, tranquillity and safety; to prepare for this purpose, by the favourable prospects already open, by the proffered support of the King, and the moderate and

equitable sentiments and principles of the French Republic—all this his Majesty must leave with confidence to the enlightened approbation of his Most Serene and Illustrious Co-States of the empire themselves.

Berlin, May 1, 1795."

Paris. Declaration of Stofflet and his Generals.—"We, the undersigned, commander in chief and officers of the Catholic and Royal army of Anjou and Upper Poitou, do hereby declare, that, animated by a desire of peace, we have delayed its conclusion to this day, for no other reason than that we might be able previously to take the sense of the people, with whose interests we are entrusted, and of the chiefs of the Catholic and Royal army of Brittany.—Now, that their sentiments have been proclaimed, not only by a publication of the 12th of Feb. 1795, entitled Words of Peace, but also by the declaration of the 1st of Floreal (April 10), we accede to the measures taken by the representatives of the people, to pacify the departments hitherto in a state of insurrection, by submitting to the laws of the Republic, one and indivisible, and promising never to carry arms against her, and to deliver up our artillery as soon as possible.—May this declaration on our part contribute entirely to extinguish the flames of discord, and convince foreign nations, that France no longer contains but one family; and that we earnestly wish that they may soon form one society of friends. We request the representatives of the people, who have concluded this pacification, to repair to the National Convention, there to attest the sincerity of our sentiments, and to destroy the suspicions which disaffected persons may excite against the loyalty of our intention."

Signed, Stofflet, De Beauvais, and 25 others.

Proclamation to the inhabitants of Anjou and Upper Poitou.—"Brave inhabitants of the country, proprietors, and farmers, hear us! Alarmed for your personal safety; oppressed in every thing most dear to men; vexed in your possessions; you entrusted your interests to us, and we have taken them to heart with more solicitude than our own interests. The horrors of civil war, and the numerous disorders that attend it, are now to be succeeded by arms and peace. We have pleaded for you; we have received from the representatives the strongest and most unequivocal assurances and promises; you may rely upon it, that they will join with us in re-establishing prosperity among you. The prisons will henceforth be filled only with malefactor; your persons and your property are rendered sacred by the law; all the sacrifices, which you have made, shall receive their recompense; but that which most nearly concerns you is, to put an end to every sentiment of vengeance. Let us forget our common wrongs and injuries. When peace is made for the benefit of all, private resent-

resentment ought no longer to exist. There must consequently be no arrests in the great roads; no more assassinations; no more of those violent measures which rapacity and interest dictate, and which generally confound the innocent with the guilty. Henceforth we must think of the advantages resulting from a free communication on all the roads; from open markets, and from supplies of provisions. The liberty, and these benefits, will be guaranteed to you by the justice and the vigilance of the Magistrates entrusted with the administration. After having insured these advantages, we consent, and we shall adhere to the terms of peace, which have been proposed to us in the name of justice and humanity, in order to leave to the representatives of the people, who have shown a just horror for the crime, that have desolated the country, the means of establishing a stable government that shall insure the happiness of France. Given at the head-quarters at Provins, this 2d Floreal, in the 3d Year of the Republican Era. (Signed) "Caumartin, Chantreau, &c. &c."

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

An over-land dispatch was received at the East-India House, from Bombay, dated Jan. 6, by which we learn, that a very serious engagement had taken place in the Rohilla country in India, between the Hon. East India Company's forces, and the Rohilla Chieftains, in consequence of the latter having trespassed on the Nabob's territories, which the Company are bound by treaty to defend. It appears that the battle was extremely obstinate, and, we are sorry to say, it cost the lives of a number of valuable British officers. Account of the engagement, extracted from the Calcutta Gazette, of Nov. 7, 1794.

"We have now an opportunity of giving the following particulars of the action with the Rohillas of the 26th ult. The whole was ordered to be under arms this morning an hour before day-light. The General and his staff moved to reconnoitre some miles in front; they saw the enemy forming in full force; and after waiting some time, to judge of the probable disposition they would take, rode back to camp, to direct the arrangement for action. Our army moved forward in one line, the artillery stationed in the intervals of corps; and the cavalry on the right flank. The charge of the enemy was most daring and gallant: and it is utterly impossible that it could have been surpassed; both lines met and intermingled; the bayonet prevailed and our army pursued the enemy across the Doo Jura Nulla. The enemy consisted, on a moderate computation, of 25,000 men, about 4000 of them were cavalry, who directed their whole force against the reserve, and made a dreadful execution. The number of the enemy slain was very great. Our loss in European officers was very afflicting. Major Bolton was shot,

after having cut down several of the assailants. The charge on the part of the enemy was peculiarly singular; they formed in a line infinitely beyond ours, in deep wedges supposed of fifty deep. When the signal for our advancing, which was two guns from the centre of the line, was given, we moved, in order, slowly forward, at that time about 1200 yards from the enemy. They moved towards us. When both lines had come within 500 yards, Golum's people scattered individually, approaching in that extraordinary manner, and confronted the point with our bayonets. They appeared to despise our musketry; and upon every discharge of artillery embraced the ground, instantly arising and advancing to the charge. Their arms were spears, matchlocks, and swords, which latter they employed with a destructive effect; and their attack, as by universal consent, was called the Highland charge. There never was a more justifiable war than this; or at least there never was gross provocation, or more desire to avoid hostilities. Golum Masomed, whilst he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore districts. He was told that, when he retired within the limits of his father's jaghere, his story would be heard with attention, and he was given until this evening to comply with that condition. Instead of which, he advanced posts within musket-shot of our picquets. This intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golum's part, by opening his artillery at half past nine. Our signal-guns were fired at 35 minutes after that hour, and the action, at the different stages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field in every direction, lasted till near eleven o'clock. The enemy's retreat was so complete, that we could not discover a single horseman when we got to the Nullah.

Officers killed. Col. Burrington, Major Bolton, Capt. McLeod and Mathey, Lieuts. Birch, Blumer, Hinkinsan, Richardson, Renanic, Cummins, and Baker. Capt. Moradant of the artillery.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

We are much concerned to find that the accounts of the destruction of estates at the island of *St. Vincent* are by no means exaggerated. The letters from all quarters give the most lamentable details; the works and buildings of almost every estate are either burnt or destroyed by the Caribs, assisted by some of the old French inhabitants, and the Republicans from *Grenada*.

The *Virgin Islands*, like those to windward, have been much endangered by the enterprises of the enemy, who seem to have aimed at invading all our islands at once.

IRELAND.

The following melancholy transaction happened on the 22d ult. near *Drummin*.
Messrs.

Messrs. Simpton and Burk, two officers, accompanied by nine police-men, went to seize a private still, at Kithkarian, belonging to Mr. Muldoon there.—Upon their coming near the house, a large dog ran out and attacked them, which was shot by one of the party, on which Mr. M. came out, took umbrage at killing the dog, and had some scuffle with the party, on which one of them fired at Mr. Muldoon, and killed him on the spot; after which they went into the house and seized the still. While this was going on, a servant of Mr. Muldoon alarmed the neighbourhood, and the adjacent village, a number of persons in a short time collected in a body, armed with guns, forks, and other weapons, and surrounded the still-

house, upon which the party quitted the house, and were retreating, when they were fired at by the mob: the fire was returned by the police, until their ammunition was expended, when they retired to a house for protection, which was immediately set on fire in different places from without, and as each of the revenue party attempted to get out, to escape the flames, they were every man killed. The mob afterwards mangled their bodies in a shocking manner. A party of the army in that neighbourhood, have since marched to the village where the banditti most collected who killed the policemen, and burned to the ground every house in it.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE

Admiralty office, April 28. Extract of a letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. of his Majesty's Ship *La Pomone*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Falmouth, April 24. 1795.

Until the 15th inst. nothing material occurred; when a sail having been discovered in the N. E. the *Isle de Rhé* bearing E. N. E. five leagues, I made the signal for a general chase, and at half past eight, A. M. the *Artois* brought her to. She proved to be *Le Jean Bart*, ship corvette, of 26 guns, and 187 men. On the 16th, having seen several sail a-head, gave chase with the squadron, and at four P. M. *Belleisle* bearing N. eight leagues distant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig passed us to leeward, exchanged a few shot which carried away her studding-sails.—Finding it impracticable to pursue her, she running close in shore, I stood after the rest, and at five, P. M. brought to a brig and a sloop, which, being in ballast, were set on fire. The *Galatea* also, after exchanging a few shot, brought to a ship-corvette a-head, which proved to be *L'Expédition* of 16 guns, and 120 men, formerly a packet in our service. The *Artois* also captured two sloops laden with fish. The rest of the convoy, with a frigate, standing in between the rocks, for *Hédié* and *Quiberon* Bay, escaped.

Extract of a letter from the same, April 25.

In addition to the list of vessels taken and destroyed by the squadron under my command, Captain Nagle, of the *Artois*, acquaints me, that, on the evening we fell in with the last convoy off *Belleisle*, he chased a ship and brig upon the rocks near the island of *Hédié*, and that they were lost thereon.

Admiralty-office, May 9. Extract of a letter from Captain James Cotes, Lieut. of his Majesty's ship *Thames*, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Gisors, April 9. Thursday, 24th October, 1793; lat. 47 deg. 3 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. W. ending upon a wind to the southward, the at W. S. W. at half past nine o'clock, saw a sail bearing south; she hoisted

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

a blue flag at the fore top-mast head, as a signal to a brig (as I suppose) that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick: upon us clearing up, at a quarter past ten o'clock, we perceived she had hauled her wind, and made sail for us; cleared ship; at half past ten o'clock she fired a gun to windward, and hoisted French National Colours. We were soon close, passing on contrary tacks; she fired her bow guns, and then a broadside, when she wore, and an action commenced, which continued until twenty minutes past two, P. M. when the ship (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the southward, making all the sail she could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her. All our masts and bowsprits were shot through in a number of places, all our staves entirely shot away, all the main rigging shot away, and was hanging by the runlines (except two shrouds on one side, and three on the other), but, on examination, the eyes of these were shot away above the top. The main top-rigging was still more damaged, and the mast shot through in three places. The main top-sail yard was shot away in the flings by a double headed shot, and the yard-arms came down before the main yard, the lifts, braces, &c. being all shot away; the flings, both iron and rope, besides the gears of the main yard, were shot away; the yard hung by the trusses, about a third mast down; the main sail was cut to pieces, particularly the leech ropes. The fore mast had received nearly the same damage as the main mast, with this difference, that the flings of the fore yard were not all cut away, so that the yard remained aloft; the fore topmast rigging, except one shroud on one side, and two on the other, was all shot away, with all the stays, back stays, lifts, braces, tyes, halyards, &c. the bowsprit shot through in several places, all the bobstays and bowsprit shrouds were cut by shot and langrage; the jib stay and halyards were cut away the first broadside.

broadside. The mizen mast was so wounded, and the rigging so cut to pieces, that I was obliged to lower the gaff after the action, to prevent the masts going over the side; the fore part of the top was entirely shot away. I cannot pretend to enumerate the shot that was received in the hull; most part of the gangways were shot away, the main deck before main mast was torn up from the waterway to the hatchways, the bits were shot away and unshipped, six shot between wind and water on the starboard and three on the larboard side; in short, when the enemy made sail, the ship was perfectly unmanageable, two guns on the main deck and one on the quarter deck were dismounted, almost all the tickles and breechings were carried away; in the situation I was obliged to put before the wind, to prevent the masts going over the side, as it began to freshen from the W. S. W. While we were thus employed, three sail (large frigates) appeared, making all the sail they could, under English colours; it was impossible for me to alter our position, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our after-sail being shot away, and the runners being carried forward, were croised to serve both as stays and shrouds, and the ships had separated to prevent any such manœuvre. Fearing they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining Officers together, and asked them, that if they should prove enemies, whether it would answer any purpose engaging in the situation we were in; they were all of opinion, that to engage with such a superiority of force could answer no other end than the destruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all possibility of an escape; in this situation were we when the headmost passed us at a considerable distance (still under English colours) as if to reconnoitre our disabled state; shortly after she wore, and came under our stern, and gave us a broadside. Perceiving it was his intention to engage us in that manner, seeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our course, I judged it necessary to bring to, and inform him, as the ship had already engaged, we were incapable of farther resistance, and consequently had yielded to their superior force. He desired us to send our boat, I told him it was impossible, as they were unfit to be put in the water, and, if they were, we were unable to hoist them out; he, in consequence, sent his on-board of us, during which time the dispatches, together with all papers and letters that were on-board, were sunk. Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, his Majesty's ship *Thames*, under my command; but I trust a Court-martial will convince their Lordships and the country at large, that, although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no farther avail. The ship, after some of her crew was sent on-board the *Carna-*

gnole, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in Brest road the day following.

Enclosed I forward the number of the killed and wounded, for their Lordships' information.

Officers and seamen killed 9; wounded 18; marines, killed 1; wounded 5.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Grenville Bay, Jersey, May 11, 1795.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that Sir Sidney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th instant, at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we discovered thirteen sail coming from the northward along the shore. I made the signal to weigh; the squadron weighed and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels turning along shore to the southward. About six o'clock the *Melampus* got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round *Capé Carteret*, (our gun-boats not being arrived at the rendezvous) got close in shore, under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig and lugger. I made the signal for the boats to assemble on-board this ship for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the *Melampus* in to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the squadron boarded, and got them all off, except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the Captains under my direction upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the Lieutenants of the different ships boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy does them infinite honour as officers, the first Lieutenant of the *Melampus* bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats crews and different ships companies acted with their usual courage. I have the honour to be,

R. J. STRACHAN.

2 killed; 14 wounded.

THE PRINCE'S WEDDING,

Thursday, April 9.

At eight o'clock, this evening, there was a very numerous and brilliant assemblage of nobility and gentry in the public apartments at St. James's, for the purpose of attending the Nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Those who were invited to the drawing-room assembled at seven.

About

About half past eight, the necessary regulations having been made, and the arrangements formed for the occasion, the procession began to move, and proceeded with a solemn splendour to the Chapel Royal, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets,

Kettle-drums,

Serjeant trumpeter,

Who filed off at the door of the chapel.

Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Master of the Ceremonies.

Her Highness's gentleman usher, between two junior heralds.

Right Honourable Charles Greville, his Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain,

Marquis of Salisbury, his Majesty's Lord Chamberlain.

The two Hon. Miss Stewarts, daughters to the Earl of Galloway, threw flowers.

THE PRINCESS,

In her imperial bit; namely,

A royal robe; silver tulle petticoat, covered with silver Venetian net and silver tassels; body and train of silver tulle, festooned on each side with large cord and tassels; sleeves and tippet fine point lace, and the bands of the sleeves embroidered with plumes of feathers; a royal mantle of crimson velvet, silver cord and tassels, trimmed with ermine.

Her Royal Highness was led by

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE,

And attended by

The Marchioness of Townshend,

The Countess of Jersey,

The Countess of Caernarvon,

The Countess of Chomondale, &c.

Ladies of her Royal Highness's household.

Train supported by her Maids of Honour,

Miss Colman Miss Erskine

Miss Poyntz Miss Bruhl,

All in Virgin habits.

These were followed by

Lady Mary Osborne Lady Car. Villiers

Lady Char. Spencer Lady Char. Legge

Bride's Maids to her Royal Highness,

Dressed all alike, viz.

A crape petticoat, embroidered with silver spangles, and stripes of silver foil, with fringe and tassel; white satin body and train, trimmed with silver fringe, festooned with silver cord and tassels; the cap embroidered, silver bandeau, and spangled crape, trimmed with laurel, and the Prince's plume.

Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Master of the Ceremonies, with Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher, retired to the places assigned them.

Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Charles Greville, Vice-Chamberlain, the two Heralds, with the drums and trumpets, returned for the Bridegroom's procession.

Procession of the Prince.

In the same order as that of the Princess,

with the addition of the officers of his Royal Highness's household.

His Royal Highness

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

In his Collar of the Order of the Garter, supported by

The Bachelor Dukes of Bedford and Roxborough.

The procession then returned as before, to attend his Majesty, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets as before.

The Knight Marshal.

Followers.

Heralds.

Dukes of Portland and Leeds,
D. of Dorset, L. S. of the Hd.
Provincial Kings of Arms,
E. Chatham, Ld. Privy Seal,
E. Mansfield, L. P. of the Co.
Bp. of London, L. Chancellor.
Abp. of Canterbury.

Two Sergeants
at Arms.

Gent. { Sir I. Heard, Garter,
Usher { Principal K. of Arms,
with his Scripture. } Gent.
D. of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, with his Staff.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

V. Chamb. of } Sword of State. } L. Chamb. of
the Household. } the Household

HIS MAJESTY.

In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting.

Vicount Palmouth, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

A Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

William Price, Esq. V. Chamb. to the Queen.

L. Harcourt, the Queen's Master of the Horse.

HER MAJESTY,

In the following Dress, viz.

A silver tulle petticoat, with the drapery embroidered with white and gold, ornamented with green and silver laurel; a gold tulle body and train, trimmed with green and silver laurel.

Lord Morton, the Queen's L. Chamberlain.

Their Royal Highnesses

THE PRINCESSES,

Supported severally by their Gent. Ushers.

Ladies of her Majesty's Bed Chamber.

Maids of Honour.

Women of the Bed-Chamber.

THE PRINCESSES ROYAL wore

A gold and purple embroidery, with gold drapery, and festooned with gold and laurel cord and tassels.

Princess Augusta,

A crape embroidered silver train and drapery, striped with green foil and silver, with wreaths of rose-colour and silver flowers.

Princesses Elizabeth and Sophia,

A crape, embroidered with white and gold wreaths of purple foil and flowers.

Upon entering the Chapel, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was conducted by the Ladies of her Bedchamber to a seat

a feat provided for the occasion on the right hand, nearly opposite the altar, but at the extreme end, attended by the Maids of Honour. The Prince was led by the Bachelor Dukes to a similar feat in a line with her Royal Highness, on the left side of the Chapel; next to whom sat the Queen, her Lord Chamberlain, Vice Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, standing behind her. The King was seated on the right hand of the Princess, attended by the Lord of the Bedchamber, who stood behind his Majesty; and the Lord who bore the Sword of State, and the Lord Chamberlain, on the right and left of him, the latter having the Vice Chancellor near him. The Princesses were seated with the Princesses of the Blood, close by their Majesties.

The persons in the procession occupied the several places appointed for them, all of whom were standing.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY

Was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London; during the solemnization of which, the Princess was attended by her Bride's Maids; and the Prince by the Bachelor Dukes. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Royal Pair returned to their respective seats, and their Majesties ascended an elegant Throne erected for the occasion on the right hand of the altar; when an anthem was performed; the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London, standing during this time, the former on the right, the latter on the left side of the Altar.

THE RETURN OF THE PROCESSION

Commenced as soon as the anthem was finished, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets, as before.

Master of the Ceremonies.

The Princess's Gentleman Usher between two Heralds.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leading the Princess, and attended by

The Dukes of Portland and Cornwall.

His Majesty, preceded and attended by the great officers, in the manner in which he went to the Chapel.

Her Majesty and the Princesses followed in the order as before.

The procession then filed off at the door of the apartments whence it set out, and the Drawing-room immediately commenced, which was numerously and brilliantly attended. Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses received the congratulations and compliments of the nobility, &c.

When the Drawing-room closed, the Royal Family, with the Bride and Bridegroom, and the several Lords and Ladies in attendance, went to Buckingham-house to supper, where a splendid entertainment was provided; and about twelve o'clock the Prince and Princess retired to Carlton-house, where their Royal Highnesses slept.

They were visited the next morning by the King and Queen, previous to their setting out for Windsor, whither they were followed by their Royal Highnesses.

The Stadtholder and his family were in the King's closet, during the celebration of the nuptials, and afterwards supped with the Royal Family.

The Chapel was most superbly fitted up—it was papered in a style to imitate crimson velvet.

The Royal Family, particularly her Majesty, appeared highly delighted at the union of the Prince to such a distinguished ornament of her sex, for beauty, grace, and mental endowments;—one, in short, combining every requisite to render her worthy of being the Bride of the Heir Apparent of the Crown of Great Britain.

The celebration of the marriage ceremony was announced to the public in the evening, by the firing of the guns in the Park and at the Tower; the latter all round the line.

The servants of his Royal Highness all wore new liveries, at once neat and grand in appearance, with feathers in their hats.

The illuminations were general in every quarter, and of the most magnificent kind we have beheld since the memorable epoch of his Majesty's procession to St. Paul's; and what adds to the compliment is, that they were every where voluntary, and not enforced, as on some occasions, by the hard and severe mandates of the mob, who this night preserved a decency and decorum worthy of the character of Englishmen, and well suited to the happy occasion. The theatres, subscription houses, public offices, &c. &c. were beyond description superb.

An abundance of fireworks were displayed throughout the metropolis on the occasion; and we are happy to add, that, notwithstanding the tens of thousands of people who paraded the streets to a late hour, not the smallest accident took place.

There were some new carriages exhibited; and the dresses at Court were extremely elegant.

THE CITY ADDRESSES.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY. The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, request permission to approach the throne with our warmest congratulations on the auspicious nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with her Serene Highness the Princess of Brunswick.

We cannot but feel the most lively sentiments of affection for a Princess, blessed with

with every endowment to adorn her exalted station; and form the happiest pledge, that the endearing qualities of her mind will be matured by the benign influence of our most gracious Queen, whose eminent example will be acknowledged and admired, as long as Virtue can charm, or transcendent worth command imitation and respect.

Your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London confess, with the most grateful emotions, the uniform and steady regard which your Majesty has evinced for the future interest of your people, by this happy alliance of the illustrious House of Brunswick, devoted to the Protestant cause, and anxious for the maintenance of these its sacred pillars—social order and rational freedom.

At the same time that we look forward with solicitude and delight to the dearest interests of our posterity, we cannot be unmindful of our own immediate joy upon this festive occasion, because we have happily restored to us the fair representative of a Princess nearly related to your Majesty, and thereby inheriting a claim to that national regard and esteem, which manifested itself in regret at the departure of her amiable mother from these kingdoms.

Permit us, Sir, earnestly to hope that your Majesty, under whose mild and gracious government we have enjoyed the privileges of our fathers inviolate and secure, may have the felicity to see that Royal Highnesses experience every blessing consequent upon this most propitious event, and that your Majesty will believe the warm assurances of the Citizens of London, uniformly and unanimously to support your Majesty's person, crown, and family, against all your enemies.

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the recent nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with her Serene Highness the Princess of Brunswick.

We felicitate ourselves sincerely on an alliance which must form so intimate a part of your Majesty's happiness, more especially because your Majesty's virtues will, we trust, be perpetuated to ages yet unborn, in the person of an illustrious Princess, whose native goodness cannot but admire them, and whose exalted station can find no model so perfect for emulation.

The loyal citizens of London, Madam, before feel it their interest, as it is their obligation, to indulge themselves in the

language hope that her Royal Highness's most amiable endowments may long contribute to your Majesty's domestic felicity, and that the endearing qualities of her mind may long have the reciprocal pleasure of contemplating your Majesty's example.

So shall this happy nation, long accustomed to behold its highest graces most conspicuous on the throne, enjoy the hope of this solid advantage in reversion for posterity, that an equal pattern of Royal goodness is reserved for them to admire, and that they will regard with gratitude this very happy event.

* * * The *Annals*, with the complimentary Addresses to the Prince and Princess, next month.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 9. The Bishop of London held a Confirmation at *Enfield Church*, for the inhabitants of that and the nine following parishes—Tottenham, Edmonton, Southgate, Hadley, E. Barnet, Cheshunt, Broxborne, Hoddon and Wormley; which four last were now first added to the District, having before attended at Bishop's Stortford. The whole service was about three quarters of an hour, and concluded in an excellent Charge of about ten minutes, delivered by his lordship extempore: 375 persons were confirmed.

May 10. The *Biggleswade* stage-wagon, by the carelessness of a boy, the driver being asleep in it, passing over the bridge at *Enfield Wash*, which had not been made passable for carriages since the thaw and floods, and the rails lately stolen away, the two fore-horses fell down through the breach, and were killed on the spot; a third was hurt, and the waggon on the point of following them into the water.

May 13. Between six and seven in the evening a fire broke out in the malting-house of farmer *Young*, at *Hörrels*, or *Hollywell*, in the parish of *Hatfield*, near *Essex*, in *Hertfordshire*, occasioned by overheating the kiln to dry the malt brown, which communicated itself to the hood or cow of the malthouse lately pitched, and presently set the whole in a flame. In so extensive a range of buildings and ricks, the most fatal consequences were to be apprehended; but by the ready help afforded, and the double-piped engine from *Hatfield-house*, the conflagration was prevented from spreading.—About the same time, the following night, a fire broke out on the premises of *Mr. Carroll*, farmer, at *Turner's-hill, Cheshunt*, in the same county, which destroyed not only the barns and ricks on the premises where it began, but others adjoining, and put the whole neighbourhood in imminent danger.—A correspondent, who has been on both spots since the catastrophe, authorizes us to declare, that whatever were the cause of the latter, the former was occasioned exactly as above stated. Suspicion of monopoly of any of the necessaries of life is too frequently productive of the worst of consequences to society, by destroying the property

property of the wealthy, without relieving the wants of the poor.

Hall, May 15. This evening a melancholy accident happened on the Humber, opposite to Stallingborough, in this county. As Mr. Richard Mitchell and four others, all of this town, were proceeding down the river in a boat with sail up, a heavy squall came on suddenly and overtook the boat. On this unfortunate occasion Mr. Mitchell and one of the men were drowned; the other three saved themselves by swimming to the shore. The body of Mr. Mitchell was taken up on Sunday.

May 19. This night, about eleven o'clock, Major Dundas, accompanied by two other gentlemen, were stopped in a post chaise near *Slough* by four footpads, who fired two shots into the chaise before they demanded the gentlemen's money, which having obtained, took a considerable amount, together with two watches, one of them stuck Major Dundas on the arm with a pistol, and then cut away three portmanteaus which were fastened on the fore part of the chaise, with which they got clear off.

May 20. This night that noble mansion-house, *Cliffden*, the property of the Earl of Inchiquin, on the banks of the Thames, caught fire. The flames were so rapid, that very few articles of value were saved, and only the wings which were joined to the centre by a colonnade escaped. This house was begun, but left unfinished, by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. and was the counter-part of that which he built in St. James's Park, now the residence of our most gracious Sovereign; and came, by marriage with Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister to Edward Earl of Jersey, to the Earl of Orkney, who greatly improved it; and whose eldest daughter married William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, who now possesses it. Its lofty situation on the side of a hill gave it every advantage of a beautiful and extensive prospect. It was the favourite summer residence of his present Majesty's father. The cause of this fire is variously accounted for. It is generally believed that one of the chamber-maids turning down the bed in the evening, left a candle burning in the middle apartments, which set fire to the curtains; but this is mere surmise. The flames broke out at nine o'clock at night, and were so sudden and so rapid that all assistance to save the furniture and the house was vain. Lord and Lady Inchiquin were on a visit there at the time, and at tea, or rather after tea, in the summer-house. So sudden and so violent was the fire, that nothing was saved, not even the plate: and what is considered as an irreparable loss, the whole of the beautiful tapestry, representing the various battles won by the famous Duke of Marlborough, fell a victim on this occasion, so as not to leave a

Genl. Mac. May, 1795.

trace behind of that extensive fabricature of genius. We are to add that not so much of wearing apparel was saved as to furnish a change of any article to the family for the next day. The conflagration was seen many miles round.

May 23. A wine-merchant of Ormond-street, with some of his friends, riding furiously through the town of *Enfield*, in his way to Ware, at eight in the evening, ran against a single horse chair, with such violence that the shaft of it entered the ribs of a spotted blood mare, worth 50 guineas, to her heart, killed her almost instantly, and broke the shaft, and threw out the gentleman, who was driving quietly along, and the rider was taken up for dead; but a surgeon coming by at the time, luckily saved his life.—We cannot help inferring these accidents as cautions, whenever they come to our knowledge.

At the annual meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of *Manchester*, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year.

President.—Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S.

Vice Presidents.—C. White, Esq. F. R. S. Mr. T. Henry, F. R. S. Rev. J. Radcliffe, A. M. John Foular, M. D.

Secretaries.—S. A. Eardley, M. D. Edward Holme, M. D.

Librarian.—Rev. Joshua Brooker.

Treasurer.—B. A. Heywood, Esq.

Committee of Papers.—George Lloyd, Esq.; Robert James, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Barfit; Mr. Simmon; Mr. George Phillips; Mr. Dalton.

A new temporary barge, seventy yards in length, with piles driven eight feet deep into the bed of the river, has been erected at *Hansford*, of timber uncommonly strong;—the building is allowed by judges to be one of the best ever made in England.

May 27. This morning the new-erected horse barracks at *Ramsford*, in Essex, were burnt down to the ground, except a small division of the building uncompleted. The accident was owing to the carelessness of some workmen in letting a fire communicate to some shavings. The loss is computed at 10,000*l*.

PORT NEWS.

April 30. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, by some accident, his Majesty's ship *Boyle*, of 98 guns, Captain Grey, caught fire at Spit-head. The masts had been exercising and firing to windward, and it is thought some of their wadding having been blown into some of the ports in the Admiral's cabin, set fire to some papers which were lying there, which communicating to other parts of the vessel, the flames spread so rapidly, that in less than half an hour this noble ship, only five years old, was in fire both fore and aft.

The

The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. When the fire broke out, there was a fresh breeze at S. W. and it being ebb tide, the ships were riding with their sterns to windward. Within half an hour after the fire broke out, the tops of all the rigging were in a blaze. About twelve the tide turned, and the position of the ships were changed; but it was now too late to make any attempt, or even for the boats to come to her assistance. The flames raged with great fury; and unfortunately all her guns were loaded, and as they became heated, they went off, the shot falling amongst the shipping, and some of them even reached the shore, but without doing any damage. It was upwards of two hours from the first discharge till all the guns had gone off.—About two, her cables were burnt, and she went adrift, the fire blazing through every port-hole. The fight, though at noon-day, was awfully grand. The ships to leeward of her having got under weigh, to get clear of her, ran down to St. Helen's, and the drifted slowly to the Eastward, her mizen-mast and top mast having fallen down before she began to drift. Captain Grey was on shore at the time. The flag of Vice-Admiral Peyton was flying on-board the Boyne. The remnant of the Boyne, as the tide flowed, drifted further on the Spit, till she came opposite to South Sea castle. Precisely at five a very considerable shock was felt all over the town of Portsmouth; at that moment the after magazine blew up, with a great explosion, and shot and pieces of timber were thrown to a very considerable distance all around her. At the same time that we have announced the melancholy circumstance, it is with no small satisfaction we are enabled to contradict the reports, in many of the newspapers, of the loss of several hundred men, women, and children, in consequence of this accident. By advices received at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, the total loss is not more than 20 men killed and wounded; of these two men were killed and one wounded on board the Queen Charlotte, from the shot of the cannon of the Boyne, which were left loaded ever since she arrived from the West Indies. The crew of the ship escaped by jumping overboard; and all the boats of the ships at Spithead were out to their assistance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, May 4.

Richard Brothers, the pretended Prophet (see p. 223, 252, and 251.) was this day removed from the house of the King's Messenger in Crown-Street, Westminster, and placed under the care of Doctor Simmons, physician to Saint-Luke's Hospital, at Fisher House, Islington.

Friday, May 8.

This day was appointed for the commence-

ment of the operation of the act, imposing a duty on persons wearing hair-powder of any sort or composition whatever. One calendar month, after this day, is, however, allowed every one to take out a certificate; which is to be issued by the Commissioners of Stamps, or persons authorised by them in every district, and charged with a stamp duty of One Guinea.—The Surveyors of houses and windows to give notice, within the ensuing fortnight, to the occupiers of houses and lodgings, to deliver lists of all persons who have worn hair powder, in such house or lodging, at any time after this day.—Such notices to be in future annually delivered within 12 days after the 5th of April, and to specify those who have worn hair powder within the preceding twelve months. The first certificates to be in force till the 5th of April next, issued at any time preceding that—and all such certificates, whenever taken out, to expire on the 4th of April in every year.—Lists of the persons taking licences to be made out, and stuck up on the church doors of each parish, for four weeks.—Masters, paying for servants, to receive a certificate to extend to the successors of such servants.—Foreigners allowed 21 days, after their arrival in the kingdom, to take out a certificate. Persons using hair-powder, to deliver in to the Stamp office, or deputies appointed for the purpose, an account in writing, containing his or her name and place of abode, and whether he or she is a housekeeper, or one of the family, or a lodger, inmate, apprentice, or servant, with the day, month, and year, of delivering the same. Any person may wear powder for the next month, provided that within that time they take out a certificate; but if they do not, they will become liable to the penalty for having worn it? *Exemptions.*—The Royal Family, and their immediate servants.—Clergymen and Dissenting Preachers, having less than 100l. a year.—Subalterns, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates in the Army, Militia, Marines, Fencibles, and Volunteer Companies. (of the latter all Officers are exempted).—Officers in the Navy, under the rank of Commanders.—All beyond two unmarried daughters in a family; if two are paid for.—*Penalties.*—Defacing Lists on Church Doors, 4s.—Wearing Powder without a Licence, 20l.—Selling or assigning a Certificate, or using it if so sold, &c. 30l.—Officers appointed to receive Lists and make out Certificate, neglecting their Duty, 50l.—Occupier of house or lodgings neglecting to make a list, or omitting thereout persons liable, 20l. Justices of Peace may mitigate penalties, under 20l. to not less than half.

Monday, May 11.

This afternoon a fire broke out at the house of the Earl of Sandwich, in Maddox Street, Hanover-square, which consumed the inside

inside of the same, with a great quantity of furniture; but by the timely assistance of the firemen and engines it was prevented spreading any further.

Thursday, May 14.

This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at a house the corner of Castle-court, Rudge-row, which burnt with great fury before the firemen and engines arrived. The house, together with the furniture, was entirely destroyed; the flames communicated to the house adjoining, and damaged several houses in Castle-court; but by the activity of the firemen it was got under without doing any further damage.

Friday, May 15.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Anderson, saddler, in Christwell-street, which entirely destroyed the house.

This morning disembarked at Greenwich, from the Continent, the two grenadier companies of the first regiment of foot guards, commanded by Lieut. Col. Sir Charles Asgill, and the Hon. Lieut. Col. Ludlow, as also the King's company. They were received by his Majesty, the Dukes of Gloucester and York, and a numerous concourse of people, with the greatest satisfaction. The good order with which they disembarked and proceeded on their march to town, as well as the whole of their appearance and behaviour, excited universal approbation and applause. His Majesty treated the men as they landed in the most condescending manner, shaking some of the privates by the hand. They received this distinguished mark of their Sovereign's regard with the most lively feelings of gratitude.

Saturday, May 16.

This morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the house of Messrs. Rimington and Wilson, ribbon manufacturers, Milk-street, Cheap-side, which entirely destroyed the same, with all the warehouses.—To what are we to ascribe these repeated calamitous accidents at this season of the year; when, by the vigilance of the fire-patrols, so happily instituted by the Insurance Offices, they were prevented in the late most dangerous of all seasons, the long and severe frost of the last winter?

Tuesday, May 19.

Two of his Majesty's Messengers arrived with dispatches from the Continent. Mr. Shaw brought the final and important resolution of the Cabinet of Vienna with respect to the loan, which is accepted by the Emperor upon the original terms proposed by this country, to the amount of four millions five or six hundred thousand pounds. From this circumstance it may be concluded, that the Emperor is sincere in his resolution to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigour.—Mr. Spiers, who likewise arrived yesterday afternoon, left the British head-

quarters at Diepholtz, on the 10th instant in the morning. On the preceding day an of-ficette had reached head-quarters, with an account of the campaign having propitiously opened with a victory gained by the Austrians over the French in the neighbourhood of Mentz, in consequence of which it was expected that the latter would immediately raise the siege of that place.

This morning his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had a grand field day with his regiment in the Great Park. He afterwards marched at the head of his regiment through Windsor into the Little Park, where they fired a *feu de joie*.

There was a Fair in the Dutch style at Frogmore, in honour of the Queen's Birthday, at which all the principal singers and dancers from Covent-garden theatre attended, as Savoyards, &c. The whole family of Orange, and a vast number of the nobility, members of parliament, &c. &c. were present.

Wednesday, May 20.

Lieutenant Grant, who was taken prisoner with General O'Hara at Toulon, is arrived in town; by whom we learn, that the gallant General has been sent to Chantilly, upon his parole, and that his health is very much impaired by a long and close confinement.

Friday, May 21.

At six o'clock this evening, their Majesties and Princesses went to Frogmore, where they were joined about half past nine by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of York. The Ball immediately commenced; eleven tables were laid for supper; and at twelve o'clock, one hundred and seventy persons sat down. The room was beautifully decorated with artificial flowers, interwoven with bay-leaves running up the pillars. The upper part of the room where their Majesties sat was ornamented with three beautiful paintings of flowers, executed by the Princess Elizabeth. The ball room was elegantly decorated with artificial flowers, and the ceiling was painted in imitation of the firmament, the effect of which was uncommonly fine. In the centre of the room was an elegant white and silver feather, with the initials, G. C. P.; and the centre of the supper room was decorated with a beautiful transparent star, with a number of variegated lamps in festoons. The dancing commenced after supper, and the rest of the company did not separate till near four in the morning.

The ladies were universally dressed in white, with white feathers in their heads, intermixed with diamonds. The gentlemen were generally in blue and gold.

Monday, May 25.

A more sudden transition from heat to cold, than that which took place on the three last days, have rarely occurred, even in our precarious climate. Saturday was uncommonly hot; this day is unusually cold.

Vol. LXIV. p. 1059. Lord Daer died, of a consumption, at Ivy-bridge, Devon; and was buried at Exeter. To those unacquainted with his Lordship, it is not easy to convey an adequate idea of his character. Though heir-apparent of a princely fortune, he had never listened to the siren voice, nor tasted the intoxicating cup, of Pleasure. His active mind, eagerly engaged in the pursuits of business, submitted with impatience to that repose which was necessary to preserve its vigour. Nothing could equal the felicity with which he conceived, the ardour with which he pursued, and the judgement he displayed in accomplishing, the multifarious objects which occupied his attention. Of every subject which had fallen under his notice he had a complete and thorough acquaintance; and, as the sphere of his observation was enlarged, his knowledge was not only accurate but extensive. In that public business which more immediately concerned the two counties in which his father's estate was situated, his Lordship had a large and important share. His zeal and fidelity in the discharge of every public duty secured the esteem and approbation of all. In tracing out the line of a new road, or improving the direction of an old one, the ability of his Lordship was unrivaled. Of his superiority in this respect, the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright afford many decisive monuments. Disinterested and patriotic, his sacrifices to public convenience were worthy of public gratitude. He spared not his choicest fields when a road could be improved by traversing them. Of almost every institution formed to extend the links of human knowledge, or to promote the interests of mankind, his Lordship was a member; and to every public undertaking his subscriptions were liberal and exemplary. Over his political character, while the minds of men are heated by party-spirit, it may be proper to throw a veil. Though his prudence may justly be called in question, yet the purity of his intentions was superior to suspicion. In every enterprise he embarked with invincible zeal; and, when the object was unexpedient, it was some time before he could discover his mistake. As a public speaker, his matter was judicious, his method conspicuous, and his manner infinitely engaging and persuasive. Though you were not dazzled by the splendour of his eloquence, you were convinced by the masculine strength of his arguments, and the clearness with which he treated his subject. In his intercourse with the world he was modest, courteous, and easy. He could descend from the dignity of his rank, without impairing the dignity of his character. In every social and domestic relation his private virtues shone with a mild and attractive lustre. Nothing could discompose the tranquillity of his temper, or sour the native sweetness of his manners.—A Corre-

spondent says, he has reason to believe that the late Lord D. broke off all connexion with the men he had formerly acted with, as soon as he discovered their motives to be less pure and patriotic than his own; and that, for some time before his death, he had renounced all communication with Democrats. How glorious it would be for men, who act from principles, thus to abjure their errors as soon as discovered, and not continue a mischievous connexion through false pride and shame! The administration they oppose would then be compelled to admire them, and their counsels would be listened to by a grateful country, as flowing from true patriotism, and not from disappointment and the factious spirit of innovation.

Vol. LXV. pp. 85, 93. IMPARTIAL says, "The late Dr. Berkeley, prebendary of Canterbury, &c. &c. was a learned, well-informed, orthodox Divine, though, perhaps, too much addicted to "mystical divinity," like his worthy and pious friend, the late Bishop of Norwich. With respect to his political and religious principles, he was a Tory and High Churchman. Ever a pleasant and desirable companion, yet extremely prone to garrulity, and of so unsettled and versatile a disposition in regard to the common affairs of life, that he has been frequently known to alter his "fixed and determined plans" with a degree of suddenness scarcely credible. Although a thorough good natured man, the Doctor was hasty and impatient of contradiction. He related anecdotes with uncommon accuracy and spirit; was a great egotist, and seemed to delight in hearing himself talk, which he would do with much pleasantry and good humour for hours together, to the entertainment of the company in public, and the edification and improvement of his friends in private. He possessed a benevolent heart, and was ever ready to instruct the ignorant and relieve the distressed. He had a high and becoming sense of the "Esprit de Corps" upon his mind, and was ever foremost to vindicate the honour and credit of his profession. In his person, the Doctor was middle-sized; possessed a quick, penetrating eye, and a most animated countenance; and, when dressed in all his clerical paraphernalia, assumed an air of importance and self-consequence that few could imitate. His manners, however, were extremely engaging, and his address at once bespoke him the gentleman and man of the world. He certainly did not possess "every virtue under heaven," although he inherited very many of those excellent qualities and great endowments which rendered the character of his father, the Bishop of Cloyne, so justly celebrated and so highly esteemed. The distinguished patronage, also, of Archbishop Secker must not be omitted in this account of Dr. Berkeley, than which nothing could have

have been more grateful or flattering to him; since this circumstance alone contributed more to establish his character, as a scholar and a divine, than all the other actions and events of his life taken together."

P. 172. Mrs. Devaynes was Juliana, one of the daughters of Thomas Hallows, of Chipping, co. Derby, esq. by Catherine, daughter of Crambure the fifth Earl of North, whose elder brother, Brabazon H. esq. died there about 12 years ago, and whose only child and heiress was the lady, and only wife of the late Sir Robert Baker, bart. who died in 1767, without issue. Mrs. D. had several other brothers, particularly John and Chamber Hallows, esqs. captains in the army, and one in the church; and a sister, who was married to the Rev. Samuel Abbot, rector of Eaking, in Nottinghamshire, who has a numerous family. Mrs. Devaynes married, for her first husband, the Rev. — Gibson. In 1760 she married Mr. John Devaynes, who was the successor to Mr. Bakewell, apothecary and chemist, at the corner of King-street, Cheapside, which shop is still kept on in his name, though, on the marriage of our present most gracious Majesty, being appointed apothecary to the Queen's household, he afterwards resided in Spring-garden, Charing-cross, where Mrs. D. died. She was of the age of 78; never had any children; and, at her own desire, was buried at Putney, in Surrey.

P. 255, l. 4. Mr. De la Douespe was of Clive-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752. By favour of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke he was presented to the vicarage of East Earleigh, in the patronage of the Crown. He published a sermon, preached on the charitable institution founded by Rames; text, Psalm cxii. ver. 6; 4to. 1777. "Sustaining, through life, the inconveniences arising from a sickly youth and infirm constitution, he attained his 68th year. But his mental faculties were strong and cultivated, and enabled him to discharge the offices of his profession till within a few months of his decease, when he was incapacitated by a paralytic aff. etion. His grateful parishioners will acknowledge the attention, zeal, and piety, of their conscientious pastor during his faithful ministry of 40 year." (Character of him in the Madstone Journal.)

P. 358. The late Admiral Sir George Collier was appointed a captain in the navy July 12, 1762, and knighted in 1775. He was the translator of a dramatic entertainment, acted at Drury-lane, called "Selima and Azor."

BIRTHS.

April. HE Lady of Ichabod Wright, esq. 13. 1 of Mappleley, co. Nottingham, 2 son and heir.

Lucy, at Baines, the Lady of Matthew G. esq. a son.

May 4. Hannah wife of Wm. Hawxwell, of Glazdale, in the North riding of York-shire, three sons, all likely to do well.

13. At Heston in cattle, Essex, the Lady of Lewis M. Jendie, esq. a son.

18. At his house in Billiter-square, the Lady of William Manning, esq. M. P. for Plympton, a son.

25. At his house in Catharine-str. Strand, the Lady of John Herriot, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1794. A T Montreal, in Canada, Her- 15. Anson Withers Ryland, esq. secretary to his Excellency Lord Dorchester, to Miss Wuxwick, niece of Mr. Alderman Robinson, of Stamford.

1795. March 19. At Gibraltar, Mr. Alex: Sim. son of Aberdeen, to Miss Louisa Maria Tully, daughter of Richard T. esq. late His Britannic Majesty's consul at Tripoli.

April 11. Mr. James Cook, banker, to M. Ollman, both of Peterborough.

13. At Derby, Rev. John Hancock Hall, of Normanton-upon-Sour, co. Nottingham, to Miss Hayturt, only daughter and heiress of the late Rob. H. esq. of Parkhead, co. Lanc.

14. At South Ormsby, co. Lincoln, Rev. Francis Maffingherd, rector of Waddingborough, to Miss Eliz: Maffingherd, youngest daughter of Wm. Burrell M. esq.

16. Rev. Mr. Muckleston, of Lichfield, to Miss Louisa Pridon, youngest daughter of Rev. Mr. P. of Alkam, near York.

20. Lieut. Andrew Smith, of the royal navy, to Miss Hulke, daughter of the late Wm. H. esq. of Deal.

21. Rev. Wm. Pearce, D. D. master of the Temple, to Miss Serocold, of Cherry-Huton, co. Cambridge, sister of the late Capt. S. of the navy, who fell at Cullivi.

Mr. Alex. Morrice, brewer, to Miss Fournier, daughter of Gideon F. esq. principal police magistrate for the county of Surrey, and minister at law.

Rev. B. Burroughs, of Bawburgh, son of Rev. Randall B. of Long Stratton, to Miss Maith, dau. of Mr. Rob. M. of Norwich.

22. Mr. Edwards, hatter, of Cambridge, to Miss Worley, of Boston, co. Lincoln.

23. At Emsborough, Donald C. meron, esq. of Lochiel, to Miss Abercromby, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. A. of Fiddichy.

Wm. Taylor, esq. of Worcester-park, co. Surrey, to Miss Walker, of Kensington.

25. John Gray, esq. of Winculmore-hill, to Miss Lewis, daughter of Tho. L. esq. of Frederick's-place, one of the Bank directors.

At Liverpool, Clayton Tarleton, esq. one of the aldermen and late mayor of that borough, to Miss Jemima Robinson, eldest of the two daughters (coheirs) of the late Thomas R. esq. M. D.

Major Hutchinson, to Miss Osbaldeston, dau. of H. S. O. esq. of Hunsbury, Yorksh.

27. At Winchester collegiate church, Richard Bamley Sheridan, esq. M. P. for the

ford, to Miss Ogle, only daughter of the Dean of Winchester cathedral.

Mr. Wm. Willmott, stationer, of the borough of Southwark, to Miss Anne Whittaker, daughter of the late Stamford W. esq. of Westerham, Kent.

29. Mr. Wm. Wortley, of Market Overton, Rutland, to Miss Smith, of Swayfield.

Rev. Mr. Pedder, rector of Garstang Church Town, to Miss Fletcher, of Lancaster.

30. Mr. James Cadé, wine-merchant, of Jewry-street, Crutched-friers, to Miss Gearing, of Walworth.

At Burnham, co. Somerset, the Rev. Mr. Lock, to Miss Anne Adams, daughter of the late Mr. A. of East Brent.

Lately, at Cwmytiddur, in Radnorshire, N. S. Priccard, esq. of St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Noyadd, Radnorshire.

May 1. At Clifton, Bucks, Rev. William Carter, rector of Asted, co. Surrey, to Miss Rosetta-Harriet Small, youngest daughter of Alex. S. esq. of Clifton-hall, Bucks.

Mr. James Basire, jun. engraver, eldest son of Mr. James B. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, to Miss Cox, eldest daughter of Mr. C. copper-plate-printer, of Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

2. William Moiland, esq. of West Ilsey, Berks, to Miss Harris, of New Bond-street, daughter of Aston H. esq. dec.

4. At Pocklington, Mr. Clibley, of London, grocer, to Miss Hewett, second daughter of the late Rev. Rich. H. of Pocklington.

Sir Rob. Wilmot, bart. of Olmaston, near Derby, to Miss Howard, only daughter of the late Charles H. esq. of Lichfield.

Rev. B. Pilcock, of Ashborne, to Miss Anne Burton, of Kirk Ireton, co. Derby.

5. Mr. Gould, of Ludgate-street, to Miss Mary Oury, of Salisbury square, Fleet-street. Also, Mr. Southgate, jun. of Fleet-market, to Miss Sophia Oury.

6. George Cowie, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, to Miss Buxton, eldest daughter of B. A. B. esq. of Mincing-lane.

7. Edmund Turner, jun. esq. of Pantton, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Broke, eldest daughter of Philip Bowes B. esq. of Nacton, co. Suffolk.

At Normanby, Rev. E. Greene, to Miss Thorpe, both of that place.

9. At the Mansion-house, by the Rev. Dr. Wilgrefe, chaplain to the mayoralty, Sir Jas. Sanderford, bart. and M. P. for Malmesbury, to Miss Skinner, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

10. Hon. Lieut.-col. George St. John, to Miss Lavinia Breston, 2d dau. of Wm. B. esq.

11. Charles Beckford Long, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Tucker, only daughter of the late L. T. esq. of New Norfolk-street.

12. At Chester, Rev. Rigbys Rigbys, M. A. of Harrook-hall, co. Lancaster, to Miss Sarah Hamer, youngest daughter of the late James H. esq. of Hamer-hall, in same co.

At Frocester, co. Gloucester, Mr. Daniel

Ellis Saunders, of the city of Gloucester, to Miss Clarence Bigland, of Frocester.

13. At Portsmouth, Capt. Donald Cameron, of the East India Company's military establishment at Bombay, to Miss Helen Pearson, niece of P. Douglas, esq. of New Cavendish-street, Portland-place.

By special licence, Thomas Haxfax, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas H. to Miss Stanton, of Kenelworth, co. Warwick.

16. Mr. Jn. Dollovid, of St. Paul's church-yard, to Miss Anne Lawshaw, of Ilford, Essex. Maxwell Southshore, M.D. to Mrs. Murrel, widow of the late Wm. M. esq. merch. of Charlton, Kent.

19. James Farquhar, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Helen Innes, daughter of the late Alex. J. esq. of Cowie, co. Kincardine.

Mr. Butterfield, of Haws, co. Northampton, to Miss Hanwell, of Mixbury, co. Oxf.

20. At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Walloughby Lake, esq. commander of his Majesty's sloop Rattler, and second son of Sir James L. bart. to Miss Macbride, daughter of Admiral M.

22. At Ashurst, in Kent, Capt. Weller, of the 13th regiment of foot, to Miss Gardner, of Tunbridge-wells.

DEATHS.

1794. **B**ETWEEN five and six o'clock Nov. 14. in the evening in an apopleptic fit, Mr. John Bull, writing-master, &c. of Air-street, Piccadilly. Returning from an academy at Brook-green, near Hammer-smith, where he taught, he was found, by two women and a schoolmaster of Kensington, fallen down head foremost, on his face, into a dry ditch near the double posts by Grimwood and Co.'s nursery, Hogmore-lane, at which, it is supposed, he was endeavouring to catch, to support himself. By falling so fatally, he was suffocated by the suffusion of blood in the throat; so that, though a surgeon came, and used the lancet, too late was human aid. He has left a wife and several children, of whom he has had twenty; was a man of an exemplary good character, and much esteemed as a husband, parent, teacher, and friend. The coroner sat on the body at the Dun Cow, on the following evening; after which it was conveyed home to Air-street. The parishoners of Kensington, in commiseration of the widow's circumstances, generously bore the expences of the meeting, a full jury, upwards of twenty. He was a middle-sized man, with his own hair, walked with an umbrella under one arm, with a book in his hand, reading. T. O.

1795. Feb. 2. At Ballbroughton, co. Worcester, Mr. Wm. Dunn, schoolmaster.—He had for many years kept a reputable boarding-school for young gentlemen at the above-mentioned place, and was much respected.

4. In the West Indies, Colonel Brisbane. On the 1st instant he had departed from St.

St. Marc, at the head of 200 men. He halted at Camp Corman, where M. de Cocherel, commander of the militia, received a musket-ball in his left arm. In the evening he marched with his detachment to the Camp Bellanger. On the 4th, at two o'clock in the morning, he set off from that camp to repair to Vieux Bac. The Brigands had been informed of it, and were in ambuscade. It was perhaps the first time that the gallant Brisbane did not expose himself. He was placed behind a *cassegroutie*. He advanced his head to see the wonderful effect of a gun, and he received, at that instant, a musket-ball which opened his forehead. He died instantly. Despatches took the command; but, to great was the general despondency, that he was obliged to order a retreat, which was performed in the greatest order. Poor Brisbane was the only man lost on that occasion. He was carried to St. Marc, and was interred at Fort Williamfon. He was an excellent officer, had the public confidence, and his loss has caused a general con-
 24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Dr. Robert Wood, chief surgeon of his Majesty's naval hospital there.

March 8. At Paris, Admiral Mitchell Graham, brother to the late Sir Bellingham G. of Norton Conyers, in Yorkshire. He married a daughter of Mr. J. ckman, timber-merchant, of London. He was confined, in the time of Robespierre, in the Luxembourg prison; and we are sorry to add, that his son and daughter are in a most deplorable state in Paris. He had resided a long time in France, from motives of pecuniary convenience, and was on the list of superannuated admirals.

24. After a long and lingering illness, which ended suddenly, with the most excruciating pains of a mortification in the bowels, which the bore with great fortitude and resignation, aged 17, Miss Anne Page, daughter of Mr. James P. of Leicester; of amiable manners, and affectionate and dutiful to her parents.

27. At his house, called East Gate Barns, in Bury St. Edmund's, in the 53d year of his age, Martin Cockledge, gent. one of the capital burgesses of that corporation; a gentleman whose inclination led him to prefer a retired life to the more active scenes of duty. He was guided in all his actions by an unshaken firmness of principle, and by an active benevolence; a kind master, steady friend, good citizen, and worthy magistrate.

April. . . . At Preston castle, near Hitchin, of a decline, Charles Venables Hinde, esq. third son of the late Capt. Peter H. .

1. At Manheim, after a short illness, his Serene Highness the Duke of Deux Ponts. His dominions have been in the possession of the French, with some few intervals, for more than two years past. The succession to the duchy devolves to Maximilian-Jo-

seph, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bivaria, &c. brother to the late reigning Duke.

3. Mrs. Sarah Hinde, late of Edmonton.

7. At Shearshy, co. Leicester, aged 42, John Wyatt, gent.

9. Rev. Wm. Oldham, rector of Norton, and vicar of Bungay Trinity, both in Suffolk.

10. At the family-seat at Law Trenchard, co. Devon, in her 85th year, Mrs. Gould, mother of Mrs. Charles Baring.

11. Aged 71, Mrs. Gregory, relict of the late Alderman G. of Leicester.

12. After a very long and painful illness, much advanced in years, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the Rev. Dr. H, late of Stamford. Her remains were interred at Ryal, in Rutland.

Mr. Robert Burnaby, attorney at law, of Leicester.

At Rome, Monsignor Stonor, uncle to the late Charles S. esq. of Stonor, in Oxfordshire. He repaired to Rome in the early part of his life, and never afterwards quitted that capital. Clement XIV. appointed him one of the chamberlains of his household; which office at the Roman court he retained till the year 1788, when the present Pope conferred the dignity of prelate on him, with several distinctive marks of favour. He was much respected, and died regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

13. At Leicester, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At the same place, aged 82, Mr. Kinton.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in her 97th year, Mrs. Margaret Baad, who enjoyed all her faculties to the last. She was daughter to — Humberston, esq. of Humberston, in that county.

At her lodgings in Orange-court, Leicester-fields, aged 52, Mrs. Margaret Cruickshank, the repudiated wife of Mr. C. an eminent surgeon in London, to whom she was married in the year 1773, and bore him four daughters, two of whom survive her. She was a native of Dundee in Scotland, and niece to Mr. David Wilson, the worthy old bookseller in the Strand, who died about 15 years ago.

Mrs. Daly, wife of Mr. D. of Harcourt-street, Dublin, manager of the theatre-royal in that city. She was the daughter of Francesco Barlanti, a foreign musician, who settled in England, by a person to whom he was married in Scotland. In the latter part of his life, according to Sir John Hawkins's History of Music, he was supported by the industry and economy of his wife, and the studies and labours of this his daughter, "whose dutiful regard for her surviving parent," he adds, "are well known; and, to the honour of the present age, it is here mentioned, that the public are not more disposed to applaud her theatrical merit than to distinguish, by their favour, so illustrious

an example of filial duty and affection." vol. V. p. 372. Miss Easton's first appearance on the stage was at Covent-garden, Sept. 21, 1772, in a prelude wrote on purpose, by Mr. Colman, to introduce her to the publick. In 1775 her father died; and in 1777 she married Mr. Ellis; who dying soon after, she took to her second husband Mr. Daly, with whom she has ever since resided in Dublin. She supported the character of fine ladies in Comedy with great success both in London and Dublin.

16. At Ridlington, in Rutland, George Belgrave, esq.

At Watall, in the course of four days, viz. on the 16th, Anne, wife of Joseph Thornton, aged 29 years; on the 16th, Joseph Thornton, aged 22; on the 17th, Joseph Thornton, son of the above, and Anne Thornton, aged 3 years. They were all interred on the 20th, in one grave.

At Longborough, aged 68, Mr. John Ripecke, trumpeter in the royal regiment of horse-guards. He had been in the service 30 years and 10 months.

In Russell-street, Blenheim-square, of a violent fever, the beautiful Lady Granville, wife of Lord G. So sudden was this event, that she had prepared a dress to appear in, that night, at the Queen's ball. Her ladyship was niece to the late Lady Denbigh, and daughter and co-heiress of Jonathan Mordaunt, attorney, of Bevil-y, whose immense property was so secured that the second son of Lord Granville would have inherited 100,000*l*. Having left only one son, the children of her sister, who is married to an American gentleman, will succeed to great part of this property.

At Brompton, Kent, aged 23, Mr. John-Gray Tracy, clerk in the master's tandem's office, Chatham yard.

17. At F. Long, co. Middlesex, in her 84th year, in the vigour of all her mental faculties, which in other her advanced age nor a lingering illness had in the smallest degree impaired, Mrs. Hannah Harman, widow of the late Jeremiah H. esq. and daughter of Jonathan Gurnell, esq. of the ancient family of the Gurnells, letters, for several generations, of the manor of Great Easton. She was an excellent woman, and her loss will be deeply felt, and universally lamented; for, to the poor, the sick, the friendless, and the ignorant, she was a constant and unwearied benefactress.

At Shrewsbury, the Hon. Mrs. Dana, wife of the Rev. Mr. D., daughter of the late Lord Kinnaird, sister to the present Lord.

At Apley, near Bridgenorth, Thomas Whitmore, esq. M. P. for that borough.

At Bevil-y, in his 74th year, Mr. Edw. Fallisworth, stone-mason, father of the Rev. Edmund Fallisworth, B. A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Spencey, near Sheffield, in an advanced age, Mr. Emanuel Foxlow. He was

in a good state of health a few minutes before his death.

At Latham, Edward Townsend Jones, esq. late captain in the 44th reg. of foot.

18. In his 74th year, Mr. Geo. Lander, 47 years organist of Marl-borough. His skill and execution, as a master in his profession, were generally acknowledged and admired. His ability as a composer has been proved on many occasions; and some of his original pieces and elegant variations are still preserved, though his modesty and diffidence prevented their appearance from the press. Beyond the usual circle of his friends and neighbours he could not be counted to fame, but even such an indifference to money, in temper, his kind and humble, but sagacious, kind, and generous in principle, decided, consistent, and noble. In 1792 he voluntarily contributed to the church-organ; which a humble monument, from a patriotic attention, he could no longer touch with satisfaction to himself, leaving the benefactor testimony of respect to his art be loved, and to the town that had adopted him.

19. In her 94th year, at the house of her nephew, John Wightwick Knightley, esq. of Ockchurch, in Warwickshire, Mrs. Mary Wightwick.

At Twickenham, Lady Perryn, wife of Sir Richard Perryns of the barons of the Court of Exchequer.

At Rufford, Litch, Cathbert Mathew, esq.

Ca. t. Payne Gallowsay, only son of ——— Payne, esq. who, a few years ago, took the name of Gallowsay for an estate at Toke, in Norfolk, and younger brother, by a second marriage, of Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. and married one of the three daughters of Oliver De Larey, esq. of New York, who lost a large property by his attachment to Government in the American war. His lady died at Salisbury, about 10 years ago, and left two children, the above young gentleman and a daughter, now in her 15th year. ——— Capt. G. had returned from the masquerade to his lodgings in Maddox-street on the preceding morning, and went to bed, leaving the candle burning, by which means the bed caught fire. In attempting to subvert the flames, rather than make his escape, he was so shockingly burnt that he died in great agony at five o'clock in the morning of the next day. He was a youth of uncommon talents; in his 19th year; seemed to have a peculiar genius for the military life, and advanced himself by his merit at a very early period.

20. At Honeyholm, in Stirlingshire, Lieutenant-colonel John Kay, of Glenboig, late of the 12th reg. of foot.

Found dead on the road between Castle Carey and his own house, the Rev. Francis Barnes, rector of South Cadbury, co. Somerset, and late of Eastham, co. Worcester.

21. Mr. John Bailey, surgeon, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln. He was inhumanly murdered, and a gold watch taken out of his pocket, about half past twelve in the morning, half way between Tidd and Sutton, on his return from visiting a patient at Tidd St. Mary, about three miles from his own house. The instrument with which this murder was perpetrated is conjectured to have been a plunk-hook, which entered the left eye, divided the nose, and came out of the lower jaw. In this state he was found at five o'clock, alive and sensible, but unable to articulate, and expired about six. A disconsolate widow and one son are thus deprived of an affectionate husband and father, and the country of an ornament to his profession. The Sutton and Spalding troops of yeomanry, and more than a thousand lamenting spectators, attended his corpse to the grave.

At his house in Took's-court, Curfitor-street, John Eyre, esq.

After a long, afflicting illness, Mr. Joshua Killer, proprietor of the Punch Bowl public-house at Nottingham; a punctual, honest man, respected by all his friends and acquaintance. He collected the water-rents for the Water-work Company many years, with great satisfaction to the public and his employers.

At Bowmore, island of Islay, in his 84th year, Major Donald Campbell. He served under his late Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden; afterwards in the East Indies, under Gen. Laurence.

23. On Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 72, after repeated attacks of the palsy, Mr. John Oliver, many years commander of the Grant-ham, in the East India Company's service; after the taking of which by the French at the Cape of Good Hope, 1759, he was appointed master-attendant of the Company's shipping. His wife died April 11, 1785; and he has left one son, a clergyman.

At Clifton, in her 21st year, the Lady of the Chevalier de l'oville, second daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

In his 19th year, after a long, often flattering, but at last fatal, illness, Mr. William Pickwick, son of Mr. P. of the White Hart inn at Bath. He had been but a short period entered at Oxford, when the rupture of a blood-vessel impaired a constitution naturally good, and terminated in depriving society of a valuable young man, and his distressed parents of an only child as amiable in manners as his genius was promising.

At Lincoln, the Lady of Samuel Bellby, D. D. &c. niece to Sir Richard Heron, bart. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rastall, prebendary of Normanton; in the church of Southwell, and rector of Waltham, co. Leicester.

At East-row, near Whitby, aged 100, GENT. MAG. May, 1795.

Mr. John Wilton. He retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

In his 53d year, Mr. Bagerley, of Col-fington, co. Leicester.

24. Mr. Parr, hofier, in Woolpack-lane, Nottingham.

Mr. John Gill, auctioneer, Pepper-lane, Nottingham; whose integrity will be long remembered.

At Woodstock, co. Oxford, in his 81st year, the Rev. James King, D. D. dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, formerly chaplain to the House of Commons of England, and canon of Windfor.

Mr. E. M. Diemar, printfeller, Strand.

At Bristol, where he had been for the recovery of his health, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas Talbot, Roman Catholic bishop for the Midland district. He was brother to the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and uncle to the present. It is expected he will be succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Berington.

Aged 74, James Hopkins, esq. of Bethnal-green.

At Swansea, co. Glamorgan, Miss Frances Evans, youngest daughter of the late Wm. E. esq. of Eagle's Bush, in the said county. She improved and cultivated, by reading and observation, an excellent understanding; ever displayed that unaffected and engaging cheerfulness which goodness and innocence naturally inspire, and was distinguished for humanity and benevolence. Impressed with the justest ideas of religion, she lived in strict conformity to the holy precepts it inculcates; and, supported by such principles, bore a languishing illness with patience, fortitude, and resignation.

25. Found on the shore at Plymouth, near the old gun-wharf, stabbed in several places, Mr. Smith, steward to Lord Geo. Lenox. He was a man much respected and lamented.

26. In her chair, of a gradual decay, aged 75, Mrs. Watson, relict of the late Rev. Dr. W. mother of Mr. Surgeant W. and last surviving coheirefs of Thomas Hanchett, esq. of Curishall-grange, Essex.

At his house in Upper Harley-street, Sir Cha. Booth, of Harriettham-place, Kent.

At Bristol Hotwells, aged 33, Domville Poole, esq. of Dane-bank, near Warrington, captain in Col. Legh's regiment of fencible cavalry, and, last year, high sheriff of Cheshire.

At Oxtend-cottage, in his 80th year, James Hutton, esq. of Pimlico.

Aged 67, Mrs. New, of Marlborough, co. Wilts; and, the next day, aged 69, Mr. New.

At Higham-court, Mrs. Woodford, aunt to Lady Guise.

28. Dr. Hugh-Alexander Kennedy, physician to the Prince of Wales, and director-general of the British hospitals on the Continent.

At his house at Walthamstow, in Essex, upwards of 70, Alexander Champion, esq.

Mr.

Mr. Henry Windus, youngest son of John W. esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Little Thorpe, co. Leicester, Mrs. Hadwen, relict of the late Rev. Thomas H. of Loughborough.

22. At Nailsea, co. Somerset, in his 72d year, the Rev. Wm. Baddely, M.A. formerly of Brazen Nose college, Oxford.

At Brompton, Miss Lucy Hargrave, dau. of Francis H. esq. of New Boswell-court.

At his house at Hambrook, co. Gloucester, Richard Bayly, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Putney, in Surrey, aged 88, the Lady of Peter Staple, esq. late of London, merch.

32. At Winchester, aged 89, the Rev. Mr. Lowth, one of the canons of that cathedral, and brother to the late Bishop of London.

At Newton St. Cyres, Devon, aged 69, much lamented, Boughy Skey, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel in the army, the prime of whose life was uniformly employed in the active service of his country, having been one of the officers present at the victories of Quebec, Martinique, and the Havannah; and adding one to the number of those who unite the characters of the brave soldier and the real gentleman.

At Richmond in Yorkshire, in his 72d year, the Rev. Anthony Temple, M.A. master of the free grammar-school at that place, and formerly of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1745, and of M.A. 1770. His notions of grammar should seem to have been acquired by an early acquaintance with the Grammatical Commentaries and the Noctes Nottinghamicae of Richard Johnson; and on those notions, improved and advanced by the exertion of his own vigorous intellect, was his plan of teaching the classical authors chiefly grounded. His great object being to explain the laws of construction, instead of requiring the recital of rules, he taught his scholars by a corrected edition of Ward's Accidence, with a few manuscript definitions and observations of his own on the moods and tenses, and on some peculiarities of Syntax, generally either misunderstood or mis-taught by his contemporaries. His *verba verba* instructions were couched in language the most clear and nervous; and his illustrations were ever forceful and happy. The best proof of the excellence and success of his mode of teaching will be found in the distinguished notice which a sound and precise knowledge of the best authors of classic antiquity has derived upon his various pupils both in and out of the two universities. Though an uninterrupted state of ill health had long confined him to his house, he did not remit the most painful and assiduous attention to the duties of an office for which none was ever better qualified. "One distinguishing feature of his character commands our applause (we here quote from the account which appeared of him in the York Herald,

from the pen; it is supposed, of a learned and most intimate friend). A generous patron and encourager of learning, he took under his protection poor scholars, for whom, as well by his own liberality as by a prudent and successful application to the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, or to his friends at Cambridge, he procured the advantages of academical institution. Many of these might be named, who are now an honour to the place of their education, an ornament to the republic of letters, and a blessing to society." The only ecclesiastical preferment which he possessed was the vicarage of Eastby, near Richmond, not worth 50l. a-year, to which he was presented in 1770. As a preacher, there was a gravity and an earnestness in his manner which riveted the attention of his hearers. The plainness of his style was admirably suited to a country congregation, and the strong and manly spirit of the discourses, in which he delivered the precepts of Christian morality from the pulpit, amply rewarded every attention that his manner was so well calculated to engage. As he was impressed with the most solemn sense of the duties of that pastoral office which, on account of the contiguous and convenient situation of the parish, he had been anxious to obtain, so was he often heard to regret, that an almost continued series of indisposition had disabled him, for many years, from discharging all those duties in person.—It may not be uninteresting to add the following anecdotes of his early life. The idea of his being educated for the clerical profession was originally suggested by the hope, that a distant relationship to Archbishop Potter might recommend him to preferment. The first situation which he held in the church, after he left Cambridge, was the curacy of Kilburne, in the North riding of Yorkshire: and it was announced to his friends at college in the following terms, by an honest countryman, employed to fetch and carry the horses of the students, whose usual mode, at that time, of travelling to and from the university was on horseback. "Well, Robin, what's become of Temple?" "Temple! leapt into paradise! curate of Kilburne, eighteen pound ten a-year!"—While he was thus situated, Archbishop Potter was solicited in his favour. His answer was, that he thought the young man very well provided for. A strange coincidence in opinion betwixt an horse-carrier and an archbishop! He was, after this, lecturer of Keynton, in Hertfordshire; whence, in 1750, he was elected to the school at Richmond, which he held till his death. The testimonials to his character and abilities, produced by him as candidate on that occasion, favourable as they were in an extraordinary degree, were abundantly realized by the most honourable discharge of the duties of that important station for 45 years. Those testimonials are now in the hands of

the corporation; and, in the present state of difficulty with regard to the appointment of a successor, may suggest several useful hints to the electors in directing and determining their choice. Of his abilities as a divine and a critic a farther account will be given in the next Magazine, with a catalogue of his writings, and a brief detail of the occasions on which they were written and published*.

About 11 o'clock this day, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, found guilty of high treason, was brought up to the court of King's Bench, Ireland, where an arrest of judgment was to have been pleaded by his counsel. When the counsel had begun in his behalf, Mr. J., who was in the dock, was seized with violent emotions, viz. the drawing up of his shoulders, and frothing at the mouth, and shortly afterwards dropped down and expired. It is imagined he took poison in the morning, for when he came first into court he looked uncommonly pale, and in great perspiration—The night preceding his death, he had his wife and one or two friends with him in the gaol, and seemed not affected much at his situation, but rather cheerful, and was writing and preparing some matters for his appearance in court next day. They left him at an early hour, and, when going away, he requested that one of them would apprise his lawyers to be prepared for his business next day. When Mr. Gregg, the gaoler, was about to lock him up at night in his apartment, he continued in the same unembarrassed manner. In the morning, when Mr. Gregg saw him, in order to prepare him to be brought up to Court, he found a great alteration in him; he was sitting on a chair very languid, and somewhat convulsed, and complained to Mr. Gregg that he was very ill, and had been up since four in the morning, saying that he could not rest in bed, and complaining that he was much affected in his stomach. Mrs. Jackson came to him, and dried his hair, and prepared him for Court. When the irons were putting on, as is usual with the prisoners, but which were very light, he exclaimed, they were disgraceful things, and his illness was increased. When the High Sheriff came to bring him up to Court, they found him, to their astonishment, exceedingly bad; and Mr. Jackson, after saluting them as well as he was able, asked them, could his bringing up be deferred, for he was then extremely ill. Being answered in the negative, he seemed to rouse himself, and said, "well then, we'll go," and accordingly went with the Sheriff, quite weak, into a carriage, perspiring greatly at the same time, and all the way to the Court shewing contortions in his face and convulsions in his body. When Mr. Jackson was near expiring in the dock, he was heard to say, in a very low

voice, by the person who was then supporting him, "I wish it was over,"—and in a moment after was apparently dead. He had in his pocket a pamphlet he had written in answer to Paine's *Age of Reason*, and a prayer of his own composition, supposed to have been prepared for his use previous to his execution. Having expired in the Court, which is in the county of Dublin, his body was committed to the care of the High Sheriff of that district, who had a guard placed on it all night at the dock, and next morning an inquest was held upon it, and a verdict brought in of *Suicide*. It was afterwards opened there by Surgeons Adrien and Hume, whose opinion is, that he died by poison, but of what kind they could not tell. His body was afterwards given up to his friends, who had it put in a black coffin, and conveyed to an house near May-lane, where the unfeeling people, who had it in care, shewed his face to the curious, at a penny each, for some time before it was carried to its sepulchre.

May 1. Major-general Lind, late lieutenant-colonel of the 20th reg. of foot.

At Eford, near Hawkhurst, Kent, Samuel Boys, esq. many years a very active magistrate for Kent and Sussex.

At her lodgings in Pall Mall, Mrs. Gallo-way, wife of Mr. James G. steward to the late Duke of Cumberland, and to the Duke of Gloucester, and tenant of a considerable farm at Plaistow, Essex.

At his house in St. George's, Canterbury, John Hollingbery Mann, esq.

Mr. Barret, one of the comedians of the theatre-royal, Manchester.

Mr. Sutton, one of the common-council of Leicester.

2. At Evedon, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 91, Mr. Robert Greenfield, farmer and grazier. He had been a considerable occupier of land in that parish upwards of 70 years.

In St. James's-square, Bath, Sir Herbert Perrott Packington, bart. of Westwood-park, co. Worcester. He was second surviving son of Sir Herbert P. who died in 1748, well known in the gay world, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Conyers, esq. of Walthamstow. He succeeded his brother John in 1762, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Cesar Hawkins, esq. and widow of Mr. Wylde, of Ludlow, by whom he has left two sons (John his successor) and two daughters.

4. At his house on Camberwell-terrace, much regretted, James Farquharson, esq.

At Newark, Job Prough, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Nottingham, and alto for the borough of Newark.

5. At Ilkeston, Mrs. Entwisle, wife of the Rev. Mr. E.

Mrs. Simpson, relict of the late Alderman S. of Leicester.

At his residence at Mr. Taylor's, in the market-

* We have not seen "Academical Contributions," mentioned by our correspondent.

market-place, at Leicester, the Rev. Mr. Clough, a minister in the connexion of Mr. Wesley. He lived highly respected and beloved, and died much regretted. His life had been an amiable example of piety and strict integrity; and, in the long affliction which preceded his death, he exemplified that tranquil fortitude which ever characterises the true Christian.

6. At his lodgings at Mr. Willson's, jannet, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Capt. George Denbire, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He had come to town some weeks before, on account of a disorder in his toe, which had symptoms of mortification, and which, though relieved and at first promised to do well, returned with violence, and carried him off at the age of 63. He was well respected, and was one of the commissioners of the lottery, in which office he generally attended. Capt. D. was one of the many who were *knocked down and robbed*, about two years ago, in his way home early in the evening, near his lodgings.

7. At York-house, Clifton, Col. Somerville. He was reading the papers, apparently in perfect health, when he fell from his chair, and expired immediately.

After a lingering illness, aged 66, Mrs. Welchman, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, of Luggton, co. Warwick.

Mrs. Monck, wife of John M. esq. of the Crescent, Bath.

8. At his brother's seat at South Ormsby, co. Lincoln, F. B. Maffingbird, esq. formerly of London, merchant.

9. At her house in the Candrigate, Edinburgh, Lady Janet Sinclair, mother of Sir John S. bart. M. P. for Caithness.

At Redbridge, after only two days illness, Thomas Nichols, esq. purveyor of Portsmouth dock-yard.

At West Retford, co. Nottingham, in his 79th year, Peter Dickson, esq.

10. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in her 74th year, Mrs. Frances Blackburne, wife of the Rev. Abraham B. vicar of Hampton, co. Middlesex, and daughter of the late Tho. Rushawe, esq. of Painslow, Essex.

At Deptford, in his 67th year, Mr. Geo. Wainwright, formerly a linen draper at Uxbridge.

At his house in Westgate-street, Newcastle upon Tyne, in his 82d year, Christopher Fawcett, esq. many years recorder of that corporation.

Mr. Gilbert Wollard, who had been near 40 years porter of Caius college, Cambridge.

In Carrigrohilly, Michael Macnamara, esq. of Ireland.

11. At Sutterfield, in Warwickshire, James West, esq. auditor of his Majesty's land revenue.

Buried at the Moravian burying-ground, Chelsea, Mr. James Hutton, of that place. The preacher discoursed over the corpse in the chapel from the *Nunc dimittis* (or Song of

Simon), in the second chapter of St. Luke. In the sequel thereof we were informed that he had been a faithful and liberal brother in that fraternity 55 or 56 years, both in Switzerland and Great Britain, and was in the 80th year of his age.

12. Mrs. Anne Pavne, widow of Mr. Thomas P. an eminent wholesale brewer, in Liverpool, whom she survived 27 years. For the benefit of her young family, she conducted the business in a complete and extensive manner till relieved by her eldest son. The deceased devoted the greatest part of her time to this laborious task, not yielding herself to the least indulgence; her only or chief gratification being that of superintending the conduct and proper education of her family. Nor were these parental attentions in due season unwarded; particularly at that period when Nature requires those lenient touches, which may soothe, though they cannot heal, the infirmities of age. Then such tender offices, as arise from dutiful affection, were not withheld. The writer of this has frequently been a witness how the eye has glistered, and the countenance has been enlivened, by the sound of the approaching steps of a mother. Nor was her benevolence of heart confined to the bounds of her own mansion; the orphan and those who had no other friend have been nurtured under her fostering protection.

13. In Bedford-row, John Lames, esq. one of the masters in the Court of Chancery, and a commissioner of taxes.

At Sandstead, Surrey, Atwood Wigfeli, esq.

14. At the house of his son, in Upper Gowen-street, Thomas Richard Carter, esq. of Bayford, Herts.

At Clapham, in Surrey, aged 80, Mrs. Horne, relict of the late Samuel H. esq. merchant, of London.

15. T. H. Medlicott, esq. of Venn-house, co. Somerset, many years M. P. for Milborne Port.

At Wotton, ——— Remington, esq. mayor of that place.

Mr. John Beard, many years an eminent attorney at law in Wood street, Cheap-side.

Mr. Robertson, author of the "Tour to the Isle of Man," reviewed vol. LXIII. p. 1113.

At his prebendal-house in Hereford, aged upwards of 70, of the gout, to which he had been subject near 20 years, the Rev. William Skinner, prebendary of Hereford, rector of Baffnog, near Ledbury, co. Hereford, worth 1200 per annum, and rector of Braxted, in Kent, to which he was presented 17 . . . on the death of Dr. Franklin, by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, his old friend and fellow-collegian at Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1750, and was fellow. His illness obliging him to lead a sedentary life, he read much, and was reckoned a very able mathematician, a good

good antiquary, and, altogether, a very elegant scholar, and a communicative and entertaining companion. Architecture was a favourite science with him; and it is not to be doubted that, if his Chapter had attended to his opinion, much advantage would have resulted from it in the present repair of the cathedral. Both his prebend and his Herefordshire living are in the gift of the Bishop of that diocese. He printed an assize sermon, Luke vi. 36, 1754, and one for the Hereford infirmary, *Mss. ew. xxv. 36*, 1776.

16. At New-court-house, Devon, Thomas Sainsbury, esq. alderman of the ward of Billingsgate. He served the office of Sheriff of London in 1780, and lord mayor in 1786.

In Grosvenor-square, his Excellency Baron Alvensleben, many years minister at this Court from Hanover.

At Hotham, Sussex, John Aldridge, esq. M. P. for Shoreham.

After about 17 hours illness, aged 25, and on the eve of a matrimonial connexion which promised felicity, Soby, second daughter of Mr. John Throsby, of Leicester, (author of "Excursions and Views in Leicester-shire;" of which see vol. LXI. p. 157; LXII. 359.)

17. At Clifton, near Bristol, Henry Beaufoy, esq. M. P. for Great Yarmouth, and secretary to the Board of Control.

At Grantham, Mrs. Woodford, widow of the late Rev. Thomas W. rector of Denton.

19. In Fortman-square, William Drake, jun. esq. LL D. M. P. for Agmondesham, Bucks. He has left an immense property, partly acquired by marriage, and partly by some collateral branches. Had he lived to inherit that of his father, he would have been one of the richest men in the country.

Samuel Freeman, esq. lead-merchant, of Mark-lane.

At three o'clock this morning, at his house in Great Poland-street, in the 55th year of his age, after an illness of five weeks (an intermitting fever at first), James Botwell, esq. whose death will be most sincerely regretted by all who really knew him. We have not room this month to do justice to his merits; but a full account of him shall be given in our next.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Anne Nares, third daughter of the late Hon. Sir Geo. N. late one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

20. Found dead in his bed, Mr. Benjamin Bodfield, of the Exchequer-office, Inner Temple, and one of the deputy-registrars of the county of Middlesex.

21. At Bedford, Middlesex, Mrs. Whitefield, wife of the Rev. Henry W. D. D.

23. At West Ham, Essex, after a lingering illness, aged 57, Henry Buckles, esq.

25. Mrs. Bishop, wife of Nathaniel B. esq. of Warbrook-house, Eversley, Hants.

At his house in Myrtle-place, Blackheath, in the 71st year of his age, Tho. Harris, esq.

23. At Enfield, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Smith, master of the Fighting Cocks public-house.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

GEORGE-JAMES Earl Cholmondeley, appointed, by the Prince of Wales, chamberlain to his Royal Highness, and intendant of houses; John Earl of Dartley; groom of the stole to his Royal Highness, Charles Nassau Thomas, esq. vice-chamberlain; John Hyde, esq. master of his Royal Highness's household; the Earl of Jersey, master of the horse to his Royal Highness; Lord Hugh Seymour, and Lord Viscount Vilbers, gentlemen of his Royal Highness's bed-chamber; William Churchill, esq. first groom of the bed-chamber, master of the robes, and privy-purse; and Lieutenant-colonel Hervey Aston, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness.

George Earl of Warwick, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Warwick, *vice* Marquis of Hertford.

Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Newcombe, bishop of Waterford, in Ireland, translated to the archbishopric of Armagh, *vice* Lord Baron Rokeby, dec.

Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Berne, D. D. appointed bishop of Ossory, *vice* Dr. Beresford, translated to the archbishopric of Tuam.

Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas, appointed private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Fitzwilliam), *vice* Bishop of Ossory.

Right Rev. Richard Marlay, D. D. bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united bishoprics of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, *vice* Newcombe.

Hon. and Rev. Charles Broderick, D. D. appointed bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, *vice* Marlay.

Rev. Richard Murray, D. D. appointed provost of Trinity-college, Dublin, *vice* Hutchinson, dec.

John Earl of Fortarlington, and the Hon. George Damer, commonly called Lord Milnor, appointed privy counsellors of Ireland.

Right Hon. John Jeffries Earl Camden, appointed lieutenant general and general governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, *vice* Earl Fitzwilliam, resigned.

General his Royal Highness the Duke of York, appointed field-marshal of the forces.

Robert Shore Milnes, esq. appointed governor of the island of Martinique, in the West Indies.

Peter Favene, esq. appointed consul at the Canary islands.

George-John H. Spencer, Charles-George Lord Arden, Charles Small Pybus, esq. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. vice admiral of the Red, Hugh Seymour, esq. (commonly called Lord Hugh Seymour), captain in the royal navy, Philip Stephens, esq. and James Gambier, esq. captain in the royal navy, appointed his Majesty's commissioners for executing the

the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

Philip Stephens, esq. of St. Faith and Horsford, co. Norfolk, and of Fulham, co. Middlesex, created a baronet.

Rev. Edward Hughes, presented to the united rectory and vicarage of St. Mary, Tenby, co. Pembroke, *vice* Edwardes, dec.

Henry Willoughby Rooke, esq. appointed, by the Queen, page of honour to her Majesty, *vice* Bumbury.

Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Sufannah Baroness Hood of the kingdom of Ireland, created a baroness of Great Britain, by the title of Baroness Hood, of Cammerington, co. Southampton; with remainder to her heirs-male by Samuel Lord Hood, of the said kingdom of Ireland, admiral of the Blue.

Sir John Sinclair, bart. re-elected president, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Dundas, Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. and Robert Smith, esq. elected ordinary members, of the Board of Agriculture.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

JAMES BLACKSTONE, esq. Vinerian professor of law at Oxford, elected recorder of High Wycombe, Bucks, *vice* Whitchurch, dec.

ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. F. BAISTOW, M. A. Allackby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Robinson, M. A. curate of Brightwell, and late of Trinity-college, Oxford, Creeke R. co. Essex, *vice* Birch, resigned.

Rev. John Mitchell, B. A. Ashcombe R. co. Devon, *vice* Dodge, dec.

Rev. Nathan Orman, Wiggenhall St. Peter R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Faulkner, M. A. St. Andrew R. in the city of Worcester.

Rev. J. Price, of Landridge, Tibberton V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Charles Buckland, M. A. Templeton R. co. Devon.

Rev. William Easton, B. D. Barrow-upon-Soar R. co. Leicester, *vice* Burroughs, dec.

Rev. Jonathan Hammond, B. A. Farnham R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Isaacson, B. A. Little Bradley R. co. Suffolk, and Cowling perpetual curacy.

Rev. John Cusleton, B. A. Binton R. co. Warwick, *vice* Millar, dec.

Rev. Edward Bradford, B. D. senior fellow of Bene't-college, Cambridge, Stalbridge R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Luke Godfrey, brother to Sir Wm. G. bart. and father to the Marchioness of Donegal, promoted to the living of Middleton, co. Cork, in Ireland, worth 2000l. per annum, *vice* Broderick, bishop of Clonfert.

Rev. John Baynes, Exton R. Hants.

Rev. G. Lucas, Stokesby R. with Heringby, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Wray, M. A. of Boulton-Percy, Newton-Kyme R. near York.

Rev. James Sidney Neucatre, Wordwell R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Sydenham, Bow otherwise Nymet-Tracey R. Devon, *vice* Marshall, dec.

Rev. Weldon Champneys, Langdon-hill R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Strangeways, Ilchester R. *vice* Chaise, dec.

Rev. E. R. Langdale, East Moathly R. co. Suffex.

Rev. Edw. Houlditch, M. A. Chitterton All Saints V. and Purley R. Berks.

Rev. Archer Thompion, M. A. appointed joint lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and Rev. Mr. Davis, joint lecturer of Christ church, Middlesex, both *vice* Waring, dec.

Rev. T. Bracken, appointed clerk in orders of St. James, Westminster, *vice* Waring, dec.

Mr. John Sale, of the Chapel-royal, appointed lay-priest of St. Paul's cathedral; and Mr. Nield, one of the gentlemen of the Chapel-royal, *vice* Soaper, dec.

Rev. Matthew Field, M. A. under grammar-master of Christ's hospital, appointed prebendary of Ealdstreet in St. Paul's cathedral. Archdeacon Paley's (LXIV. 1211) is some other stall in that church.

Rev. John Montgomery, appointed morning-preacher of Berwick-street chapel, *vice* Gordon, resigned.

Rev. Charles Dimock, jun. appointed reader and evening-preacher of Berwick-street chapel, *vice* Bracken, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Winkworth, appointed chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Rev. Brook Henry Bridges, M. A. Woodham-Ferrers R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Smorthgate, Burgh V. co. Linc.

Rev. Geo. Moore, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, appointed one of the prebendaries of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Berkeley, dec.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, Friern Barnet R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Brooke, dec.

Rev. James Baiton, M. A. lecturer of Rodborough, co. Gloucester, Wick-Rislington R. in the same county, *vice* Woodroffe, dec.

Rev. Philip Yorke, son of the Bishop of Ely, appointed one of the prebendaries of Ely cathedral, *vice* Bentley, dec.

Rev. Thomas Strong, M. A. Christ St. Mary R. co. Devon, *vice* Cook, dec.

Rev. Jacob Ley, B. A. Ashpington R. co. Devon, *vice* Carwithen, dec.

Rev. W. Greaves, M. A. Lackford R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. James Wood, D. D. burfar and senior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Maltton Mortain R. co. Bedford, *vice* Hutton, dec.

Rev.

Rev. John Probyn, Newland V. co. Gloucester; and Rev. Thomas Thomas, Colford chapelry, near Newland, both *vice* Ball, dec.

Rev. John Fallowfield, M.A. Great Granden R. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Brigg, dec.

Rev. Henry Portington, M.A. Wappenham R. co. Northampton.

Rev. William Sergrove, D.D. master of Pembroke-hall, Oxford, Permark and Lang-wyt-Major V. with Lifworney chapelry annexed, co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Henry Foster Mills, son-in-law of the Archbishop of York, appointed prebendary of Langtoft, in York cathedral, *vice* Thompson, dec.

Rev. Edward-Robert Rayner, M.A. Ripe R. with West Firsle and Beddingham VV. co. Suffex.

Rev. John Applebee, B.D. vicar of Great Stoughton, collated to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Balguy, dec.

Rev. J. B. Blakeway, Neen Savage V. co. Salop, *vice* Blakeway, dec.

Rev. Wm. Wilton, M. A. Overfwell R. dioc. Gloucester.

Rev. Dr. Ifham, warden of All Souls college, Oxford, appointed ~~pro~~*vice*-chancellor of that Univerity; and Rev. Michael Marlow, fellow of St. John's college, elected president of that Society; both *vice* Dennis, dec.

Rev. Charles Pixell, M. A. Edgbaston R. near Birraingham.

Rev. John Vye, jun. M. A. Morthoe V. co. Devon, *vice* Leworthy, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Mears, M. A. to hold St. John and St. Lawrence RR. with St. Michael V. all in the town of Southampton.

Rev. John Swaine, to hold Shelford ~~Parus~~ R. with Strettham R. in the Isle of Ely.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. The Jew—*The Adopted Child*.
2. Douglas—*The Pannel*.
4. The Child of Nature—*The Old Maid*—*The Poor Soldier*. [Child.]
5. The Wheel of Fortune—*The Adopted*
6. *Jack of Newbury*—*Tit for Tat*.
7. Ditto—*The Virgin Unmask'd*.
8. Ditto—*The Pannel*.
9. The Wheel of Fortune—*The Romp*.
11. *Jack of Newbury*—*The Sultan*.
12. *First Love*—*The Adopted Child*.
13. Ditto—*No Song No Supper*.
14. Ditto—*My Grandmother*.
15. *Jack of Newbury*—*The Wedding-day*.
16. *First Love*—*The Adopted Child*.
18. *The Duenna*—*The Prize*.
19. The Child of Nature—*The Prize*—*The Spoil'd Child*. [ander the Great.]
20. The Defeter—*The County Girl*—*Alex*.
21. The Child of Nature—*My Grandmother*—*The Sultan*.
22. *First Love*—*No Song No Supper*.
25. Ditto—*The Adopted Child*.
She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—*My Grandmother*. [Child—Comus.]
27. The Child of Nature—*The Spoil'd*
28. The Rivals—*The Devil to Pay*.
29. The Constant Couple—*St. Andrew's Festival*; or, *The Game at Golf*—*Bon Ton*.

May COVENT-GARDEN.

1. *The Bank Note*; or, *Lessons for Ladies*—*The Sailor's Prize*; or, *The May-day Wedding*—*Three Weeks after Marriage*. [muck.]
2. *The Deserted Daughter*—*The Irish Mi*

4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Ditto.
6. *The Bank Note*—*The Death of Captain Faulknor*; or, *British Heroism*—*Tom Thumb*.
7. *The Suspicious Husband*—*The Naval Volunteers*; or, *Britain's Glory*—*Lovers' Quarrels*.
8. *Love makes a Man*—*The Sailor's Prize*—*Who's the Dupe?*
9. *The Deserted Daughter*—*Irish Mimick*.
11. Ditto—*Windfor Castle*.
12. Ditto—*The Tythe-Pig*.
13. Every One has his Fault—*The Sailor's Festival*—*Netley Abbey*.
14. *The Battle of Hexham*—*Crotchet Lodge*.
15. *The Deserted Daughter*—*Windfor Castle*.
16. *Inkle and Yarico*—*England's Glory*; or, *The British Tars at Spithead*—*The Irishman in London*.
18. *Macbeth*—*Windfor Castle*.
19. *The Bank Note*—*The Death of Captain Faulknor*—*Sprigs of Laurel*.
20. *The Deserted Daughter*—*The Tythe-Pig*—*The Irish Mimick*.
21. *The Bank Note*—*The British Recruit*—*Tom Thumb*.
22. *Wild Oats*—*Hercules and Omphale*.
25. *How to Grow Rich*—*British Fortitude and Hibernian Friendship*—*Harlequin and Fautus*. [Omphale.]
26. *The Deserted Daughter*—*Hercules and*
27. *The Earl of Essex*—*True Blue*—*Netley Abbey*. [Omphale.]
28. *The Deserted Daughter*—*Hercules and*
29. *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*—*The Poor Sailor*; or, *Little Ben and Little Bob*.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 21, to May 26, 1795.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 905	Males 1050
Females 907	Females 948
Whereof have died under two years old 662	

2 and 5	200	50 and 60	185
5 and 10	70	60 and 70	147
10 and 20	79	70 and 80	105
20 and 30	129	80 and 90	48
30 and 40	170	90 and 100	4
40 and 50	159	100	

Peck Loaf 3; 1d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1795.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Contols. reduc.	4 per Ct. Contol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills. 1 dif. Par 1 dif. 1 pr.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	ditto.	Omni. 5 pr.	King Lot. Tickets.
27 184	65 1/2	65 1/2	99	18 1/2	8 1/2	192			65		2 1/2					5 1/2	
28 194	65 1/2	70 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	191 1/2					2 1/2					6 1/2	
29 182	67	70 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	191 1/2	3s. dif				2 1/2					5 1/2	
30 160 1/2	66 1/2	70 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193					2 1/2					5 1/2	
31 198 1/2	65 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	192					2 1/2					5 1/2	
32 198 1/2	65 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	191	2				2 1/2					5 1/2	
3 Sunday																	
4 184 1/2	65 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	192 1/2	1		64 1/2		2 1/2					5 1/2	
5 184 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	192 1/2			65 1/2		2 1/2					5 1/2	
6 194	65 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	192 1/2			65 1/2		2 1/2					5 1/2	
7 180 1/2	65 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	192 1/2			66		2 1/2					5 1/2	
8 180 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	192 1/2					2 1/2					6	
9 Sunday																	
10 162	66 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					6 1/2	
11 160 1/2	65 1/2	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					6 1/2	
12 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
13 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
14 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
15 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
16 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
17 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
18 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
19 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
20 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
21 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
22 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
23 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
24 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	
25 Sunday																	
26 160 1/2	66	70 1/2	98 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	193 1/2					2 1/2					5 1/2	

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JUNE, 1795.

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OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
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Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
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Embellished with Perspective Views of the PRIORY at the LEASOWES, and of
WITTINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK; Two Monuments from DRONFIELD and
SHIRLAND, CO. DERBY; and some remarkable MEDALS, SEALS, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1795.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1795.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.				
D. of	Mo.	Barom.	Weather		D. of	Mo.	Barom.	Weather	
May	0	1	2	3	June	0	1	2	3
27	46	58	47	30.75	fair	12	46	30.04	cloudy
28	48	60	46	10	cloudy	13	48	30.02	—
29	47	62	45	10	fine	14	49	29.99	fair
30	52	66	50	29.98	cloudy	15	59	30.08	cloudy
31	54	66	58	81	fine	16	58	30.01	cloudy, sm. rain
1	56	60	59	75	cloudy	1	48	30.07	rain
2	57	69	53	67	fair	2	45	30.04	rain
3	57	67	58	85	— [even	3	46	30.06	cloudy
4	66	76	62	82	fair, thunder	4	44	30.07	cloudy
5	63	75	58	81	showery	5	55	30.12	fair
6	55	72	54	78	showery	6	51	30.10	showery
7	54	66	57	86	cloudy	7	53	30.08	showery
8	54	55			rain	8	55	30.04	showery
9	52	61		30.08	cloudy	9	56	29.90	showery
10	53	63		15	—	10	55	30.05	showery
11	53	60				11	55	30.05	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.	Hygrom.	State of Weather in May, 1795
		N. S. W.	feet in.	
1 SW moderate	29.44	52.48	18.48.14	2.3 showers
2 NW calm		54.52	50.7	fair
3 SW calm	30.15	52.50.72		.5 fair
4 S calm	20.53	56.66	50.81	.5 fair
5 S calm	20.58	58.8	106.58	1.8 very warm P.M.
6 NW calm	30.57	52.77	67.51	2.4 fair
7 W calm	20.51	54.84	69.53	.4 light showers
8 NE calm	23.5	45.49	50.49	.4 fair
9 W calm	30.5	51.51	47.44	.5 no sun
10 W brisk		52.49	51.52.50	1.8 no sun, light showers
11 NW brisk	29.84	52.49	63.55.50	2.4 bleak
12 NW calm	30.20	52.45.75	60.45	.4 light showers
13 NW brisk		52.49	52.50	1.9 fair
14 S calm		55.14	43.43	2.3 little rain
15 NW brisk	29.70	52.50.55	52.51	1.9 little rain
16 SW calu		83.50	45.6	3.44 fair
17 SW gentle		77	54.62	2.4 54 little rain
18 S calm		73		53.53 light showers
19 SW brisk		88	6	84.55.60 fair
20 W calm	30.25	58.55	77.56.52	.2 fair
21 W calm		35.59	62.85	59.60 fair
22 SW gentle		33.60	56.01	61.53 fair
23 SW calm		13.60	61.05	67.48 fair
24 SE moderate		6.58	56.5	56.56 no sun, but fair
25 SE moderate		15.54	49.5	50.52 fair
26 E moderate		20.51		52.45 fair
27 NE gentle		34.50	62.53	45 fair
28 NE gentle		29.52	50.63	55.51 rain P.M. and evening
29 NW gentle	29.72	55.53	7.66.53	1.9 rain P.M.
30 SW calm		84.52	57	54 fair
31 SW calm		64.54	52.54	52.52 rain

1. Saw a swallow for the first time.—3. Frosty.—5. Swallows hawking in company.—The country very busy in many places planting their winter crops of potatoes. A thick mist comes on at twelve, and continues about an hour; during which a severe chilliness in the air. After the mist disappeared, the sun broke out. Mists several evenings afterwards. 11. A severe gale from the N.W. has stripped the trees of leaves, and blasted the side on which it fell.—15. Measured the rhubarb plant (*rheum palmatum*), which broke ground April 1, which is this day fifty-two inches in length, and in bloom.—16. Potatoe-stems turned

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine

For J U N E, 1795.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXV. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, June 21.

 P ERMIT me to inform

 your too peremptory

 correspondent, Mr. C.

 Plowden, that Dodd's

 MS page 8, among

 which are the *Memoirs*
 of Panzani, are in the
 library at Oscoit, which, as far as I can
 empower him to enter another man's
 house, he may visit when, and in what
 form, he pleases; or, as more conver-
 sant, perhaps, with antiquarian research,
 he may employ his fellow-labourer, the
 diplomatic John Mlner, whose fame is
 now high as the sagacious detector of
 spurious writings and of needle-holes.
 Dodd's MSS. in his own hand-writing,
 which form three large volumes in folio,
 of which the *Memoirs* occupy 45 pages
 very closely written, were left by him
 to Mr. Brockholes (no relation, I pre-
 sume, of the above Dr. Needleholes),
 of Chillington, from whom they came
 into the hands of the late Mr. Clough,
 and from the last gentleman to me.
 Their descent is thus accurately stated.
 What remains to be done, in regard to
 the authenticity of the MS. itself, or
 my faithfulness in copying the *Memoirs*,
 must be the labour of your correspond-
 ent or his friend. Only I may add, that,
 agreeably to the doctrine these gentle-
 men have lately laid down, I can have
 little doubt, should it appear that I have
 altered any words or even a single point,
 they will easily demonstrate that the

Memoirs of Panzani are the offspring of
 a juggle. For, Mr. Urban, it is by a
 similar tricking device they now under-
 take to prove, that the *Protession* of
 the Roman Catholics, lately deposited
 in the British Museum, is not an au-
 thentic instrument, and that *we* are,
therefore, released from the solemn en-
 gagement entered into with the country.
 Would an oath, think you, bind such
 casuists, should it ever be their humour
 to break it? J. BERINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.
 ONE R. J. has taken the pains of
 translating, p. 372, a copious ex-
 tract from Matthew Paris, to remind
 your readers, that, about 600 years since,
 the Jews crucified a boy at Lincoln.

This crime, we know, was a frequent
 accusation against them; but, of the nu-
 merous charges which have been made,
 not one has ever been substantiated.
 Legends, like the present one of Mat-
 thew Paris, are never brought forward
 by a philosophical writer but with a
 view to refute, not to translate.

Matthew Paris has indeed given a
 circumstantial narrative of this cruci-
 fixation, and he has likewise of many
 visions and apparitions. It is confessed
 this writer displays many picturesque
 beauties in his tales. A child fattened
 on white bread and milk for ten days in
 a secluded apartment, all the Jews in
 England invited to the crucifixion; the
 earth rejecting the body of the infant
 martyr,

turned black with last night's frost. In some places the frost has been so severe as to have
 affected the grass. Measured the rhubarb-plant again, and which has grown from one o'-
 clock yesterday to the same hour this day (19) 4 inches 6-10ths. 20. Narcissus in bloom.
 —21. Hawthorn in bloom.—22 The rhubarb-plant has grown 4 inches 9-10ths in 24
 hours.—23. A heavy fog in the evening after a delightful day.—24. Some young-planted
 thorns injured and withered by the air from the East.—25. Thick mist in the evening.—
 26. Horse-chestnut, liberum, mountain-ash, in bloom.—29. Gathered first gooseberries.

Great show of most kinds of bloom; the fruit of the summer Portugal pear already set;
 finest-trees, plantations, and hedge-rows, in high perfection and full flourishing. Grubs in-
 fest fruit-trees. The leaves of some gooseberries and currants devoured.

Fall of rain this month, 1 incl. Evaporation, 4 inches and as half.

Walten, near Liverpool

J. Holt;

martyr, and the mother discovering it in a well; are circumstances which could not fail to interest in the bigoted and fabling age of Matthew. I only observe, that *ten days* is a space of time too short to *fatten a child* and to *assemble all the Jews* in England. Men neither fatten nor fly as fast as birds.

Yet, Mr. Urban, this is the only legend which is supported by any *authority*.

I will not conceal from R. J. what R. J. may, perhaps, be very ignorant of. Tovey, a *humane antiquary*, after confessing that the fact by some has been denied, and by some not credited, is compelled to acknowledge, that two records, which his industry has discovered, render the matter no longer disputable; for the one is the king's commission for trial of the fact, and the other a warrant to *sell the goods* of the guilty Jews.

Tovey, having hitherto exculpated the Jews, appears at this place to have sunk under the conviction of its verity. I have consulted these records, and do not hesitate to declare, that, as *no evidence* appears there or elsewhere, it comports not with the candour of the historian to perpetuate an odium of so hateful a nature. It was very usual in the reign of Henry III. to find *rich Jews guilty*; an accusation was a crime. I acknowledge that these Jews were *tried*, and pronounced *guilty*; but I cannot *believe* their *guilt*. Attend to the fact, with all its circumstances. Every *particular line* must be a *lie*; and would the transcriber believe that the *whole is truth*? Can his malicious ingenuity prove, that a number of lies amount to one truth?

Believe me, venerable Urban, that the Jews were never accused of crucifying children till the king wanted money. The Jews never used any *wood* for the purpose of *crucifying* Christians; but I am certain, that the Christians have employed a great deal for *burning* them.

The calumnies which have been spread concerning the descendants of Jacob have been numerous; but they have all been, like the present one, zero, paired with circumstances, which in the best of us destroy their possibility. I find no time in mentioning I object. Because a king of England was more insane than his predecessors, all Jews were expelled from their native country; for a royal lunatic was declared by an

archbishop to be so, in consequence of Jewish witchcraft. Because a vagrant, not less insane than this French monarch, proposed exterminating the Turks, the Crusaders, to begin auspiciously, first sheathed their swords among the European Jews; and because these Quixotic expeditions were, as they naturally should be, more destructive to the Christians than the Turks, half the remaining Jews were massacred on their return. Was there a plague? the waters were poisoned by the Jews. Was there a famine? the harvests were be-
 -itched by the synagogue. They burnt, they massacred, they tortured, till at length the plague ceased, and the famine was no more; and the consequence was, that murdering the Jews was therefore considered as a desirable national expiation. Was a king crowned? the royal ceremony was attended with the splendid destruction of his unhappy subjects, the Jews.

Sir, do not think I am reviving old tales. Even in *this age*, bigotry, cruel remorseless Superstition, is not yet extinct; she still has eyes to read, and arms to crush. I give you two instances, and I conclude. I think in Brussels there is a picture which represents some Jews who had pierced the host, from which immediately issued an effusion of blood. You know not what evil the inspection of this picture occasions. Children view it in their infancy, and their hearts are nurtured with venom against men, whose touch the very host rejects, and leaves, as an external testimony of the divine vengeance, the precious blood of the Saviour. I am writing to a protestant and he perceives the imbecillity of the transaction. But, so late as in the year 1740, the Jews having received distinguished privileges from the king of the Two Sicilies, a prophet of some monastic order having predicted that his majesty would have no male heirs unless he expelled the Jews, they were therefore immediately cancelled from the rolls of citizens, and once more expelled, the outcasts of their native city. They are sometimes indeed admitted by courtesy; but their residence is illegal, and they lie at the discretion of some new prophet.

It is much worse with them *at present* in the Pope's dominions, where they are compelled to wear a yellow mark on their hats. The Jews are a dispirited and degenerated race; their minds and bodies are equally diminutive; they are

Melotes among the Spartans, and they appear willing to be so; but, surely, if oppression is never to give repose to her restless aim, if men are always to be slaves, without the hope of emancipation, I will venture to predict, that the suffering sons of Jacob will in their rage be culminated by the odious denomination of *Jacobins*.

Wherever one class of people is pushed aside with outrage and contempt, the distinctions become too odious, too painful, in an enlightened age. The mother-country will be regarded, by her children of affliction, with a natural antipathy: they will lift their disinherited hand against her as towards a cruel step-mother.

It is a great misfortune, that the Jewish nation cannot produce one writer to vindicate, with elegance and with truth, their forlorn, their indignant state. The Jews have only found advocates in enlightened Christians; but it is more frequently their misfortune also to receive, in silence and resignation, the insults of Christians like your correspondent R. J.

J. D. I.

Mr. URBAN, June 25.

AMONG the records in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer-office, in the Exchequer, just published by Mr. Jones, is this article:

"*MONETA.* De Henrico Burton de Sidyborne occasione ad respondendum regi de 1501. *moneta nigre subterranea* in comitatu Kancie: (Michaelis Recordis 20 H. IV.)

The *black money* was a base coin brought in by foreigners, and severely prohibited by Edward III. (See Martin Luke, p. 89), but coined by the same king, and his successors, Richard II. and Henry IV. V. and VI. at Bourdeaux and Bayonne in Aquitaine (Ib. p. 139). Your numismatic readers (if there are any left) will tell us whether *subterranea* was a quantity of this money found in any of the king's manors in Kent, and claimed as *treasure trove*. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 16.

THE following observations on Mr. Lyfons's second volume of his very entertaining and useful publication are submitted to your Miscellany; from which he has derived much information, and where he and other topographical writers will continue to look for materials on similar subjects.

Having formerly some connexion with the parish of Hackney, my atten-

tion was immediately turned to that village.

I find a memorandum of a portion of the church-lands amongst my papers, of which no notice appears in Mr. Lyfons. Henry the Eighth, by letters patent, 27th January, in the 34th year of his reign, granted to John Cokk, his heirs and assigns, in fee-farm, all that mead called H. styng's mead, containing by estimation sixteen acres, with the appurtenances, lying and being in Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, thenceforth belonging and appertaining under the yearly fee-farm rent of five shillings and four-pence, payable at Michaelmas only.

This crown quit-rent, together with a larger quit-rent, I presume that mentioned by Mr. Lyfons for the king's hold, formerly paid to the Bishop of London (p. 454), and which, when the manor became vested in the crown, temp. James I. reverted to it, were sold by act of parliament 1673, the trustees being Francis Lord Hawley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir William Hayward, Sir John Talbot, Sir Robert Stewart, knight, and William Harbord, esq. who were accordingly parties to the conveyance. Hastings's mead, otherwise Jerusalem-close, appears to have been in the possession of Henry Offley before 1666. 1685, John Crew Offley surrendered one moiety of house and lands in Well-street to Edward Birch, in fee, and the other to John Offley, in tail. 1735, Ann Offley, afterwards the wife of Edwin Sandys, admitted in fee. Special court, 17 June, 1758, Susanna Dawson, an infant, admitted on the surrender of Edwin Sandys, who became entitled, as survivor of his wife, under a preceding surrender. This property was in Well-street. What connexion the family had with Hastings's mead does not appear from these memoranda.

In the year 1789, Hastings's mead and St. John's mead, in Hackney parish, and Bishop's Egney and South Egney, parcel of the demesnes of Stebon heath, *alias* Spegney, being precisely the names of the lands, held by Henry Offley, were advertised for public sale, and appeared to be close to the river Lea; which lands, it is presumed, are those originally granted by Henry the Eighth to John Cokk.

P. 502. Robert Fleming does not appear ever to have been minister of the congregation of Presbyterians at Salter's hall,

hall, as the following list of their ministers, taken from their books, will evince; he preached at a weekly lecture there, called the Merchants Lecture (lately discontinued), from the year 1701 to 1716, which may have occasioned the mistake.

Joint Ministers—1687. Rich. Mayo, ejected from Kingston on Thames, died 1695—Nathaniel Taylor, died 1702.

W. Tong, died 1727; Samuel Newman, died 1735; Jeremiah Tutcomb, died 1741; John Newman, died 1742.

John Birker, resigned 1761; Hugh Farmer, resigned 1773—Francis Spilbury, died 1762.

Hugh Worthington, jun. present pastor—Robert Jacobus, resigned 1790; Rob. Winter, present morning-preacher.

From the above account it also appears, that Mr Birker, p. 479, was a preacher at Salters hall during his residence at Hicknry, if he continued there till 1743. The latter part of his life he resided at Clapham, and died there about twelve months after he had resigned his situation as morning-preacher at Salter's hall; he was not, therefore, without employ, as Mr. Lysons seems to apprehend.

He is justly stated a man of eminent ability, was one of the most popular preachers of the metropolis, and is yet recollected with great affection and regard by some of his auditory. As he married a lady of considerable fortune, and lived out of London, he was not much connected with his brethren of the ministry in their temporal concerns; but his attachment to Doddridge and other friends proves that his retirement was not that of indolence or misanthropy. Some confusion appears in the account of the present meeting-house in Mare-street, which is a succession of the same society to whom Mr. Billis and Mr. Barker were ministers, and who removed thither, on the place they formerly occupied on the West side of Mare street being pulled down.

In the account of Greenford Parva (447, note 19), the arms in the escutcheon of pretence should be, Or, on a mount Vert, a lion rampant ducal y crowned Gules. for *Mount*.

It is with concern I observe in a valuable work, and which is likely to prove so permanent as Mr. Lysons's, the case of Elizabeth Canning decided peremptorily against her. At this distant period it requires great discrimination to judge of evidence reticd under the prejudice

of the writers of the day. Any of us, who have attended a trial of much intricacy, have found ourselves very differently impressed by a *vivâ voce* evidence from what we have experienced by the best written documents reported to us. A number of circumstances which, though improbable, were no ways impossible, convinced many judicious and sensible persons, of the first understanding in this country, that the girl, though extremely ignorant, and of a naturally weak understanding, was no impostor; but, it was a fine subject for Hill and the pamphleteers of the day to exercise their inventive talents on; and the interference of the chief magistrate, a man of no very amiable manners, though a strong natural capacity, would give weight to her opponents. It is true, Canning had the mob in her favour, but not the popular party, which may generally be esteemed persons of the middle rank of life, who are the great readers and talkers on such public questions. She owed her conviction to a dispensation of one of the first principles of criminal justice in this country, the inflexibility of a jury; by which means they mixed with the public, and had their minds heated with popular prejudice. An alderman of London, at a late state trial, asserted, that he supped with one of Canning's jury during her trial. I have been told that Hume Campbell (either attorney-general, or occupying some high station in the law), on being applied to, during the course of the first day, for his opinion whether the jury might separate, made use of this strong expression, that the curse of God would light on the Court if they suffered such a breach of the Constitution. After all, if I mistake not, Canning's jury found her guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt, and the sentence of transportation was inflicted by the majority out of the Court.

Your candour, I am certain, Mr. Urban, will admit this slight attempt at rescuing the character of a female, who interested so many worthy persons in her behalf, and who never forsook her to her last moment, from lasting opprobrium. Yours, &c. J.

Ms URBAN, June 13.
WHEN Collins had composed his *Ode to Evening, without Rhyme*, an unique in its kind, what would have been said, if any ingenious friend, to whom he had communicated it in confidence,

vidence, had written another on the same subject, in the same manner, and making use of some of his particular imagery? If he had not only written, but printed this Ode, to anticipate the effect of the former, and deduct at least from the merit of its novelty? He would doubtless have been said to have acted unfairly and illiberally. This circumstance has happened to the writer of a *Sonnet in Blank Verse*, and the Copy has appeared in two public prints. In your Magazine, the former and the latter shall, with your permission, be deposited.

SONNET. The Original.

The storm is past; the distant rain no more
His course impeding, lo! the traveller hastes
To quit his shelter, and with joy pursues
His meditated way. The ploughman leaves
His friendly elm, unyokes the dripping steers,
And whittles toward his home. For, now,
the sun,

Ere he retires beneath the western main,
Cheers the whole landscape; gilds the barren rock
And distant spire, and hamlets, groves, and
The clouds, disparted, wave their thinner
folds

Skirted with splendour. Every copse resounds
With warbled melody. While over head,
Like Envy sickening at another's weal,
The pale moon gleams with unavailing ray.

SONNET. The Imitation.

While, in the cold blue sky, the whitening moon
Hangs like a fleece, and scarce across the deep,
Whence it hath far emerg'd, a pale ray
flings;

Amid yon westering cloud, the solar beam,
Descending, streaks the hamlet elms that
clothe

The hill-top with a *lyne* of liquid gold.
Yet, ere the poet's eye can mark the scene,
To the chaste lunar disk the waves reflect
A placid lustre, and the cottage-trees
Fade into darkness. It is thus in life:
Joy, for a moment, lights one little spot,
While sober Melancholy, more diffus'd,
Gleams with faint influence; till, the glory past,
She comes confest, and the bright spot is gloom.

It is rather extraordinary, that so obvious a natural appearance as the sun and moon shining at the same time, and the contrast of their different light, should not have hitherto been described, or have given birth to an allusion in poetry. This is the principal image in the two Sonnets, and when we add the peculiarity of blank verse, must afford proof, "as strong as texts of holy writ," that the last must have been a plagiarism. Should your correspondent be replied to under a fictitious signature,

names and circumstances shall be produced in your next month's publication.

The imitator, a man of parts, and not without reputation in the literary world, who ought to have been above the meanness of filching from a contemporary bard, has shewn much cleverness, and taken some pains to avoid a striking similarity. Thus, he hath changed the season of the year; the moon is placed first, the sun last; Melancholy is personified, and forms the moral, instead of Envy, &c. But a poetical eye will, without difficulty, detect the fraud. The original Sonnet, and three others in blank, with two besides, in the snow of which the imitator's steps will be tracked, are soon to be published among the miscellaneous works of a society, lately announced, by the lively and instructive Mr. D'Israeli, in his *Essay on the Literary Character*. T. V.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

THE history given by a country squire in your last, p. 384. of the Adventures of his Cat, pleased me much, as the story is well told; and I enjoyed it the more, as my children's playmate of the same progeny had just narrowly escaped a similar disaster. Now, as some great man says, he who laughs half an hour adds eleven years to his life, I was sorry to have the clarity of my mind interrupted by the reflections of *Justus*, which follows in the letter subsequent to that of our merry historian. Now,

Of the St. James's Chronicle, it is plain that Mr. Thomas had borne the burden and sweat of the day: if, in the evening of it, he should wish to unbend himself, can we wonder? In his refreshment from labour, what kind lady would not give an old customer credit? He *has* paid his score with a ready fidelity; he *will* ever pay it with honour!

Should the proprietor of a paper, from good and sufficient reasons him thereunto leading, assist his publisher in the way by *Justus* stated, it does not alter the fact recorded in your *Obituary*, p. 349; Mr. T. having been most unquestionably a proprietor by purchase.

But to return to our cat: I saw one to-day whose nine lives could not prolong her existence. Next door to the memorable mansion of the great Sir Isaac Newton, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, lately occupied by Dr. Burney, is a public-house, the Duke's Head, which was rebuilt some time ago; and
between

between the wainscot and the old walls, was found the remains of a cat, in the act of devouring a huge rat, then within her thrunk jaws: the gambles, or fore-paws, are expanded; and it would appear, that puss could not find a cat to finish her victim, nor to return from the pursuit, but fatten fell in the hour of victory.

P. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Friedrison, New Brunswick, April 11.*

YOUR excellent Miscellany has so wide a circulation, that many, who are highly entertained, and often instructed, as *readers*, are at a distance which hardly allows them to think of becoming *correspondents*. Before you can receive the trifles herewith transmitted, they will, doubtless, have been anticipated by more than one among the numerous contributors to your periodical publication. Yet, having been induced, by the novelty of an algebraical question handsomely expressed in rhyme, to attempt two several answers to the epitaph on Diophantus, in your Magazine for December last, which we have just received at this place, I give them, to be disposed of at your pleasure, as a token of regard from

TRANSATLANTICUS.

I.

Ten years, and twice four-ninths, in play,
In childish freaks, were past away,
Ere Diophantus heard the call
Of science, or began to scribble
His diagrams on slate or paper,
Or wakelul triunn'd his midnight taper.
His chin, at sixteen and a third,
Went down, like ducklings, now by furr'd,
Of youthful prime d' sp'nd the mak;
And he became a vegging spak.
For did he quit his wanton tricks,
Till four months short of twenty fix,
By way of penance for the past,
He married, and grew tame at last.

The rest you know.—The rolling spheres,
In eight short moons and thirty years,
Near half his thread of life had spun,
Which Heaven, at length, bestow'd a son;
So sweet a child! so fine a boy!
The mother's pride, the father's joy.
From this delightful date, his race
Was down hill for an equal space;
When from his vice by Death was torn
That son, whose cruel loss to mourn
The sage was destin'd to survive;
Till, counting three-score years and five,
With but four waning moons o'fside,
His course was run, he bow'd and died.

II.

Diophantus, you say, was reputed a sage;
Had a wife and a son; and you ask me his age.

Let x represent the amount I'm to find;
Then a sixth, and a twelfth, and a seventh,
combin'd,

Are a twenty-eighth part of eleven times x ,
When your sage and his bride put the yoke
on their necks. [his joy.

Then, adding five years, you've the date of
Half x minus four, at the birth of his boy.
These fractions reduc'd by a plain computation,
Will give what you ask in a simple equation,
And thence, without either quadratic or surd,
 x equal to just sixty-five and a third.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, May 29.*

A VERY old correspondent wishes to have it ascertained, by means of your useful publication, what year the *Delamotte* family came to England, and established themselves at Southampton, from France, bringing with them the woollen manufactory of cloth, from the sheep's back to the man's back, thereby employing, at that time, many hundred of the poor at Southampton.

What year one of the *Delamotte* family was married to the *first St. Peter Delme*? By what intermarriage they became nearly related to the *Chandos* family? If the present Mr. D's grandmother was not a *Brydges*? and, if so, how near was he to the former duke? I have heard Dr. *Wynne*, of All Soul's College, in this University (whose family is known to be related to the *Chandos*), say, that the Doctor's family was much nearer. In what year an intermarriage took place with the *De Gruclys* of Southampton, and the *Delamotte*'s.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 27.

THERE has been a great deal too much said in the papers respecting the present scarcity, and it is acknowledged that there is a scarcity, and every means has been adopted to lessen it. Should that not be successful, we must submit to bear it as other nations do. It is certain that the present scarcity of this country would be reckoned plenty in France. The same complaints of scarcity and the high prices of provisions, were made eight and thirty years since, when bread was at eleven pence the quarter loaf. At that time Mr. Alderman Nelson, the celebrated cornfactor, was loaded with much unmerited odium, as the supposed or pretended cause of the scarcity and dearths. The same plan is at present pursued by those who wish to aggravate the distresses of the poor, by involving them in vice as well as folly.

NO CROAKER.

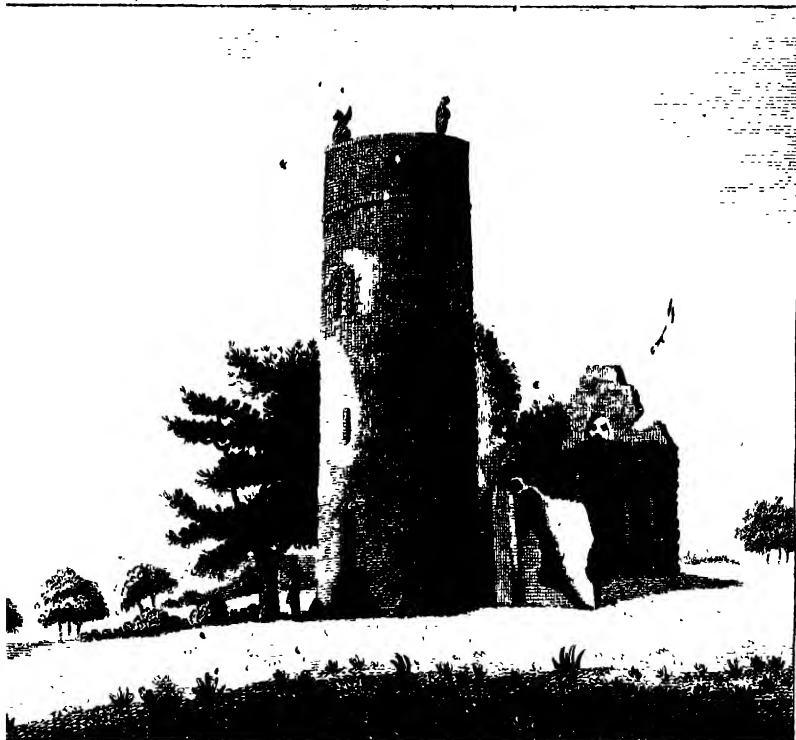
Mr.

Flint Priory at the Leafowes.

Ant. Macdonald 1794.



Fig. 2 S.W. View of Wittingham Church Norfolk.



MR. URBAN, *Salop, May 6.*
THE inclosed (*Plate 1. fig. 1.*) is a drawing of the ruined priory at the Leafowes in Shropshire, erected by the late worthy Mr. Shenstone. It was intended by Mr. S. as an object from several points of view in the grounds; and it certainly has a good effect.

•The Leafowes being so generally known, any description would be superfluous; but the following elegant inscription may be acceptable to some of your readers. It is in a root-house, facing a romantic cascade, and was written and placed there by a late possessor of the place (E. Hoine, Esq.)

Yours, &c. Δ. Π.
 GULIELMO SHENSTONE, ARMIG.
 QUI PRIMUS HUIUSCE RURIS
 AMOENITATES
 (NEC GRATAS OLIM, NEC COGNITAS)
 INGENIO SUO INDOAGAVIT,
 MORIBUS COMMENDAVIT,
 LITERIS EXORNAVIT,
 SEDEM CUM RIVULO
 DICAUIT
 E. H.

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, May 12.*
THE inclosed (*fig. 2.*) is the South-west View of Witlingham Church, in Norfolk, which was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle. Its adowson formerly belonged to the manor of Rokeles in Trowse; but, in 1632, the church being in a very dilapidated state, it was joined to the manor of Kirby-bedon, which at that time belonged to the same owner, and continued so for a considerable time. It was lately, however, joined to Trowse Newton.

The tower is of Saxon architecture; it was repaired about the year 1629, and an additional height added to the tower. The chancel is Gothic, and in a very ruinous condition.

According to Blomefield, it was founded before the Conqueror's time.

Yours, &c. W. WILKINSON.

MR. URBAN, *May 12.*
YOUR correspondent, p. 285, in replying to K. S. has so totally mistaken his man, that I must beg to set him right, lest S. should implicate the Shakspeare commentators in a contest, to which they may be equally averse as I know them to have been unaccessory.

And, *imprimis*, let me assure the replicator, that neither personal ill-will, nor sinister interest, dictated the letter of

GENT. MAG. *June, 1795.*

K. S.; for, of the intended editor he knew nothing more than his proposals indicated; and with the annotators or publishers of Shakspeare he is not only unconnected, but to all of them, personally, almost unknown. General rumour had informed him that some mysterious papers were preparing for the press, concerning which the publick was left greatly in the dark; and, on meeting soon after with the *Propædæus* which announced them, he was induced to find that answer, which could satisfy rational enquiry, was given, or proposed to be given, by the proprietor. The difficulty of obtaining self-conviction seemed to be increased. His curiosity remarks were, therefore, committed to paper, in order to excite such an investigation of these MSS. as might lead to detection in case of fallacy, or establish their genuineness beyond doubt or dissipation. This *deductum* he is not yet in despair of seeing achieved, though it does not promise to be very liberally forwarded by the replier.

Permit me briefly to notice a few of his quaint enquiries.

It is asked, whether Dr. F. Messrs. S. or M. have applied for admission to see the Shakspeare papers? I ask in return, is it to be expected any of those gentlemen would risk such an application, after having been given to understand (as I am credibly informed they were) that the company of Shakspeare's editors was not wished?

It is farther asked, "Are none other to be believed" beside Dr. F. Messrs. S. and M? or, as I take the question to imply, are no other persons competent to become umpires on the present occasion? I beg leave to answer, many others may be competent; but I know of none whose opinions, individually taken, would have equal influence with the publick. As my former hint, however, proved so offensive, I now desire to name a new committee of inspection, to whose testimony as men few I conceive can object, and with whose judgement as critics many (like K. S.) may feel more satisfied than with their own. In this list I take the liberty to include Bishop Percy, Messrs. Popham, Johnson, Gough, Gough, Keble, Ritson, Chalmers, and Douce. But this, perhaps, will be termed a Decemvirate; and then ridiculed on account of the term.

It

It may be doubted whether the cavil about *ipse dixit* has either logick or grammar for its support; but, waving such objections, how was the world to know that an host of witnesses were writing *in pectus*, each with an affidavit of belief, when Mr. S. J. was the only voucher ostensibly brought forward? That *all* who have seen the MSS. have been made profelytes is a broader inference, I believe, than rigid facts can warrant.

The idea of an exhibition is scouted on the plea that *old papers* are liable to be stolen or torn. But, protected as I find *these* are by frames and glasses, could such a consequence be seriously apprehended?

The defence of Shakspeare's new appellation is feeble and injudicious; it will not bear defending. Can the father of the turf, of the commons, or of the stage, be considered as analogous expressions to the *Mighty Father*? printed in Italicks, and forming a climax at the close of a paragraph?

Such reasoning only shews that "some people" may be petulant without being persusive, and can reply without giving an answer.

In a *second* edition of his *Prospectus*, now before me, the editor engages to return the deposit of any subscriber who, upon viewing the papers, feels any doubt respecting their authenticity. This declaration is highly creditable to himself, and must have due weight with others. By pointing it out, therefore, I gratify the utmost extent of my malice.

D. H. p. 285, col. 1, is perfectly right in his conjecture; and the word ought certainly to have been distinguished by a capital.

K. S.

Mr. URBAN, April 24.

I SHOULD esteem myself peculiarly obliged to you, or to any of your intelligent correspondents, if you would inform me who was the author of the following curious little work. I bought it lately at a country sale, and am much pleased with it. I suspect that Ruggle, the writer of *Ignoramus*, may be also the father of this play, it being contemporary with that production. Should it prove a scarce performance, I propose reprinting it, *verbum verbo*, as it now is. It is intitled,

"CORNELIANUM DOLIUM. Comœdia lepidissima, optimorum poetarum apparatus, et theatrum corryphaeo, nec numeris, donatæ,

palma choralis apprimè digna. Auctore T. R. ingemiosissimo hujus ævi Heliconio.

Ludent dum juvenes, inserviunt senes,

Senescunt juvenes, juvenescunt senes.

Londini. Apud Tho. Harperum. Et vœneunt per Tho. Siterum et Laurentium Chapman. 1638."

The Dedication is in so truly quaint a style, that I trust you will excuse my transcribing it:

"Spestatissimo viro, Alexandro Radcliffe, Baenfi militi; Musis grato, suis charo, alienis benigno; omnibus benevolo; posthumus vates hanc opellam in extremam observantia suæ memoriam, candidè, conditè, cordatè; intimè, integrè, intemeratè; dedit, dicavit, dedicavit."

I will with pleasure make any extracts if you think proper to require them. In hopes of receiving a satisfactory answer to this hasty note, I remain, Sir, a friend to literature,

J. L. JEPHERSON.

Mr. URBAN, Cowbit, April 29.

YOUR Norfolk correspondent, p. 298, says, that the Bishop of London lately forewarned the Clergy of his diocese of the dispersion of manuals of inidelity. Now, as some of your numerous readers may not be possessed of Bishop Gibson's *Pastoral Letters*, which are an excellent antidote against such writings, I beg leave to cite a passage from them, p. 18:

"Do not reckon the truth of any dispensation or doctrine to be really *doubtful* merely because some men affect to make a doubt of it. There are mountains in mind as well as in body; and it is an old observation, that there was no opinion so *absurd* but what *some* philosopher had held. The truth is, follies and absurdities in opinion are without end where men give themselves up to scepticism, and at the same time are positive and conceited, and afraid that they shall not sufficiently distinguish themselves, and transmit their names to posterity with advantage, but by broaching odd and singular notions, and by thinking differently from the generality of mankind; which leads them of course to oppose whatever is generally received and established. And when the doctrines, which they set themselves to overthrow, are such as curb and cross the corrupt and inordinate desires of nature, and their own doctrines come recommended by giving full liberty and indulgence to the irregular appetites of men, and by lessening their apprehensions of a future account, it is not to be wondered that they gain profelytes."

Yours, &c.

J. M.*

* The "Description" will be acceptable.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Crown Inn,*
May 21.

OUR excellent diocesan, the present Bishop of London, in his second volume of Sermons, lately published, in a note to the fifth sermon, charges Voltaire with imprudence, and a disregard to truth :

"Among numberless instances of this sort (says he), I shall only single out one. In his Dict. Philos. art. *Anthrophages*, he informs us, that from the time of Ezekiel the Jews must have been in the habit of eating human flesh; because that prophet assures them that, if they will defend themselves courageously against the king of Persia, they shall not only eat the *borses* of their enemies, but the *barbarians* and the *warriors themselves*. How will the reader be astonished (if he is not acquainted with the character and manner of Mr. Voltaire) when, on looking into Ezekiel, he finds that the whole of it is a complete fabrication; and that it is not the Jews, but the *ravenous birds* and the *beasts of the field*, who, in the bold and figurative language of prophecy, are called upon 'to eat the flesh of the mighty, and drink the blood of the princes of the earth.' Ezek. xxxix 4, 17, 18, &c.

"It is great pity that this lively writer did not, for his own credit, pay a little more regard to the sage advice of a friend, who knew him and his practices well, the late king of Prussia. In one of his letters to him, alluding to a certain well known transaction of Voltaire with a Jewish merchant, which his Majesty calls a *sale business* (and which, perhaps, might be one reason of this author's implacable enmity to the whole nation), the king says, 'I hope you will have no more quarrels either with the Old Testament or the New. Such contests are dishonourable; and, though possessed of more genius than any man in France, you cannot avoid finally injuring your reputation by the disgrace of such conduct.'

So far the Bishop.—He concludes his chapter of man-eaters thus * :

"I have read, in the anecdotes of the History of England in Cromwell's time, of a woman, who kept a tallow-chandler's shop at Dublin, whose candles were remarkably good, and made of the fat of Englishmen. Some time after, one of her customers complaining that her candles were not so good as usual; 'Why,' said she, 'for this month past I have had few or no Englishmen.' I would fain know who was most guilty, they who murdered the English, or this woman, who made such good candles of their tallow."

And I beg to know, Mr Urban, who was most guilty, they who licitly robbed a church-yard within the bill of fu n a

numerous fight of bodies, or they who are suspected to have made candles of their tallow? One of the trade tells me, the whole of human flesh will melt and dissolve. Left you should think, Sir, he has made the experiment, I must add, he said "he was told so."

Qu. Whether, as Voltaire lays an emphasis on the word Englishmen, Frenchmen will not do as well for that purpose? if they will, tallow might be sold very cheap by the numerous butchers in France at this time!

Did the philosopher of Fernes, think you, Sir, mean hereby a slur upon us beef-eating Britons? If he did, let his countrymen know, that, from the tightness of their frog and vegetable diet, the quintessence of such bodies as their can be fit only for witch, or rathlights, whilst that of ours is adapted to the firmest and best mould-candles.

Another instance of Voltaire's uncandidness is, he makes Jacob, father of Joseph, tell Pharaoh his age is 130 years, and in that short piggrimage "he had never seen one happy day," whereas the text says, "few and evil have the days of the years of my life been;" which general expression may well lead us to hope he had some few happy days in that number of years.

After the philosopher has given a just eulogium of the history of Joseph, though not without some doubt of its originality, he says,

"The ancient Arabian authors have a passage relating to the transaction between Joseph and Potiphar's wife, which is very ingenious. The author supposes that Potiphar, hesitating between his wife and Joseph, did not look upon his wife's living torn a part of Joseph's robe as any weighty proof of the young man's crime. There was at that time in the wife's chamber a child in a cradle. Joseph said, that she had forcibly taken hold of his robe and torn it in the child's presence. Potiphar asked the child, who, it seems, was of a very pregnant wit for his age. The child said to Potiphar, 'see whether the robe be torn before or behind; if before, it shews that Joseph was for laying hands on your wife, and that she stood on her defence; if behind, it is plain your wife ran after him.' Thus did this child clear up Joseph's innocence. This is the account given in the Arabian front in an ancient Arabian author, without informing us to whom this witty child belonged. If it was a son of some Potiphar's, Joseph was not the first with whom this woman had entered an intimacy. However it be, Joseph, according to the book of Genesis, is caught up in prison, and happens to be with the king's cup-bearer

* Dict. Philologique.

and butler. Both these state-prisoners had a dream the same night, which Joseph explained to them; he foretold that, within three days, the cup-bearer should be restored to favour, and the butler* hanged; which fell out accordingly."

To prove this a gross blunder, here follows the text: "And it came to pass after these things, that the *butler* of the king of Egypt, and his *baker*, had offended their lord the king of Egypt. And Pharaoh was wroth against two of his officers; against the chief of the butlers, and against the chief of the bakers," Gen. xl. 1, 2. The margin reads *butler or cup-bearer*, which was but one person, and him that was restored to his office: the other being the chief *baker*; who, encouraged by Joseph's interpretation of the butler's or cup-bearer's dream, tells his own, of three white baskets on his head (being one in another). The uppermost contained all manner of baked meats for Pharaoh; and the birds did eat out of the basket on his head. Joseph tells him, the three baskets are three days, within which time the king shall lift his head from off him, by hanging him on a tree, and the birds shall eat his flesh from off him. It accordingly came to pass, the *butler* was *restored*, and the *baker* *hanged*.

This brings to my mind, Mr. Urban, a story of my old friend of Wych-street, the British Timon, the Mentor, the guide of my youth;

Where my foot to often wore
The footstep of his door.

(See vol. LIV. p. 814; vol. LV. p. 339).—Mr. Gossling said, when the popular Duke of Ormond (Butler by name) was lord lieutenant of Ireland, he had given a Rev. Joseph—his promise to promote him on the first vacancy. Nevertheless, he had the mortification to experience two disappointments. On his next turn to preach before his Excellency he took this method to strengthen his memory, by chusing his text from the chapter above descanted on, Gen. xl. 23, "Yet did not the chief Butler remember Joseph, but forgot him." This grieved him, but was successful; for, after sermon he was told, that the next vacancy should convince him, that the *chief Butler* had *not* forgot Joseph; and he proved as good as his word.

T. O. DE BRITAIN.

*. Whereas it was the baker.

Mr. URBAN, June 2.

SEND you the epitaph on Dr. John Aglionby in Islip church, solicited by your correspondent, p. 367, from Le Neve's Monumenta, l. 404:

"Hereunder resteth the body of JOHN AGLIONBY, doctor of divinity, some times parson of this towne, and fellow of the Queen's college, and principall of Edmund hall, in Oxon, and chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth and King James, who departed this life the vi day of February, anno Dⁿi 1609, and the xliii year of his age.

"Here also was buried JOHN, his son, Aug. xxiii. 1610. Anno ætatis. xii"

Blanch Parry's figure, p. 378, is not placed in an attitude of delivering the book to the queen. Are the figures de-ranked, or is it the fault of the drawing?

D. H. acknowledges his error as to the subject of Roubilliac's chisel, admired by Mr. Malcolm, p. 388; but not his correction, that the terms *engraved* and *stained* are properly applied. Mr. M's whole communication, by his own confession, was not intelligibly written at first.

Bibbophilus, p. 392, will be best answered by our blessed Lord himself; who would hardly have made an allusion to allegorical story to illustrate his own resurrection after remaining a similar term in the heart of the earth, Matt. xu. 40. There cannot be a greater miracle than the resurrection of a dead body. That Being, therefore, who can produce such an alteration in the course of Nature for the whole human race, could effect a smaller in favour of a single prophet. Admit but the miracle, and the story of Jonah in the whale's belly will be no longer indigestible. But should have told you where it appears that this story has no credit among the Jews, or whether they only reject it because it is alluded to in the New Testament. Christ could not have alluded to a *hieroglyphick*, though he might with propriety to what was a real sign or warning to the unbelieving Ninevites. As, therefore, neither etymology nor language have any weight in this question, so neither does an allegorical or hieroglyphical sense at all apply to this narrative, though such sense be adopted in the declarations of other prophets. This new explanation is of a piece with another modern biblical critical understanding *αλκυονος* of a *trumpet* instead of a *cock*.

The Reviewer of the History of Rivers of England, in the Critical Review for

May

May 1795, p. 34. expresses "a hope, that in no part of the following description the author has confounded *Dorchester*, a mean village on the Thames, with the capital of Dorsetshire." Without transcribing the extract, every word of it applies to the village in Oxfordshire; which is here in its place, on the banks of the Thames, with which the capital of Dorsetshire has no connexion, nor with any river whose history will make a part of this splendid work. Had the Reviewer looked into any Tour through Great Britain, he would not have exposed himself by the above remark. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington May 25.*
THE melancholy accident of the dean of Colerane and Miss La Roche I remember well, and lived in Derby at the time. It is a fact, Mr. Urban, that I heard him preach at All Saints church in Derby on the Sunday morning before visiting his friends in the Peak. The discourse was pathetic, and much approved by the audience, for it was on mortality: "It is appointed unto all men once to die." Heb. An awful theme, prophetic of his end!

He was sincerely lamented by those who heard him, for suffering his gallantry and temerity to gain such an ascendancy over his audience. I was at Dove-Dale with some friends soon after, and we found it sufficiently hazardous to gain the top of Thorne-Choud on foot.

I beg, Mr. Urban, to know from some of your clerical friends, if the Rev. Charles Pett, M. A. author

"Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job," and rector of Moxhyn in Cornwall, was the same that formerly was (I suppose assistant) preacher at Spring-Garden chapel, and lecturer of St. Clement Danes. On his being ill in the country, a report was propagated that he was dead. The first curate, Mr. Jones, Mr. Ryder, of St. Paul's school, and several more, began canvassing with great spirit; but no one could promise, as doubting of the fact. However, a Sunday or two after, he recovered, and came and preached, when he did not forget to notice those who had been so diligent as to canvas, in a race-like manner, about the parish (not without some little jockeyship) to obtain the shoes of the good old parson before he had done with them; for, he lived some few years, I think, after, when Mr. Jones succeeded him.

However, Mr. Urban, yourself and I may differ in sentiment about emigrants, depend upon it, it is the *extra number of mouths* in the kingdom that causes such a scarcity and dearth of provisions; and I despair of seeing things cheaper till those *mouths are lessened*.

Yours, &c. T. O. DE BRITAIN.

Mr. URBAN, *April 22.*
THERE is one animal which Mr. Buffon has not described, though he must often have seen many of them; but, of late, they are become so very numerous that one cannot go into any town without seeing them in such numbers in the *streets* and *taverns*, that I have often puzzled myself in attempting to calculate which are most numerous, *these* animals or *those* with whom they associate. I mean *Pointers*, *Spaniels*, *Terriers*, and others of the canine species. They are called by the name of *Gentlemen*. Now, this is the *generic* term. The *specific* names of them are, the Country Gentleman, the Fine Gentleman, and so forth. Sir Thomas Overbury, in his Characters, says, that the Country Gentleman "is a thing out of whose corruption the generation of a Justice of Peace is produced." The Fine Gentleman is "the *Cinnamon Tree*, whose *bark* is worth more than his body." Mr. Holcroft, in his comedy of "Love's Frigates," has defined a gentleman *generically*; but I have nowhere met with a particular definition of that which I shall call the *upstart* Gentleman, and which, therefore (according to the modern specimens of them), I shall thus describe:

A two-legged animal, possessing sufficient wealth to put a coat on his back that cost him 20 shillings a yard, and to drink a bottle of wine every day if he chooses, and whose business is to study the decoration of the *outside* of his head as regularly as he does to provide for the inside of his stomach. His mental qualities are something of the following sort: blasphemy, intemperance, debauchery, and slander. His religious conduct necessarily accords with these predisposing qualities; and, in consequence, you observe him shewing an utter contempt for the *sabbath*, and every thing sacred. While the serious part of mankind are preparing to go with the multitude to the house of God on the sabbath-morning, these modern gentlemen are preparing themselves to go for a morning's ride, left their appetites

appetites might not be keen enough to indulge in the pleasures of the table. In the afternoon, when dinner is over, they either stick close to the bottle in their own houses, with a few jolly companions of the same complexion as themselves (*pares cum paribus*, every flesh sorteth with its like); or else they adjourn to some tavern, there to expose themselves, without the least shame, to all who pass by on the way to church; and perhaps a loud laugh betrays the boorishness and vulgarity of their manners: for, scarce any person, man or woman, can pass by without one or more of the envenomed arrows of Slender being let forth at his or her character; and he who utters the most malevolent jest is of course the greatest wit, and receives the greatest share of applause.

In short, Mr. Urban, I do not know a more contemptible and *worthless* animal, in the whole range of creation, than one of your modern *would-be* gentlemen; one of the *upstarts* of the day; one who, by a concurrence of lucky incidents (either from business, marriage, or some fortunate circumstance), is just emerging from a station of insignificance and obscurity, without a cultivated understanding, without virtue, without anything to recommend him, or to entitle him, *justly*, to lay claim to the rank of a gentleman, except *that* which has been "have to thousands," and the excessive love of which is said to be "the root of all evil."

If this definition of Upstart Gentlemen in the year 1795 be a just one, I am under the necessity of saying, that, so far, I am NO GENTLEMAN.

MR. URBAN, May 4.

THE seal in p. 194. is a very rude representation of the murder of Thomas Becker, which is often seen on the monuments of the middle ages, as in illuminated prayer-books, painted glass, &c. For farther information your correspondent is referred to Mr. Carter's Specimens of ancient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I. pl. 54.

I was inclined to the opinion of D. H. (p. 200) respecting the bruis'd plate at Huntdon, till I observed that Death holds a dart in each hand, which seems to denote that the stroke was inflicted on both the objects *at the same time*. Neither Philographer, p. 12, or Temperance, p. 123, given the motto.

"Sic pergo" may as well refer to Death as the huntsman; "thus I proceed with my usual business." S. E.

MR. URBAN, May 12.
THE custom of setting fire to the furze-covers on the eve of Midsummer-day is common in the North of England. Before the Revolution, bonfires were lighted in every part of France on the 23d of June, and called *Le feu de la St. Jean*. But neither in England nor France did I ever see parents drive their children through the fire. Boys were apt enough to jump over from bravado and sport.

P. 285. As the city of Gabii stood South of Rome, it rather appertained to the Latins than the Etruscans, and therefore cannot be called an Etruscan city. DAMASIPPUS.

MR. URBAN, May 20.
AT such a time as the present, when the means of subsistence are raised to a most *extravagant price*, and when the minds of the lower orders of the people, *in consequence thereof*, are in a state of ferment, and strongly disposed to acts of violence and popular tumult, every man of reflection is necessarily led to examine the cause of the evil, and, as far as he is able, to devise a remedy for it. Those plans which propose the most effectual *speedy* relief are certainly, for the present, the most desirable, and ought soonest to be adopted. But *political* medicines may be like the *physical*;—those which will effect a *removal* of the complaint will not always prevent its *accession*. But though the *cureative* remedies are most valuable *when actually* diseased, yet, *ultimately*, the *preventive* will be of the *most* service.

The first I will briefly glance at; but the last will be the principal object of this letter; and I hope, Mr. Urban, that you will not refuse it a place in this Magazine or yours which is not only the most respectable now published, on account of its far distant *origin*, but for the importance of the subjects therein given every *Wednesday*. [Please to observe, Sir, that though I adopt this French phrase, I abhor French politics *in toto*, though, indeed, in some *few* points, I approve of them; but an absolute democracy is less calculated to diffuse general happiness than absolute or even than an aristocracy.]

That

That the present scarcity of provisions, and of *wheat* in particular, is not absolute or *real*, but *artificial*, in this country, I have no doubt; and the cause thereof may be traced to a source that I formerly adverted to in your Magazine; viz. our *our-grown farmers*. These men can afford to keep their corn in their stacks for two, three, or four years; and, consequently, by withholding the annual supplies of the earth, can, at any time, create an artificial dearth of the *pabulum vitæ*, or staff of life. Till this *agricultural aristocracy* is done away, by laws prohibiting any one man to cultivate more than a limited number of acres, or—if a company of farmers—in a ratio proportionate to their number, we shall at times be certain to experience similar inconveniences to those which we now labour under, principally *because* our hills and valleys are not sufficiently occupied by persons of *separate* interests: which division, in this case, would be for the *joint* advantage of all ranks of people. The most speedily effectual means, that I can perceive, to remove the present scarcity, would be a law compelling our farmers to bring to market, within a given time, the *half*, or such portion as may be judged proper, of the stock of corn which they now possess. There could be no injustice in such a law; for, the produce of the earth is designed for man's sustenance: they, whose yards are now graced with one, two, three, or more *stacks*, must, *sooner or later*, dispose of them; and, as the present price is by far *too much*, it would be but justice to the publick, and especially to the poor, to compel them to bring such a share of their abundance to public sale as would, in some measure, reduce the price, nor even then would remain above the standard of a *fair* compensation for their labours. Such are my thoughts respecting measures to be adopted at the present important crisis. The expediency of them I leave others to consider.

The plan I propose for preventing scarcity *ever* in future in this country is a *strict attention to our inland fisheries*, by the total abolition of all acts whose meshes are not of certain dimensions.—Mr. Urban, I am not much vexed in the civil laws of our country. Perhaps there may be such a law now in our statute books. If so, it should be vigorously enforced. If not, there should be one immediately made, with severe

penalties in case of violation. There should be no exception. The game-keeper of my Lord or his Grace should not dare to use a net in fresh water, even in his master's manor (*private ponds* excepted), whose meshes would take a fish less than a pound or two pounds weight. Let it not be said that it would be tyrannical to restrain a man from catching his own fish. Does not the like restraint operate against all men with respect to the other branches of the game-laws? Are they not prevented from killing hares and partridges till certain seasons appointed by the laws? What else can be the *spirit* of such laws but to preserve the creatures till they are nearly arrived at maturity? or, as Thomson says, "piteous of their youth, and conscious of the short space they have enjoy'd the vital light of heaven," we give them a better chance to escape from the snares of the fowler, and the thundering vengeance of the keen-eyed marksman. If men had permission to kill them whenever they please, a hare or a partridge would be almost as great a rarity at our tables as a turtle or an ortolan; and Government would then derive nothing from licences to kill game: for, who would pay for the *privilege of shooting* if there was nothing to be shot at of more value than crows and sparrows? Therefore, I argue that our rivers should be *equally* protected from *wanton* depredations, that the fish may attain to something near their full size, so much that not even game-keepers should use nets without restriction, nor should any unqualified or *unauthorized* person use them at all. This restriction should operate for seven years; and it, at the expiration of that time, it should not then appear that we "eat bread without scarceness." I will admit that my judgement in these matters is not worthy of attention, and that such restriction ought then to be taken off: but, on the contrary, should it prove (as I have no doubt that it will) the means of diffusing plenty through the land, the law should then be made perpetual, in order to perpetuate the happiness of the people of this *graciously-favoured* island; "for, the Lord our God has brought us into a good land, a land of *brooks of running water*, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills." (Deut. viii. 7). An attention to our fisheries (*inland* as well as *coast*) will have the same effect that the offerings brought

brought to the house of the Lord had among the Jews; we shall have "enough to eat, and plenty left" (2 Chron. xxxi. 10). This attention is more particularly requisite *now* than it was *formerly*; because, as we have now learnt to "cut out rivers among the rocks" (Job xxviii. 10), and to stretch them across the rich valleys, of course a very considerable portion of that land which used to "stand thick with corn" is now *so far* lost to us; but which, should my plan be adopted, would be rendered *more useful* to us (exclusive of commercial concerns) in furnishing us with ample supplies of *wholesome* food; and more particularly so to *the poor*: for, the right of fishing in *canals* I would have to be *common* to all men, from the wealthy peer clad in ermine to the mendicant poor covered with rags, *provided* they stood on the *towing-path* side of them, by which they could not possibly do any damage to the *land-owners*. If, however, they would venture to fish on the opposite side, *without leave*, then should they be liable to an action for *trespass*; not for trespass on the fishery, for that should be the *right* of all men, but for damage done to the hedges, grass, corn, &c. By this law it would not be in the power of any petty tyrant, yclep'd *esquire*, to assail the ears of a *poor* patient angler with "You roundrell! who gave you leave to fish there? Take yourself off directly, and, if I ever see you again," &c. Language of this sort could never issue from tyrannical Nimrods, whether simply *esquires*, or *unworthily* dignified with the title of *my lord*, so long as the common *rights* of man were not infringed by not fishing off the *common* soil; for, I consider the towing-path of canals as fairly entitled to be called common as the king's highways. The present laws relating to rivers, fish-ponds, and *some* other private fisheries, to remain as they are, only prohibiting even the proprietors thereof to fish the *rivers* with nets, except such as before described.

The primary intention of net-fishing in *rivers* was to catch those fish whose size and strength were ordinarily too much for the *angle*; and that the tables of the opulent, when surrounded by their numerous *friends*, might be furnished with a handsome dish of fish. *So* for very proper: but it is not necessary that *the poor* should be thus gratified in the *lust of the eye*. If they have on their tables twenty small ones, equal in weight

to one large one, the effect of supplying the wants of nature is equally obtained, and, therefore, they have no right to complain: and small ones they certainly *may* always have when our canals and rivers thus abound with plenty.

The almost unrestrained use of nets with small meshes, which has been greatly practised throughout the kingdom for the last 20 years, has been *productive* of such *scarcity* in our rivers, that "the fishers mourn, and they who cast angle into the brooks do lament" (Isa. xlviii. 8); for, they now frequently toil all the day, and catch nothing; and, therefore they are become (*as I am*) indifferent to the sport, which affords them neither pleasure nor profit. But, were the preservation of our fisheries to become a *national* concern, not only the *angler* would find his happiness increased, but it would augment the comforts of all men, by *reducing* considerably the *price of provision*, and by being a *sure refuge* from the evil of famine.

Our cattle *may* be destroyed by a murrain; our sheep may forsake their young ones (as hath particularly happened this year); and, in consequence thereof, our flocks may be diminished in number; and cold, unkindly seasons may blast our expectations, so that our "land shall not yield her increase, neither the trees of the land yield their fruits" (Levit. xxvi. 20). But, unless the Lord God should visit us with one of the plagues of Egypt, by turning our waters into blood, it is not probable that He will slay our *fish*; consequently, the prolific stream will ever afford us plenty of wholesome and dainty viands, to satisfy the hungry soul with goodness, and to gratify the palate of the epicure with food of delicate flavour. But, exclusive of the *foregoing* reasons, a particular regard to the produce of these aquatic animals would have no small influence in the cause of *Virtue*, as it would prevent the perpetration of many acts of *felony*; for, notwithstanding the temptations held out to the *industrious*, and the many other blessings which result *from* industry, yet there always have been, and probably always will be, in this and every other nation, a number of those persons who *have need* to go to the ant for *instruction*, and learn the best lesson to prevent their being *in need*: and, as the idle soul shall suffer hunger, so they will *steal* to the fastidious of their hunger, and thus unjustifiably invade the rights of their industrious

industrious or wealthy neighbours, forgetful or regardless of the many examples, recurring *twice* in every year, of the fatal termination of the ways of Dishonesty. Probably it would happen, in many instances, that he who *has* stolen would steal *no more*, IF there were any means to supply the wants of Nature, — *except work*. This they *would* have on the plan I propose; and thus we should have *fewer thieves*. Now, what is, or should be, the design of recommending the people to be *industrious*? Is it not that thereby they may be enabled to provide themselves with the necessaries of life without *violating* the laws of Justice betwixt man and man? If, therefore, the indolent people maintain themselves without doing any positive injury to their neighbours (and this they might do if our canals were well stored with fish, and *free for all men* under the foregoing regulations), *then* the most zealous advocates for industry cannot object to my scheme; since, if it may afford an asylum to those who are inclined to be indolent, it would also serve as a powerful *check* to acts of *thievery*,* but which, when committed, might then with justice be more severely punished than they now are, *because* the plea of *absolute want* could never be urged in extenuation of the crime. If it should be said, that, by holding out a temptation to the indolent to subsist without work, it would relax the sinews of Industry, and make them unfit for their useful employments, and so far become nationally injurious; by a parity of reasoning; might be proved, that all those who *subsist* on the fortunes acquired by their forefathers, without doing any thing themselves, are equally as injurious to the interests of society as (or indeed *more* than) those who live by their skill in angling. Persons are no otherwise *positive* nuisances in a state than as they are *positively* *noxious* to the *peace* of any of the subjects of that state; and if, without *injuring* their fellow-subjects, they support themselves and families, they *so far* answer the ends of their creation, and are, *so far*, as fair candidates for immortal happiness as they whose active pursuits in business enable them to sit at ease in their chariots, drawn by four pampered steeds.

But this is a little foreign to my purpose; therefore I resume my argu-

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ments by saying that *Government* itself might derive some advantage by a tax upon *fish-books* of so much *per hundred*, upon *fish-bags*, *rods*, *baskets*, and so forth; all which manufactories would then employ many more hands than they now do. And even an *annual* tax might be put upon all *anglers*, in the ratio of 2s. 6d. for every 100l. *per annum*; they that possessed as far as five, and more than that, should be after the rate of 10s. for every five hundred; but the *ne plus ultra* of taxation to be three guineas*. In every point of view then, as a politician, as a moralist, as a man of pleasure, and as a philanthropist, I see much good that would accrue from the system here brought forward.

Let many of those farms, which are now in the hands of only one purse-proud *Sir Ignoramus*, be occupied by three or four honest and industrious yeomen; let those *curst* instruments, destructive of plenty, *new with small meshes*, never be cast into our rivers or canals, and Great Britain will *never* experience the miseries of *want*, but she will have abundance of all things; she will have bread enough and to spare; and, if among her inhabitants there be no lack of *service to their God*, there shall be no lack of any thing; their garneys will be full, affording all manner of store; there will be no complaining in their streets; but they may exclaim with truth (if any people on earth may do so), that happy is that people who have the Lord for their God, whose governors consult the happiness of the people, neither oppressing the poor, nor crushing the needy, and whose people are ready in shewing all *due obedience* to those that rule over them.

That this may be the picture of my beloved country, not only for centuries, but till the final dissolution of this terra-

* If such a mode of taxation should be thought objectionable, and be deemed an impertinent scrutiny into private property, then let the licences be classed thus: under 500l, 10s. 6d.; under 1000l, 1l. 1s.; and so on to 3000l.; by which there could be very little, if any, more knowledge of any man's situation than what is the case now. However, before the tax for the piscatory licence is imposed, the restriction against nets should have operated for at least *three* years; and then, I will venture my *life* as a stake, that not one person in twenty will object to the tax.

queous

queous globe, when Christ, who is *our life*, shall appear, and shall render to every man according to his works, is the sincere wish of

PISCATOR PATRIOTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 27.

IN answer to your correspondent M. S. p. 383, the offence he mentions is punishable by indictment. The punishment will be fine, pillory, and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

A shop-keeper, who lived in the parish of Moreton, in the county of Essex, was prosecuted for mixing a quantity of lime with some flour, which he sold to some poor people of that parish, to indicate the quantity. He was convicted of the offence, and stood in the pillory at Chipping Ongar, and fined, if I recollect right, 10*l*. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, May 31.

IT has been for some time an universal subject of complaint among persons of small fortune, that the splendid mode of publishing which now prevails excludes them from all opportunity of possessing many a valuable work. My reason for obtruding this remark on your reader's attention at present is occasioned by Mr. Hayley's late expensive edition of Milton; a perusal of which I have in vain longed to procure. Every thing that concerns that great poet and extraordinary character is highly interesting; and we all know his late biographer to be capable of treating this important subject in the happiest manner. Would it, therefore, be unreasonable to request of Mr. Hayley, through the channel of your useful Publication, to favour the world with a small edition of Milton, or at least of his life separately. Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.

IN perusing Mr. Lysons's account of Stepney, in his third volume of the Environs of London, I was sorry to observe some considerable inaccuracies in the very threshold of his account of that parish.

"The parish of Stepney," he says, "comprises nearly the whole space between Mile-End road and the river Thames, from Whitechapel to Bow." The fact is, between the road and the river the parishes of St. George in the East, St. John Woolping, Shadwell, and Limehouse, intervene. The only part

of the parish within this limit, which is bounded by the river, is the hamlet of Radcliff. This description is drawn in a most vague and incorrect manner.

Ib. "The parishes by which it is bounded are (amongst others which he names) Hackney." These two parishes are perfectly unconnected with each other, other parishes running between them. And, in the next sentence, "the parish of St. Anne Middlesex," or Limehouse, is intimated by Stepney." Had Mr. L. taken due pains to enquire, he would have found the parish was bounded by the river on the South, and stretches a considerable length from East to West along its banks.

P. 440, states four parishes to be taken out of Stepney, and omits that of St. Matthew Bethnal-green.

P. 444. "The present pastor is the Rev. Samuel Brewer, author of several pamphlets and sermons." I believe that worthy character never published either a pamphlet or a sermon in his life.

P. 452 "Lord Morley lived in a house at Mile End Green, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Thulwall, curate of Stepney." Lord Morley lived in a house in Mile-End Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Martin, surgeon, and the property of the Rev. Mr. Thulwall, curate of Stepney.

P. 457. The Rev. Mr. John Entinck (read *Entick*)

P. 462 "The hamlet of Poplar lies on the South side of the parish." It lies on the East side.

P. 469. "John Perry, esq. made a spacious new dock." That spirited and excellent character made *two* new docks.

P. 472. "The hamlet of Radcliff lies in the Western division of the parish." It lies in the Southern division of the parish.

Ib. "In this hamlet is situated the cemetery belonging to the Presbyterian Dissenters." It belongs to the Independent Dissenters.

P. 473. "There is a dock in this hamlet belonging to Mr. Maritona (r. *Menitona*), which was in a great measure destroyed by the fire." It was very little damaged by the fire.

P. 482. "Cocke's manufactory" (r. *Cocke's*.)

P. 485. "50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated." Only 30 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated.

These *errata* occurred to me on a hasty perusal; and I have only to lament

ment that the author has exhibited greater accuracy in the compilation of a work, which should, at least, lay claim to the praise of fidelity in its reports.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, May 15.

ERRORS of the press may be considered as a disgrace to any publication; and, when they occur in what may be destined for the benefit and instruction of the young and ignorant, they become mischievous. I am led to this reflexion by the perusal of an excellent tract, distributed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, intitled, "The Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners" written by the ingenious and worthy Dr. William Holmes, who died, in 1748, dean of Exeter, president of St. John's college, Oxford, and professor of modern history in that university. In the following passage, the word "not" is most inexculpably substituted for "now" in two editions before me; one at Oxford in 1783, and the other at London in 1791; and probably in many preceding and intervening editions:

"Ye do believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead; that is, that the bodies of all men (although now dissolved into dust, whence they were at first taken) shall be raised from the grave," &c.

How must the young and ignorant be puzzled here by the substitution of "not" for "now!" This tract was first published at Oxford in 1758; and in that edition this passage is correctly printed. Such a gross typographical error deserves to be expiated. To the worthy Society above-mentioned it may not truly be deemed impertinent to recommend a strict attention to the most minute correctness in the printing of all their truly valuable tracts. A similar recommendation is also highly expedient in relation to the accuracy of school-books of every kind; as the young mind should not be perplexed by any difficulties in addition to those which must unavoidably result from the subject before them.

To these observations permit me to add a few strictures on your current volume:

P. 122, col. 2, l. 6, for "Rowland" read "Francis."

P. 211, col. 2. The infamous death-warrant, here alluded to, is also exactly copied in the seventh octavo volume of Smollett's History of England.

P. 277, col. 2, l. 44 and l. 49. "Bishop" should surely be erased; the person here intended being most probably David Lloyd; who, according to A. Wood, *Athen. Oxon.* II. 884, "took too much upon him to transmit to posterity the *memoirs* of great personages without quotation and authority; wherein are almost as many errors as lines."

P. 278, col. 1. Of James Howell, who died in 1666, an account is given in the same volume of A. Wood, 382—385, with a catalogue of his numerous Works.

The "Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes," in p. 278 col. 1, was not of Brazen-nose College; of which his brother, the Bishop of Chester, who is the person interded by Mr. Scott, is the present principal.

P. 357, col. 2, l. 58, for "Martin's" read "Clement's."

P. 358, col. 2, l. 47, erase "a husband."

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.

THE late debates in St Stephen's chapel, on the observance of Sunday, reminded me of the following passage in the sensible dialogue subjoined to Dr. Kennicott's excellent sermon on the Sabbath, published in 1781, pp. 39, 40:

"I have heard that Lord Chancellor Harcourt, travelling one Sunday through Abingdon in time of divine service, was stopped by the constables; by whom an humble apology was made to his Lordship for doing what they understood to be their duty; in consequence of which, his Lordship ordered his coach to the church door, and joined in the public worship till the conclusion of it. The anecdote does honour to his Lordship's complaisance as well as to the vigilance of the officers who were guarding the observance of this day."

To this instance of one lawyer's honourable conduct upon a particular occasion may be added the following remarkable passage from the "Contemplations" of another, whose knowledge was not limited to his own profession, in which he has never been exceeded; I mean Sir Matthew Hale, part I. p. 260:

"I have found that a due observation of the duty of the Lord's-day hath ever had joined to it a blessing upon the rest of my time; and the week that hath been so begun hath been blessed and prosperous to me; and, on the other side, when I have been negligent of the duties of this day, the rest of the week has been unsuccessful and unhappy to my own secular employments; so that

that I could easily make an estimate of my successes in my own secular employments the week following by the manner of my passing of this day. And this I do not write slightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience."

May the transgressors of the fourth *Commandment*, high and low, rich and poor, be taught by such examples, if precepts avail not, to "*remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy!*" To them also may be recommended the perusal of Bolton's "*Letter to a Lady on Card-playing on the Lord's-day,*" 1748; and a "*Letter to an Officer of the Army on travelling on Sundays,*" 1757; and "*On Public Worship;*" the last of which makes a part of his valuable "*Letters and Tracts on the Choice of Company and other subjects,*" first published in 1761, in an octavo volume; a second edition of which appeared in 1762.

The total extinction of every idea of a *seventh* day seems to be the grand and gigantic aim of the Republican Calendar of France; the reforming philosophers of which deluded nation are determined not to "*remember the Sabbath day.*" Yours, &c. VINDEX.

MR. URBAN, *Hartshorn, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.*

AGRICOLA, p. 364, has excited my curiosity and wish to see his fuller observations respecting that part of the Roman road which he describes as passing from Colchester to Chester, through a part of Staffordshire. And though, from a pressure of other business, &c. he confesses he had not then time to give *his reasons* for what is there advanced, yet, as he promises, in future, to resolve the doubts of any young Antiquary desirous of being instructed in this abstruse subject, I hope he will have the goodness, either thro' this liberal channel, or by private letter, to inform me more exactly where the above road from Leicester, &c. passes the Trent near Burton, and, crossing the Rykenild (or *Ikenild*) street, ascends the forest of Needwood, in a direction for Hanbury, and is continued by Chegkly, Upper *Tean* (not *Tone*, as there printed), &c. to *Mediolanum*, or Chesterton.

That the Romans were on the side of the forest, not far from the line above described, is evident from a number of gold coins found, about three years since, at Callingswood, near Ta-

tenhill, several of which I had some time in my possession, of the Emperors Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, &c. in great preservation; but these, I concluded, were accidentally left there from its propinquity to the well-known Ikenild-street. This county being notoriously intersecled by the last-mentioned road and the Watling-street, of which I have very copious accounts, both printed and manuscript, makes me the more anxious to obtain every kind of information relative to the subject. I shall therefore be much obliged to your learned correspondent for his farther assistance, particularly respecting the above new (to me at least) road, that I may be enabled, if possible, to trace it this summer. S. SHAW, jun.

MR. URBAN,

June 6.

BY the account given in your review of Mr. Beloe's translation of Aulus Gellius, it should seem to have been the first in any modern language. I have now before me a French translation by the Abbé de V.... Par. 1776, in three volumes 12mo. The Abbé considers the *Noctes Attice* as the common-place book of the author, containing pieces of sacred and profane history, curious anecdotes, illustrations of the manners, religion, government, and military establishment, of ancient Rome and Greece; inquiries into the state of the philosophy of those ages, and of the author's own time, and traits of the philosophers; among others, an eloquent discourse of Favorinus against mothers who did not suckle their own children; an examination, apology, or critique, on Roman jurisprudence, compared with that of foreign nations, particularly Favorinus' defence of the laws of the twelve tables; many rare articles of Grecian and Roman literature compared, and many curious and interesting fragments of works now lost: the whole forming a body of agreeable, instructive, and diversified reading, not in the style of the Augustan age, and so ill arranged that the translator found it necessary to make a new arrangement of the five several articles of History, Philosophy, Morality, Jurisprudence, and Literature, under as many classes and books, omitting many of the uninteresting grammatical articles, and adding a body of suitable notes, so as to form a work worthy of being admitted into a plan of literary education. However this arrangement must

must conduce to make it a more readable book, I cannot but think the old arrangement should have been at least pointed out.

Abbé V. has no note on the pitch-pipe of Græcehus. *Flagellatus est fait battre des verges*, II. p. 58. Abbé V. does not detect the misquotation of Aristotle's problems; and has translated the epitaphs on the old Roman poets.

He has rendered the words of Brutus, VII. 15, "*celui qui menoit un cheval dans un autre endroit que celui pour lequel il l'avoit loué*, de même, s'il lui faisoit faire plus de chemin qu'on n'étoit convenu," III. p. 43.

The French note on the Cilician fish *Scarus* is, that it was a native of the Asiatic seas, and found off the coasts of Asia Minor. The nuts from Thalus are rendered "*la noix Grecque*."

XIII. 24. What Mr B. renders "*In the precincts of the forum of Trajan*," the Abbé has "*Le sommet de l'arc triomphal de Trajan*;" and, for *Of AE onus*, in the same chapter, "*longe funelle*;" and he has translated the passages of Cato in the same chapter, (not, as misprinted in your review, c. 25). In XIV. 6. the explanation is the same in the French as in the English version. The chorus of Ennius is, in one of the grammatical chapters omitted (XIX. 10).

The misquotation of Plutarch (XX. 8.) is rightly noticed in the French translation. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.
PERMIT an old correspondent to say a few words at putting with Mr. Boswell, whose death you have recorded in p. 445, with a regret which I feel in common with all who knew him.

To him the reading part of the public have been indebted for many gay and instructive hours; and he has left a chasm in the society of his friends that will not easily be filled up. Yet I shall not enlarge at great length on his character, because I am sensible how very much things of this kind are apt to be misunderstood, and how often the language of real respect is mistaken for that of hackneyed compliment.

Of his Life I can say little that he has not, in some or other parts of his works, recorded of himself.

He was born in 1740, of an ancient and honourable family. His father was then at the Scotch bar, and was afterwards raised to the dignity of Judge;

which station he filled with acknowledged learning, probity, and honour. His title was Lord Auchinleck, taken from his family inheritance; and he died in 1782 on which occasion Dr. Johnson wrote an elegant and instructive letter to the subject of this brief memorial; of which you must permit me to transcribe a passage that alludes to some slight domestic differences, which did not happen in vain, since they gave rise to such salutary advice:

"Your father's death had every circumstance that could enable you to bear it. It was at a mature age, and it was expected; and, as his general life had been pious, his thoughts had doubtless, for many years past, been turned upon eternity. That you did not find him sensible must doubtless grieve you; his disposition towards you was undoubtedly that of a kind, though not of a fond, father. Kindness, at least actual, is in our own power, but fondness is not; and if, by negligence or imprudence, you had extinguished his fondness, he could not at will rekindle it. Nothing then remained between you but mutual forgiveness of each other's faults; and mutual desire of each other's happiness."

In 1762-3 Mr. Boswell came to London. In 1769 he published his account of Corsica, with the "*Journal of a Tour to that Island*." This work gained him some distinction in the world. Dr. Johnson says of it,

"Your history is like all other histories, but your journal is in a very high degree curious and delightful. There is between the history and the journal that difference which there will always be found between notions borrowed from without, and notions generated within. Your history was copied from books; your journal rose out of your own experience and observation. You express images which operated strongly upon yourself, and you have impressed them with great force upon your readers. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified."

In 1770, Mr. Boswell was married. The issue of this marriage are two sons and three daughters. Mr. B. died a few years ago. At this time, likewise, he was in good practice at the Scotch bar, and, among others, took a very active part in the celebrated Douglas cause; concerning which we find a very interesting correspondence betwixt him and Dr. Johnson, published in his Life of the latter.

In 1784, he published a "*Letter to the People of Scotland, on the present State of the Nation*," against Mr. Fox's

India Bill. Dr. Johnson writes to him his approbation of it: "I am very much of your opinion; and, like you, feel great indignation at the indecency with which the King is every day treated. Your paper contains very considerable knowledge of the History and of the Constitution, very properly produced and applied."

In 1785 he quitted the Scotch bar, and came to reside entirely in London. The same year he published his "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides;" a work of which it might have justly been said, that it was the most entertaining in our language, if it had not been followed by his *magnum opus*, his "Life of Dr. Johnson," of which, however, it was a pleasing earnest.

Soon after his return from a visit to Auchinleck, he was seized with a disorder which proved fatal on Tuesday the 13th of this month.

Such are the brief chronological items of his life.

Of his character it would be difficult to say *much more* than he has said himself in his "Journal to the Hebrides," and which may, with some propriety, be copied here:

"I have given a sketch of Dr. Johnson. My readers may wish to know a little of his fellow-traveller. Think, then, of a gentleman of ancient blood; the pride of which was his predominant passion. He was then in his 33d year, and had been about four years happily married. His inclination was to be a sabbier; but his father, a respectable judge, had pressed him into the profession of the law. He had travelled a good deal, and seen many varieties of human life. He had thought more than any body supposed, and had a pretty good stock of general learning and knowledge. He had all Dr. Johnson's principles, with some degree of relaxation. He had rather too little than too much prudence; and, his imagination being lively, he often fell through of which the effect was very different from the intention. He resembled, sometimes,

"The best of men, with the worst of Mankind."

"He cannot deny himself the vanity of flitting with the encomium of Dr. Johnson, whose friendly partiality to the companion of this tour represents him as one 'whose sweetness would help my enquiry, and whose gaiety of conversation, and civility of manners, are sufficient to counteract the inconveniences of travel, in countries less hospitable than we have possessed'."

Few of Mr. Boswell's friends can, I believe, add much to this honest and

welcome, if they please, to dwell upon his failings. Of these he had not many, and they were injurious to no person. Good-nature was highly predominant in his character. He appeared to entertain sentiments of benevolence to all mankind; and it does not seem to me that he ever did, or could, injure any human being *intentionally*. His conversation-talents were always pleasing, and often fascinating. But can we wonder at this in him who, with a capacity to learn, had been the companion of Johnson for more than twenty years? He was a Johnsonian in every thing but the *manner*; and there were few of Dr. Johnson's friends that were not very ready to dispense with *that*. His attachment to the Doctor for so long a period was a meritorious perseverance in the desire of knowledge. To it the world is indebted for the most finished picture of an eminent man that ever was executed. I know there are objections to the *mode* of giving the Life of Johnson. It has been thought that ignorance has been wantonly exposed, and the privacy of social life endangered. I shall not enter deeply into this question. All that I can certainly affirm is, that the work has been read with avidity and pleasure; and that he who does not wish to read it again may be suspected to be deficient in taste and in temper.

Vanity, Mr. Urban, has been imputed to our deceased friend. But let it be remembered that he enjoyed advantages which rendered that *conspicuous* in him from which no man can claim an exemption. I know not the man who would not have been vain to possess so much of Dr. Johnson's conversation, and proud to give it to the world, in hope that he who venerated Johnson would not be unthankful to his Biographer.

From the Doctor, however, he appears to have imbibed a portion of constitutional melancholy. Of late years, he has often complained of this; and he flew for relief where, perhaps, it is best to be found, to the society of the earned and the gay. Here, as he confesses, "he had rather *too little* than too much PRUDENCE," and, with more attachment to the activity of rural life, he might, probably, have lengthened his days. But, as his "belief in Revelation was unshaken," and his religious impressions deep and recurring frequently, let us hope that he has now attained

attained that state from which imperfection and calamity are alike excluded. Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

IN your account of Mr. Boswell, let it be remembered that his first publication in London, like that of his great exemplar *Johnson*, was under the auspices of that admirable patron and encourager of literature, Mr. DOUGLASS. I allude to "The Cuck at Newminter, a Tale," published in the beginning of 1762; under which title our late friend characterized himself, and of which these four lines may serve as a specimen:

"Lord Eglington, who loves, you know,
A little dash of whim, or so,
By chance a curious Cuck had got,
On *Scotia's* mountains newly caught."

To this Nobleman Mr. Boswell was indebted for an introduction to "the circle of the great, the gay, and the ingenious;" as he expressed himself within these two months to the writer of the present article.

He mentioned at the same time a design, as in some forwardness, of publishing a quarto volume, to be embellished with fine plates, on the subject of the controversy occasioned by the *Beggar's Opera*; which, it is hoped, is so far advanced, that the publick may be gratified with a perusal of what to good judges of human nature would say on so curious a subject. With this particular view he had lately paid several visits to the present truly humane "Governor of Newgate," as he ordinarily styled Mr. Kirby. M. GREEN.

I HAVE just now read (says a correspondent whom we believe to be Mr. Malone) with great indignation, in a daily paper, a very unjust character of the late Mr. Boswell, tinged with all the prejudices of Scotland, where he was looked on with a jealous eye for the very reasons for which he ought to have been esteemed,—his candour and liberality of sentiment. There is scarcely a single fact relative to him truly stated in this account; and therefore I hope you will not admit one word of it into your Obituary. We are told that his connexion with Paoli first introduced him to the world,—that when he found he could make no more of Paoli, he contrived to get acquainted with Dr. Johnson, and led him to the Hebrides: that he next connected himself with

Mr. Burke; but, "not being able to endure his radiance, he withdrew to the milder influence of Sir Joshua Reynolds,"—continued intimate with him till his death, and meditated writing an account of his life. Now, he was introduced to Dr. Johnson (and, by his means, to Goldsmith and many other celebrated men) in 1763, and continued to live in the greatest intimacy with him from that time to Dr. Johnson's death, in 1784. His acquaintance with Paoli commenced in the latter end of the year 1765, when he was on his travels; and in 1768 he published his Account of Corsica. Soon afterwards he became well acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds (who had a very warm regard for him), Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, &c. &c. In 1773, he was chosen a member of the LITERARY CLUB; and in the same year he visited the Hebrides, in company with his illustrious friend; of which tour he has given the publick a very entertaining account. He never seriously thought of writing the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and he never had more than a general acquaintance with Mr. Burke, though he had always an high admiration of that most amiable and distinguished man. You see, therefore, how well this writer is informed.

But the most important misrepresentation in this paper is, that Mr. Boswell was convivial without being *social* or *friendly*; a falsehood which all who knew him intimately can peremptorily contradict. He had not only an inexhaustible fund of good humour and good nature, but was extremely warm in his attachments, and as ready to exert himself for his friends as any man.

This writer acknowledges that he was an affectionate father; but he was more, he was extremely liberal and indulgent to his children, having, for some years past, expended, out of a moderate income, 300*l.* a-year to educate his two sons, one at Eton and the other at Westminster, and one of his daughters at a boarding-school: to effect which, he confined his own personal expences within the narrowest bounds.

His fervent attachment to Dr. Johnson at the early age of three and twenty, when the dissipation and amusements of London hold out to men of such lively parts as he possessed irresistible attraction, reflects great credit on his

his memory. His veneration and esteem for his friend induced him, at a subsequent period, to go through the laborious task of digesting and arranging the immense mass of materials with which his own diligence and the kindness of others had furnished him, and of forming his history of the life of that excellent and extraordinary man; one of the most instructive and entertaining books in the English language. That in this work he had not both fame and profit in view, would be idle to assert; but to suppose that these were his principal objects, or (as some of his detractors have suggested) that he attached himself to Dr. Johnson for the purpose of writing his life, is to know nothing of the author, and nothing of human nature.

Mr. Boswell undoubtedly possessed considerable intellectual powers, for which he has not had sufficient credit; many supposing him to be a mere relation of the sayings of others: but it is manifest to every reader of any discernment that he never could have collected such a mass of information and just observation on human life as his very valuable work contains, without great strength of mind and much various knowledge; as he never could have displayed his collections in so lively a manner as he has done, had he not possessed a very picturesque imagination, or, in other words, had he not had a very happy turn for poetry as well as for humor and for wit.

Before I conclude, allow me to correct another mistaken notion which has been entertained concerning him;—“that he caught from Dr. Johnson a portion of his constitutional melancholy.” This was not the fact; he had a considerable share of melancholy in his own temperament; and, though the general tenor of his life was gay and active, he frequently experienced an unaccountable depression of spirits. In one of these gloomy moods he wrote a series of Essays under the title of *THE HYPOCHONDRIACK*, which appeared in a periodical publication about the year 1782, and which he had thoughts of collecting into a volume.

He will be long regretted by a wide circle of friends, to whom his good qualities and social talents always made his company a valuable accession; and by none more sincerely than by the present vindicator of his fame.”

Mr. URBAN,

June 9.

IF you think half as well of the enclosed as I do, they will have a place in your Magazine. The agitations of a most unsettled mind are the prominent features of the composition; which could have gained nothing by being more calmly accurate. B. ***

Copie d'une Lettre de M. de la Tour, en Réponse à celle de Mademoiselle sa Sœur, Religieuse, qui lui avoit écrit pour l'engager à profiter de sa Dédiction, pour se disposer à la Mort.

“Depuis deux jours, ma bonne sœur, la mort plane sur ma tête, & loin de murmurer devant Dieu de la longueur de mes souffrances, & de l'attente presque certaine d'une mort violente, je le bénis & le remercie de m'avoir donné le tems de faire pénitence & de me préparer à paraître devant lui. Ma bonne sœur, que je crains la rigueur de ses jugemens! trente-cinq ans d'offenses, un mois à peine de pénitence;—quel compte j'égal à rendre! Si celui qui est infini ne pouvoit d'un seul mot, par une seule parole, par une seule de ses grâces, combler tous les intervalles & rapprocher toutes les distances. . . . Mon amie! quand tu recevras cette lettre, ton pauvre frère aura rendu ce compte terrible dont la perspective le remplit d'un salutaire effroi, sans affoiblir l'espérance que le plus tendre & le plus indulgent des pères ne refusera pas à un fils repentant. Cependant, quelquefois je m'alarme en pensant que mon repentir n'est pas assez amer;—en pensant que mon cœur devoit être triste, brisé de douleur, au souvenir d'une vie qui n'a été que péchés continuels. Ma sœur! qui me dira si je suis digne d'amour ou de haine? Celui qui me dirait que je suis digne d'amour me rempliroit de la joie la plus douce. Quoi, dans deux jours au plus tard, je verrai mon Dieu! (car il faut que tu saches, ma sœur, que ma mort est certaine!) . . . je jouirai de lui pendant toute l'éternité!—je deviendrai, dans le tems d'apostasie, l'intercesseur de tous les fidèles!—Ah! quelle grande, quelle belle, destinée!—Je pense que tu pries souvent pour moi. Beaucoup de saints personnages me rendent déjà ici ce service signalé; & c'est une des choses qui me donnent plus de confiance en la miséricorde de mon Dieu,—je veux dire le nombre & l'espèce de gens qui s'intéressent à mon sort pour l'éternité, & dont il s'est servi pour me ramener à lui. Que n'ai-je pu te voir, ma sœur, dans mes derniers moments!—Avec quel plaisir j'aurais causé avec toi de cette religion qui a fait tes délices depuis ton enfance, & que je n'ai eu le bonheur de connoître & d'aimer que dans mes derniers moments!—Cette faveur, ma bonne sœur, m'a été refusée, ainsi que celle de trouver dans ma captivité autant de gens instruits que

que je l'aurois désiré.—Mais, celui qui a méprisé la religion pendrait si long-tems devant-il espérer ces douceurs?... Au reste, ce seroit l'incrédulité d'un réprouvé que de ne pas proclamer hautement les grâces que Dieu m'a faites depuis ma dévotion. Ces grâces sont sans nombre, & presque toujours envoyées au moment où j'en avois besoin... & c'est au point, qu'en suivant le fil de tout ce qui m'est arrivé, je dois regarder comme la plus grande de toutes, & celle qui couronne toutes les autres, la mort qu'on va me faire subir.

.... Dans le nombre de ces grâces, je dois, ma bonne amie, compter essentiellement la lettre que j'ai reçue de toi au jour d'hier. Je te supprime les détails qui m'ont appris que je touchois à ma fin, & que ma mort étoit presque inévitable... Il me fut dit de dire, que cette lettre m'a été remise ce matin... qu'occupé d'un mémoire très-pressé, j'en ai suspendu la lecture quelques instants. L'ange de la mort venoit d'appeler soixante victimes... Lafons vint, & je dis, la lettre de ma sœur... peut-être n'en aurai-je pas le tems... recueillons ce dernier témoignage de la plus tendre amitié. J'adonne, ma sœur! que mon Dieu m'en ait fait entreprendre la lecture... Pourvu... & c'est toi qui m'exhortes à mourir... que m'en as inspiré le ciel, en me faisant sentir mon bonheur! Ma bonne amie, Dieu a conduit le mien, & il ne la passait sans dans une terre sainte!—Ton frère est résigné,—malgré la profonde douleur de quitter & d'abandonner, sur une terre soulevée, une femme & des enfants chéris... des sœurs tendrement aimées... & un frère.—Mon sacrifice sera plus agréable! Abraham n'eût sûrement pas plus de peine à sacrifier son fils chéri que j'en ai à faire le sacrifice de mes biens & de mes enfans, & d'une femme dont j'ai vu tant de fois la sensibilité que dans ce moment.

Adieu! ma bonne amie, —ma bien-aimée sœur! Autrefois je t'ai vu dire que c'est moi le dernier adieu,.... mais, l'homme Chrétien,.... l'homme que la foi éclaire.... sait que tous les élus se retrouveront un jour dans le sein de l'Eternel!... & la confiance, que j'ai en la miséricorde de Dieu, me donne, pour moi & pour toi, l'espoir que nous nous reverrons un jour dans la vie nouvelle céleste patrie!—*Tyng, le 1^{er} Décembre, 1793.*

L'auteur a été brûlé le 6 du même mois.

Translation of a Letter written by Mr. de la Tour to his Sister, a Nun, in answer to one which he had received from her, persuading him to trust by his Arrest, and to prepare for Death.

"For these two days past, good sister, Death hath hovered over my devoted head; yet, far from murmuring to my God against the length of my sufferings, and the almost certain expectancy of a violent end, I bless

him, I thank him, for thus giving me time to do penance for my misdeeds, and to prepare for my appearance before him. Oh! my good sister, how deeply do I dread the severity of his judgements! Thirty-five years of transgression, and but one little month of repentance,—how vastly unequal the account! My fears would be, indeed, too fatally realised, could not the infinite Creator, by a single sentence, by a single word, by a single effort of volition, destroy all interval, and approximate all distance! Sweet friend! when this letter shall reach you, your poor brother will already have offered up the terrible account, of which the anticipation alone impresses him with salutary fear, tempered with a hope that the kindest, the most indulgent of fathers will not reject a truly penitent sinner! Sometimes, however, I am alarmed lest my contrition be not sufficiently earnest, when I reflect that my heart ought to be exceedingly sorrowful, and ready to burst with grief at the recollection of a life spent in the continued practice of misdeeds. My pious sister! who will inform me whether I be most worthy of affliction or of hatred? Whosoever should assure me that I am not unworthy of affection would mislead me to my soul the liveliest sensations of joy. Tomorrow—or next day at farthest—I shall behold my God! Sister, my doom is fixed. I shall enjoy his presence evermore: I shall become an intercessor for the faithful during every period of apostasy: and what an important, what a glorious prerogative! I trust, you often pray for me. Many holy performances here have performed this signal service: namely [I] address to the number and to the kind of persons who interest themselves in my fate:—and this is one of many circumstances which inform me with greater confidence in the mercy of my God with regard to eternity, which mercy he hath already displayed in bringing me back to him! Who could not I have seen you, my sweet sister, in my last moments? With what raptures would I then have discoursed with you upon a Religion which hath been your delight from earliest infancy, but which I have only been to happy as to know towards the close of existence. But this favour, dearest sister, is denied me, as has been also an opportunity of finding as many well disposed persons as I could have wished during my captivity. But, ought such contradictory blessings to be expected by one who has so long spurned at the sacred dictates of Religion? It would, however, be the height of ingratitude in me; a consent, not to proclaim aloud the goodness of God towards me ever since my arrest. That goodness is unbounded, and has been almost continually evinced at the very instant that I most needed it: to such a degree, indeed, that, upon mature consideration of all that

has befallen me, I ought to look upon the death which awaits me as the greatest of all mercies; even that which is to complete my felicity. Amongst God's various mercies, my dear friend, I ought essentially to mention the letter I this day received from you. I suppress a relation of those incidents which forewarn me that my catastrophe is nigh at hand, and death, as it were, inevitable; suffice it to say, your letter was put into my hands this morning; I delayed reading it for a little while, being engaged upon a very urgent memorial — The destroying angel had just at that moment summoned *sixty million*. "Ah!" thought I, "let me speedily peruse my sister's letter; for, perhaps, I may soon not have an opportunity of so doing: let me hastily avail myself of this conclusive testimony of her kind and tender regard."

I adore the goodness of God in exerting me to open it. And, is it indeed possible? Do you exhort me to prepare for dissolution? Do you induce me to desire it, by persuasively demonstrating to me my real happiness? Yes! my amiable friend, it was God who guided your trembling hand; and his favours are not given in a barren soil. Your brother resigns himself to his fate — in despite of his poignant grief at parting, in a distracted land, with a beloved wife, with his dear children, with his sisters, and with a brother. Yes! the greatness of my sacrifice will render it more acceptable. For, surely, Abraham suffered not more in offering up his favourite son than I now do in relinquishing my tender, amiable children, and my affectionate wife, the extent of whose endearing fondness I never so fully knew as at this trying period. Farewell! my sweet friend, my much loved, valued sister! In former times I might have exclaimed "*Farewell, for ever*." But the Christian, strengthened by faith, is persuaded that the elect shall be found together in the bosom of their heavenly father: and the confidence which I repose in the mercies of my God animates me with exalted hopes of our one day meeting again in the kingdom of heaven. — *Lyons, 1 Dec. 1793.*

N.B. The author of the above was shot the 6th of the same month.

Mr. URBAN, May 4.

IN the beautiful modern seal, *plate H. fig. 1.* Warkworth castle is represented as it appears at sea. Over it is the mountain *Sinon*side, which is seen at a vast distance out at sea, though it is not less than 30 miles within the land. The opposite land is the Cheviot hills, which are not less than 40 miles from Warkworth within land.

On another side of the seal, in a plain shield, Quarterly, 1, 4, Or, a lion rampant

pant Az. his tail turned inward as in the old emblazonry. 2, 3, Az. five fusils in fess O. In the centre of the shield, a crescent Arg. the space between the horns divide I S. and G.

Crest: on a cap of maintenance, a lion passant Az.

Motto: *Esperance en Dieu.*

On another face of the seal, Percy as above, impaling, *Cutteridge*; Vert, three handfuls of beards; whe it O. a chevron impaled Arg. with three roses G.

Fig. 2. is a hawk's ring, made of gold, found near Biggleswade; weight, one pennyweight eight grains; inscription,

Sum regis Anglie

Et comitis Warr' ordie,

shewn by Mr. Henry Miles to the Society of Antiquaries. See Camden's Britannia, I. 329 P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, May 5.

THE inclosed, *fig. 3, 4.* are impressions of two seals taken by me from the originals.

The one inscribed *ECCE AGNUS DEI*, with the Holy Lamb, &c. was found a few years since in a field belonging to the late Alderman Sawbridge, at Wye, in Kent. The other I know nothing about; but hope to obtain some farther explanation of their both. Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, York, May 7.

I SEND you a drawing (*fig. 5*) of a conubial medal, which I lately met with. As I do not know on what occasion it has been struck, I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will explain it.

* *Fig. 6.* in the same plate, is a copy of the Fothergillan medal delivered to Mr. Chamberlaine, as noticed in March, p. 250. H. G.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

THE numberless strictures, which have appeared in your useful Miscellany in respect to the non-residence of the Clergy, are calculated chiefly to cast an odium and disgrace on that body of men, to whom every sincere Christian ought to afford their most cordial support. Does *philanthropy* command us to render the supporters of Christianity odious and detestable in the eyes of its followers? Is it prudent, when men in general are but too apt to slight Religion and its ministers, to endeavour to weaken the cause of Christianity, because its regulations are liable to some objections?

tions? Can it be supposed that the illiterate and ignorant will entertain any respect for the ministers of the Gospel, whilst *men of education* are so liberal in bestowing their abuse on them?

I do not pretend to vindicate, *in toto*, the non-residence of the Clergy; but do confidently affirm that, during the present inequality of livings, it is utterly impossible that regular residence can be adopted. I would humbly recommend your correspondant p. 391, to remember, that his own conduct is sufficient for him to answer for (be it ever so perfect), without boldly presuming to judge the non-resident Clergy. Let him look to his own account; the Clergy must answer for themselves. If there are ministers of God's word who neglect the soul's committed to their charge, will not they only be obliged to answer for it hereafter? If some Clergymen deserve our contempt, certainly the whole body should not be involved in general censure. I am well convinced it is no *common* justice to scandalize the ministers of the Gospel because some are found but too indifferent to their pastoral office. It appears to me a duty highly incumbent on every well-wisher to the cause of Christianity, and every true philanthropist, to yield his most strenuous support to Religion in times like the present; when not only the rebellious sons of Anarchy have so openly insulted it, but pretended Prophets have endeavoured to delude and mislead the weak and superstitious minds of the vulgar. I hope it will not be deemed impudent in me to recommend all reformers of the Clergy to "study to be quiet, and mind their own business."

Yours, &c. SINCERUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

AS your chronicle of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses will be handed down to distant ages, it is expedient that the important anachronism in your last Magazine (p. 429) should be corrected, which states the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of Wales to have taken place on Thursday, April 9, instead of Wednesday the 8th, the true date of that auspicious event.

The daughters of the *Earl of Gallogly* should have been described as *Lady Stewarts*, not *Mrs Stewarts*.

Another mistake in your narrative remains to be rectified. The Prince of Wales, on his return from the chapel-royal, was supported by two married

dukes, the dukes of Leeds and Beaufort, not *Portland*, as mentioned in your Magazine. A former Obituary (where the character of the deceased Dukes of Portland is drawn by a masterly hand, and where her Grace's virtues are placed in the conspicuous light they well deserved) will give too good a reason why *the Duke of Portland should not* be placed in the station of a married supporter to the Prince of Wales.

Of the family of John Aglionby, rector of Ilip in the beginning of the last century, concerning whom your Newcastle correspondent enquires, p. 567, he will find some account in the biographical memoirs of his son (then called Eglington) as drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Todd, in his *History of the Deans of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury*. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN,

June 8.

L'oro è un metallo, che ci assiste ne' ogni nostri bisogni, che facilita l'esecuzione de' nostri di segni, e ci fa superare tutte le difficoltà.

WILTON HOUSE, mentioned in your last, p. 374, may be considered to this country what the Luxembourg palace was once to France, *ungrand séjour*, containing the choicest rarities of every part of the world, collected by that eminent patron of the arts, Thomas Earl of Pembroke, who spent no cost that it should vie with the most celebrated in foreign countries. His ancestors were at all times conspicuous to reward and encourage the talents of eminent men, as the garden front to the house will sufficiently testify; a noble piece of architecture by Inigo Jones. The collection of pictures and busts are transcendently beautiful; but to enumerate them would require too great a portion of your pages. The family picture, by Vandyke, is deservedly celebrated as an unique; it consists of ten whole-length figures; Philip Earl of Pembroke and his countess, with five of their sons standing on their right; their daughter and her husband, the Earl of Carnarvon, near them on the left; a daughter of George Duke of Buckingham, who married a son of the earl; and in the clouds appear two sons and a daughter, who died in their infancy. In one of the rooms is a table of porphyry, Venus reclining in a sleeping posture; and a dog stuffed, who by his barking saved the house and family from being

being burnt. The park, as it appears from the windows, is delightfully agreeable; and, what is rarely to be met with, great numbers of cork trees are scattered about. On a pleasant knoll is erected a triumphal arch, with an equestrian statue on it of Marcus Aurelius. The old road which led to the house has been topped up, and a new one made, which takes off from the formality of a straight avenue. Leaving this noble seat, where the eye is almost fatigued with splendour, it seeks relief in traversing the turf on one race-ground; from which eminence is seen that beautiful obelisk, St. Dunstons lofty spire, with the cathedral and city. An old monkish author hath these lines:

As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in one church we see;
As many marble pillars there appear
As there are hours throughout the fleeting
year;
As many gales as moons one year do view:
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange
than true.

There is a very steep hill which leads into the vale to Dr. Baker's farm; and the prospect of the houses and gardens of the residents, in descending, is exceedingly picturesque. Continuing the route on the banks of the Avon, a genteel-looking house at Brutford, belonging to Jervoise Purfoy, esq. appears in sight; a grand estate is annexed to it, abounding with game. The amateurs in feeding and shooting calculate more partridges can be destroyed on this manor than on any other of the same size within several miles. Clipped hedges, and other *insignia* of neatness, give warning that Longford castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, is at no great distance. Beautiful inclosures appearing on all sides, and Alderbury church with the new built seat of George Fort, esq. alderman of Salisbury, becomes now a very striking object. Entering the park through a very handsome lodge, the road winds in a very pleasing manner to the house, built in a triangular form, with round towers at the corners, the gardens appearing to the right. Due respect is shown by the servants in each department. The Prince of Wales was sumptuously entertained here a few years since; when his affability and great condescension gave universal satisfaction. The pictures are extremely well done; the Morning and Evening, by Claude Lorraine, are very fine, pictures from which are in the hands of

most connoisseurs; the Passage of the Red Sea, and Adoration of the Golden Calf, by Poussin, St. Sebastian, the united work of Michael Angelo and Sebastiano del Piombo. There is likewise shewn a curious chair, presented to the Emperor Rodolphus II. by the city of Augsburg; the history of it is, the unity of

a succession of ages, in different compartments. It is exceedingly well executed, and deserves attention. An elegant-looking house, the property of John Thomas Butt, esq. barrister at law, attracts notice soon after quitting Longford; but, as it is not the wish to encroach too much upon Mr. Urban's valuable columns, I must decline the insertion of any thing farther except the mentioning a Roman encampment on the hill leading to Rockburne, where that brave and distinguished warrior, Sir Eyre Coote, lies interred.

Yours, &c. ΦΙΑΟΣ. E.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 9.
BRINGING at Cranham, co. Lincoln, in March, 1793, my curiosity led me to three remarkable Indian people which were shewn at that place. They were called by their keepers *the Crows*; there were two males, female! they were of plexion, and in height about four feet; the women appeared of a much sprightlier disposition than the men, though she seemed to be about forty years of age, whilst they could not exceed thirty. Their knowledge seemed little superior to the brutal creation; yet, their curiosity in pointing out any particularity they observed amongst the dresses of the spectators, and the circumstance of their *laughing*, I thought were proofs of their not belonging to that class; though they made a strange sort of noise, which their keepers called singing, and performed something like dancing; withstanding it was evident, from the manner in which they did it, that it was nothing more than they had been taught since brought into Europe. They were said to have been discovered, and picked up, at sea, and to have put off in some canoes from the coast of *South America*. There was a fourth, which is since dead. Their language consisted of only croaking kind of sounds, and admitted of very little variation, and almost impossible to commit to writing. But the most remarkable circumstance belonging to them was, their having a glan-

dulous

dulous bag hanging down from under the chin, containing several balls of an hard substance, each as large as a hen's egg, which played or moved up and down as they exerted themselves by speaking or laughing. If there be a race of these people, which the number of these instances makes very probable, it is extraordinary that there are no such noticed in any of our treatises of Natural History, or the several voyages that have been made for the purpose of discovery, and to obtain information upon the subject is the reason of sending you this account. D.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

FIG. 1. in *plate III.* is copied from an old brass in the church in Dronfield, Derbyshire, on which are eight Latin lines in the old black letter in memory of John Fanthawe, of Fanthawe gate, and Margaret, his wife, and seven of their children, one of whom died in 1580. The arms, crests, and figures, are not disposed on the stone as they stood in the plate. I accidentally omitted to note their relative situations when I rubbed them off, and therefore thought it better to place them as they are than arrange them wrong. I shall add nothing farther at present relating to Dronfield; as I suppose, with your permission, at a future opportunity to describe the road from Chesterfield to Dronfield.

Fig. 2. is in the chancel of Shirland church, Derbyshire, near the monument below; but whether it refers to the tomb or not, I cannot decide; I fancy it may represent two priests laying masses for the soul of the deceased occupier of the monument; for, there is a repetition of the figures in the blank, see vol. LXIV. p. 209; to which also I refer for an account of the monument at the bottom of the plate.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

IN your last, p. 393, S. E. warns people from not boiling potatoes with the poor's broth I sent to you, p. 15. He should have been more full in explaining the danger; for, I never knew any hurt in consequence of it; besides, in all Irish stews, North-country meat-pies, and hotch potches, potatoes are put in cold, and of course the juice exudes from them; and yet, who ever heard of any harm from such excellent food? A. R.

Mr. URBAN, B. M. June 11.
FROM the opposition made to the raising of 1200 men in the city of London, for its own defence, by the authority of parliament; the following copy of an original order of Queen Elizabeth, on the authority of her council, for raising 1000 men to be sent to the Low Countries, will be a proper occasion of one of the pages in the Gentleman's Magazine. S. A.

(Birch MSS. 4293. 2.)

"ELIZABETH R. By the Queens.

"Truety and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have appointed the number of one thousand hable men to be levied and mustred within our city of London, and to be with all speed transported into the parts of the Low Countries for our special present service there. We do therefore hereby authorize you, as the mayor of London, and our lieutenant there, to levy the above-said number of one thousand hable men; whom our will and pleasure is you shall commit to the charge of such several captains, leaders, and officers, as shall be named unto you by the Lord Willoughby, lieutenant-general of our forces in the Low Countries, and shall bring warrant unto you, under his hand and seale, to receive the same souldiours into their severall charge; not doubting but you will see them furnished and forged with armour and weapons, and other access ries, according to such former directions have been given to you and your predecessors therein, and that they shall not faile to be embarked at the time already presshed unto you by order from our council, as you will answer the trust we have heretofore reposed in you. And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our signet, at our palace of Westminster, the second of April, 1589, in the one-and-thirtieth year of our raigne. WINDSBANK.

"To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Martin Calthorp, knight, lord-mayor of our cite of London."

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

HAVING perused Mr. Gray's useful compilation, "The Key to the Old Testament," with great pleasure, and flattering myself that every performance which issued from that gentleman's pen would be compeled with an equal regard to authenticity; I ordered his "Tour on the Continent." I am sorry to say I was disappointed; that the book abounds with mistakes of various kinds; and that the author has imbibed the errors and prejudices of ill-informed travellers respecting the people and countries through which he passed. It

It would be an endless task to expose them all, or even the greatest part of them. Several of your correspondents, by anticipating my intention, have lessened an unpleasant undertaking. If the sketches that follow appear worth inserting in your Miscellany, they are much at your service.

P. 15. I believe we have no authentic account of the pillars of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle having been brought from Constantinople; nor is it probable, when the *common quarries* of Rome and Ravenna were so much nearer. That these were the sources whence they were derived, we learn from Campani, *Vet. Mon. t. II. p. 131, ed. Romæ, 1747*; where a full detail is given of the building and decorating of that once magnificent structure. The curious reader may find a summary of the columns and marbles, taken out of Italy for religious purposes, in the 12th epistle of Adrian, cited by Baronius, *anno 795*; where is also to be seen a giant from that period to Charlemagne, allowing him to take the marbles, mosaicks, &c. from the temples in Ravenna, and to transport them wherever he chose.

P. 112. I recommend to Mr. G. the serious and attentive perusal of the theory of the earth as laid down by the *modern Swiss philosophers*; where these convulsions of Nature are accounted for upon simple principles, and satisfactorily prove, to the consolation of the friend of Divine Revelation, that the Revolutions which have taken place on the face of the globe agree and come within the compass of the Mosaic history*.

P. 34. "The best works that we possess in statuary are the figures of heathen personages, of heroes and pagan deities; they exhibit the expression of *strong passions*, the display of which it is probably of little moral use to admire." Surely the end of art among the artists of antiquity is here misconceived, as the passion they expressed in their deities and heroes was always subordinate to dignity and beauty; which, upon all occasions, was the constant and invariable aim. In modern art, I allow we may lament an expression, inconsistent with beauty; and this seems one of the

distinguishing marks between the former and the latter. I do not remember to have seen (313) "a drunken god." The ancients respected the characters*, and conceived too nobly of their deities to have sculptured them in a situation to degrading.

P. 326. Mengs, the Raphael of modern times. Can there be a more pointed satire on the painters of our day? The idea is D'Azzara's; who, in his *Life of Mengs*, prefixed to his edition of his works (2 tom. 8vo, Bissani, 1783), carries this extravagance so far as to declare, that, as Raphael left the art imperfect, to M. was born to elevate it to the highest point of excellence†.

P. 340. The fresco paintings in the Campo santo at Pisa are curious, from being some of the *earliest instances of composition*‡. They were executed by Ciambue Orcagno, Giotto, Lami, and others, among the best masters of the Florentine school.

P. 362. Of the *Cloaca maxima* not one only, but three arches are visible. Two of these open to the Tiber, one near the temple of Vesta, the other something lower down, the third is almost opposite the church of St. Giorgio in Velatio. It was this, they say, that Phœnece entered, and, at the peril of his life, forced his way to the opening near the temple abovementioned.

P. 378. What a *strange* concert it must be where *all* the vocal performers are *castrati*!

1b. "The two branches of the Massimo family claim a descent from Fabius Maximus," &c. The fastidious Muratori§, an author whom no one ever consulted without profit, has clearly proved the weakness of such pretensions in the modern Italians.

P. 375. "Severe epigrams are often

* The ancients were ever attentive to this circumstance. Plato, in the third book of his Republick, strongly inculcates this principle, and exposes several passages even in Homer that err against the rule.

† I never looked at the pictures of Mengs without thinking of the Mill at Laputa for making verse: they seem as if painted by a *receipt*. Raphael is Nature, Mengs is Art.

‡ They are essential to the study of any one who would write the History of Painting; a work much wanted.

§ The curious reader is referred to his 41st and 42d Dissertations: one, "Dei Nominis soprannomi degli antiche;" the other, "Dell' Origine de' Cognomi."

* There will have not the leisure to study "i.e. *Lettres Physiques et Morales*," of M. de Luc, may find the outline of this theory in his letters to Dr. Hutton, from the 81st to the 86th volume of the Monthly Review, and from his Geological Letters now publishing in the British Critick.

affixed on the statues of Marphone (read Marfonia) and Pasquin, on which the *titles of antiquity were hung.*" The antients never heard either of M or P; and the dialogues between these two statues* have been long at an end; it being many years since the former was removed out of the reach of the publick, and placed in the court of the Capitoline museum. (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

A PARTY of gentlemen some time since, in their travels through the Northern countries, called to see the Duke of Northumberland's fine castle at Awick, &c. In surveying the environs, they came to a beautiful Gothick erected by the late duke, in the midst of beautiful plantations on a neighbouring hill. Thereon they read the following inscription; which, they were told, was the learned composition of the Rev. Mr. John Brand, some time chaplain to his Grace, who succeeded that excellent classic scholar, the late Dr. Mead, in the office of foreign, or Latin, secretary to the Antiquarian Society. By inserting it, you will doubtless oblige the publick.—It must be prefixed, *Dux agitur.*

SUTOR.

INSCRIPTION ON BRIZLEY TOWER.

1781. H. Dux Northumbæ. 1781.

Circumspice

ego omnia ista sum dimensus

mea sunt ordines

mea descriptio

multæ etiam istarum laborum meâ

manu sunt factæ.

*** We have inserted this to oblige a correspondent; whom we must inform, that the composition is from Cicero de Senectute; the words of Cæsar, though they may be supposed to his Grace by his Secretary. LIII.

MR. URBAN, *Bel Air Court, June 17.*

YOUR orders and the publick may think you, perhaps, for the insertion of the following article, as it increases the value of the Strawberry hill editions at the present date; nineteen volumes of these having been sold by public auction among the effects of Mr. Ayton, merchant, in Lothbury, June 16. They were all uniformly bound

in red Morocco, gilt leaves, and, I believe, form a complete set of all that has ever been issued from Lord Oxford's private press. The value of these articles becomes the more interesting, as bookfellers veil in mystery their value, seldom or never placing the price to them in their marked catalogues.

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, *L. &c.* 4to, 1764. — 2 10 0

The Muse recalled, an Ode by Sir William Jones; two Odes by Mr. Gay; Poems by Anna Chamber, Countess Temple; Miscellaneous Antiquities; and Copies of Seven original Letters from Edward VI. 1 vol. 4to. — 5 7 6

Mémoires du Comte de Grammont, 4to, 1772. — 3 10 0

Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, 4 vols. 4to, 1st edit on; Catalogue of Engravers, 1 vol. 4to, 1763. — 14 3 1

Essay on modern Gardening, by Mr. Horace Walpole, with the French Translation by M. le Duc de Nemours, 1 vol. 4to, 1783; Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, first edition, with the Postscript, 2 vols. 8vo, 1758. — 2 2 0

The Mysterious Mother, a Tragedy, by M. H. Walpole, 8vo, 1768. — 4 11 0

Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose, 8vo, 1758. — 3 13 0

Poems by the Rev. Mr. Hayland; the Slave-Walker, a Comedy; and a Letter to the Editor of Chatterton's Miscellaneous, 1 vol. 8vo. — 1 15 0

Spence's Parallel between Maglebeck and Robert Hill. — 2 14 0

Lord Whitworth's Account of Russia as it was in the Year 1710, 1 vol. 8vo, 1738. — 0 12 0

Cornet Vestile's Voyage, 8vo, 1763. — 15 0

Hentzen's Travels, 8vo, 1758. — 15 0

Bodley's Lucan's Pharsalia, 4to, 1700. — 2 12 6

MR. URBAN, June 18.

ALLOW me to ask Mr. Taub, p. 274. or any of his neighbours, whether *Gartre* *Brook*, which once stood about the centre of Gartre hundred, still remains, and in what parish; whether he can point out the site of *Prestgraves*, a depopulated village, near *Roston*, or *Hell*, in what parish *Pyxside* is to be found; and the relative situations of *North Markfield* and *Newbold*, hamlets of *Oulton*, distinct from *South Markfield* and *Newbold Folville*. J. N.

Mr.

* Their history was as published at Rome, 1789, under the title of "Notizie delle due famose Statue di un fiume e di Patrolo dette volgarmente di Marfonia e di Pasquino."

† See this month's Review, p. 494.

Mr. URBAN, June 19.
BEING at a country-town on the 29th of May last, I was very much pleased to see the good old custom of putting up oaken boughs, to commemorate the restoration of monarchy in the last century, so well preserved. Never surely was there a time, when it was more necessary to pay attention to every thing of this kind than the present. Who among us, that reflects for a moment on the miseries occasioned in France by the abolition of monarchy, and the despotic reign of anarchy, if I may so express myself, does not feel abundant cause for thankfulness that he lives in a country, where the most perfect form of government is established of any in the known world?

But, not to detain Mr. Urban with true observations on a subject, which to do justice to I feel myself very unequal, let me beg that some of his very respectable correspondents will have the goodness to inform me why the above-mentioned boughs are carefully taken down at twelve o'clock. This may appear a trifling enquiry; but I very much wish to know the reason of it.

While I am soliciting information concerning the above, I will take the opportunity of requesting to know, through the medium of your very useful and entertaining Miscellany, Mr. Urban, why the 14th of February is called Valentine's day, and the cause of its being observed in so singular a manner.

An answer to the above enquiries will very much oblige,

Yours, &c. IGNORAMUS.

DESCRIPTION of the BANYAN TREE:
 or, *Ficus Indica lancolatus integrifolia petiolulis pedunculis aggregatis ramis radicanibus* of LINNÆUS.

THE Banyan, or Indian fig-tree, is, perhaps the most useful and surprising production of Nature in the vegetable kingdom. Some of these trees are of an amazing size, and, as they are always increasing, they may in some measure be said to be exempted from decay. Every branch proceeding from the trunk, throws out its own roots, first, in small fibres, at the distance of several yards from the ground; these continually becoming thicker when they approach the earth, take root, and shoot out new branches, which in time bend downward, take root in the like manner, and produce other branches, which

continue in this state of progression as long as they find soil to nourish them.

The Hindoos are remarkably fond of this tree; for, they look upon it as an emblem of the Deity, on account of its duration, its out-stretching arms, and its shadowy beneficence. They almost pay it divine honours, and

"Find a fane in every sacred grove."

Near these trees the most celebrated pagodas are generally erected; the Bramins spend their lives in religious solitude under their friendly shade; and the natives of all casts and tribes are fond of recreating in the cool recesses and natural bowers of this umbrageous canopy, which is impervious to the fiercest beams of the tropical sun.

This tree, called in India *Cabeer Barr*, in honour of a famous saint, was much larger than it is at present; for, high floods have, at different times, carried away the banks of the island where it grows, and along with them such parts of the tree as had extended their roots thus far; yet, what still remains is about two thousand feet in circumference, measuring round the principal stems; but the hanging branches, the roots of which have not reached the ground, cover a much larger extent. The chief trunks of this single tree amount to three hundred and fifty, all superior in size to the generality of our English oaks and elms; the smaller stems, forming into stronger supporters, are more than three thousand; and each of these new branches and hanging roots are proceeding, which in time will form trunks, and become parents to a future progeny.

This tree grows on an island in the river Nerbedda, ten miles from the city of Bangalore, in the province of Guzerat—a flourishing settlement lately in possession of the East-India Company, but ceded, by the government of Bengal, at the treaty of peace concluded with the Maharrats in 1783, to Mhadajee, a Maharratta chief.

Cabeer Barr is famed throughout Indostan for its great extent, antiquity, and great beauty. The Indian armies often encamp around it; and at certain seasons solemn jaltarabs, or Hindoo festivals, are held here, to which thousands of votaries repair from various parts of the Mogul empire. Seven thousand persons, it is said, may easily repose under its shade. There is a tradition among the natives, that this tree is three thousand years old; and there

is great reason to believe it, and that it is this amazing tree which Arrian describes, when speaking of the Gymnosophists, in his book of Indian affairs :

"These people live naked. In winter they enjoy the benefit of the sun's rays in the open air; and, in summer, when the heat becomes excessive, they pass their time in moist and marshy places under large trees; which, according to Nearchus, cover a circumference of five acres, and extend their branches so far that ten thousand men may easily find shelter under them."

English gentlemen, when on hunting and shooting parties, used to form extensive encampments; and to spend several weeks under this delightful pavilion of foliage, which is generally filled with green wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, bulbuls, and a variety of feathered songsters; together with monkeys amusing with their droll tricks, and bats of a large size, some of which measure more than six feet from the extremity of one wing to the other. This tree not only affords shelter but sustenance to all its inhabitants, being loaded with small figs of a rich scarlet colour, on which they regale with as much delight as the lords of the creation on their most costly viands.

Milton describes this tree in the following words, in the ninth book of his *Paradise Lost* :

"So counsel'd he, and both together went
Into the thickest wood; there soon they chose
The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day, to Indians known,
In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the
ground [grow

The bended twigs take root, and daughters
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between;

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade."

Thus far the description is equally beautiful and just; but what follows serves only to confound another with this, *viz.* the plantain-tree, the leaves of which, according to Milton's description, are "broad as Amazonian target*." The latter is also called *Ficus Indica*; and it is strange, that, of all the authors† who have written of the Ban-

* Milton borrows from Pliny, and Pliny from Theophrastus.

† Goropius, Bucanus, Moses Bar-Cephas, Philoxenus, Magburgenis, Aristobulus, Onofricus, &c. have mentioned it.

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yan-tree, no one but Linnæus has made this distinction, neither have their numerous commentators ever taken any notice of it.

Sir Walter Raleigh thought he had seen many Banyan-trees in America; but his description plainly proves that he was mistaken; what he took to be the *Ficus Indica* being only the mangrove-tree, which is very common in South America as well as in the East and West Indies.

There are two plants of this tree now in England; one in Kew-Gardens, and another in the garden of Dr. Lettisom at Camberwell. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 25.

WHEN will John Bull be convinced of the impolicy of starving his sheep when mutton is at the dearest? The number of sheep which have perished for want of their fleeces is said to amount to not less than 30,000, including the fine ewes of Norfolk.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, June 26.

IN "General Washington's Official Letters to the American Congress," we find him (vol. i. p. 185) thus speaking of an Officer :

"I am personally acquainted with him, and know that he joined the Virginia forces under my command in the year 1754."

I beg leave to request the editor of those letters, or any of your readers who is possessed of information on the subject, to inform me *what rank* General Washington had at that period; and whether he ever held a commission in the line of the regular standing army of Great Britain, or only in the continental militia.

Farther, I beg to be informed by him, or any of your readers who is able to answer the question, whether the "Colonel Colciusko," who is mentioned in vol. ii. p. 323, as an engineer in the American service, was the same who has since headed the Polish patriots, and is now a prisoner in Russia.

Yours, &c. PYLÆNECÐOTOS.

Mr. URBAN, June 26.

THE Rev. Dr. Burnaby, Archdeacon of Leicester, in an excellent Charge, delivered to his clergy, at the last visitation, strongly recommended a strict and diligent search into all the charitable institutions within their several cures, as the only means of preventing the good intentions

intentions of the pious founders from being injured by neglect or inattention: he particularly mentioned a singular circumstance he had met with, during a part of his progress through his district, of a provision for four poor clergymen's widows having for many years lain dormant—the trustees all dead, and the gentleman who occupies the land, &c. about

to file a Bill in Chancery against *himself*, to know to whom the arrears were to be paid: This alone is surely enough to promote the most diligent and minute enquiry in every parish where any charitable institution may exist, that the widow and the orphan may not be suffered to droop in silence, or the hand of Beneficence be extended in vain. BENIGNUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1795.

H. OF LORDS.

Jan. 27.

THE order of the day being read, for summoning the Peers this day;

The Duke of Bedford said, that, in submitting the motion he was about to make to the house, he found it necessary to examine the pleas upon which it had been hitherto resisted; and his Grace canvassed their weight with great ability. Upon that of the decree, September 13, 1792, he rested some time. He contended that they had done the offensive matter completely away, by declaring, in the Constitution of 1793, that France left other countries in full liberty as to the internal government they might choose, and at the same time declared her resolution not to suffer any infraction upon her own right of that nature. He then alluded to the assertion, that with such a government as that of France we could not cement any permanent peace. What peace was ever permanent? Do we not know them to be compacts, which are violated by interest or convenience, whether made by Monarchs with Monarchs, or Monarchs with Republics? As to the disgrace, which was assumed to arise from any advances towards it, he knew of none—he had heard, and believed correctly, that after the seven years war the terms of peace were extended by Great Britain; but he had not heard that the measure was held derogatory to her honour.

One argument by which the war was supported, was a pretended dread of the propagation of French principles. Good God! what have they in them that can attract a Briton? They have led to the ruin of finance, the destruction of manufactures, the annihilation of property and commerce. Are these objects for which we should resign the regulated safety of the state, the blessings of our liberty and laws, and the prosperity of our trade? But they were perhaps to establish Jacobin Clubs in

this country. He abhorred the idea of Englishmen being *bought*; but bought they must be to such an abandoned desecration of their privileges, and bought by the ruined finances of France.

Upon what pretence was the war to be continued? Had we hopes from our Allies? These were delusory—Of the powers with whom we were combined, the first was the Emperor. We had seen him in the Diet of Ratisbon publicly confessing a desire for peace, although he wished to be invited by the Germanic bodies to make it on his own account.

Were our hopes grounded on a supposed abatement of republican principles in France? Alas! nothing could be more certain, than that no symptom of this supposition could be rationally traced there.—The people of Toulon were not for us—Another irruption had been made by the way of Alsace—the people there were even as little inclined to Monarchy as elsewhere. I am aware that the war was popular at the commencement; but I have ever abhorred the principles upon which it was commenced; and, if I had given it my support, I should have thought myself justly implicated in all the guilt and horror which it has produced. I had rather lose the liberty I possess, than be instrumental in an attempt to wrest that liberty from another.

[Here Lord Middleton fainted, and that caused a temporary suspension of the Noble Duke's speech; but he soon resumed it.]

Much has been said of the depreciation of assignats: but upon this his Grace could not rely much. There can be no comparison between those and our English bank-notes, the currency of a state and the paper of a company. But he thought the stocks might fairly be called the assignats of our government, and no man would deny their similar depression in consequence of the war.

He noticed, with much ingenuity and force,

orce, the Address of the Mayor and Aldermen touching the scarcity of corn, and wishing that peace would relieve them from the apprehension of a future scarcity. He thought such admonitions could not be too strictly attended to; the more salutary they would prove. An idea had been much disseminated, and it was thought to be implied at least in the speeches of the other side, that with France, as a Republic, this country never would make peace. To do away this idea completely was the object he proposed; it would remove the great source of odium thrown upon the English name, and by which the inveteracy of the people of France was stimulated against us. We should thereby produce a diminution of hatred without, and, if war was to be continued, a perfect unanimity within the kingdom. We could then say, in a fair and manly manner, we have declared our objects; if you now reject our terms, you will have unanimity to cope with in the continuance of hostility. He then proposed, by way of Address, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the form of Government in France should not preclude any negotiation for peace, provided that such peace should appear to his Majesty consistent with the interest, the honour, and the security, of this country."

Lord Grenville differed from the Noble Duke's statement of facts; and, to avoid misrepresentation, he held it necessary to make a declaration upon the subject. If it had ever been understood that Government determined not to make peace with France as a Republic, he must solemnly protest against any such assertion. The intimation of Monarchy, as desirable to this country particularly, was merely founded upon a presumption that the majority in France were favourable to it. He had been asked the object of the war in two words, and he had given it in one—SECURITY. With regard to the Duke's motion, if it were to be received in the literal sense of the words, he, for his own part, saw nothing in the sentiment that should make him dissent from the proposition abstractedly put. From that sentiment who indeed that heard him could differ? But were we, when declaring that forms of government created no disgust, to acknowledge a readiness to treat with any prevailing party? Does the security of a compact depend upon the terms of pacifi-

cation, or the persons with whom contract? As to which the Noble Duke rested so much, whether peace was ever permanent, and which he thought itself an irresistible argument; perhaps he should be able to convince him, before he sat down, that this reliance was not so irresistible as it had been imagined. Could any man deny that there were different presumptions of permanence? Were the security of all equally valid? Was not the bond of one man preferable to another? Such was his first objection to the motion. There was a second, and that was, that it could not possibly apply to our present situation. In order to state clearly at once his sentiments and object, he should then offer the amendment he meant to move, the purport of which was, to resolve, under the present circumstances, that it was expedient to support his Majesty in the existing just and necessary war against France, that support being the only means of obtaining an honourable and permanent peace, under any government which may exist in that country. This, he said, was the substance of a resolution passed in the other House, and he trusted that the Lords and Commons on this occasion would be collectively of the same opinion. That this should meet their Lordships' approbation he could not doubt, as the object held out in France respecting this country was, *Delenda est Carthago*; a sentence which he trusted would never be verified in the manner in which the National Convention intended. Such was their antipathy; and for peace, they disclaimed all that is not demanded from the ruins of power. They declare they will grant it only when their enemies shall be completely enfeebled. If we examined the supposed alteration of principle produced by Moderatism in France, so far from finding it lean in our favour, Robespierre and his adherents were actually accused of royalism, and of being in the interest of the combined sovereigns. For a proof that the new system was equally intolerant with the old, he mentioned the punishment of an author (Lacroix), who was ordered to the Tribunal, thence, no doubt, to make his transit to the guillotine, for proposing to address a question to the primary assemblies of the people, Whether they had rather live under a Republican Government or the Constitution of 1791? That the sanguinary parties had been

annihilated

annihilated who could think, that observed the tedious process and long struggle to convict and punish a monster, at whose unparalleled enormities nature shuddered?—He meant Carrier.

It was necessary also for him to allude to the utter contempt with which this moderate party had treated Religion. A writer among them, who had just been liberated from prison (he would not name him), had thought proper to write upon the religion of that country. He had said, "that a season of calamity more particularly led men to seek the consolations of religion, and (he added) that, of all countries upon the globe, France was that most deeply interested to seek them."

I cannot, said his Lordship, but advert also to a motion of Gregoire, for a toleration of Christianity in France, though I forbear to shock you with a repetition of the speech by which it was answered, or the mention of the speaker's consideration in the government;—sufficient for me to observe, it was got rid of by the order of the day; and the Committees were ordered to prepare immediately a plan of their decenary feasts, a sort of Pagan celebration, by which the people were taught to disregard all the ceremonies of Christianity. nay, it was expressly conditioned, with ingenious inhumanity, that no more priests should be liberated until these festivals were adjusted.

Lord Grenville then pursued his former train of inference, as to the depreciation of assignats, which, he said, were fallen still lower, so that now for every 100*l.* there was a loss of 82*l.* or 85*l.* and, to corroborate this assertion, he referred to the report of Johannot upon the finances of the country. He noticed, after that reporter, the enormous deficit of their commerce, the produce of their colonies gone, the manufactures of Lyons ruined. However, he insisted yet in the property yet untouched, the remains of the confiscated property, which were made to amount to the sum of 500 millions sterling. These possessions were valued at 14 years purchase, about which he should by and by have something to say; but the sum need excite no alarm, when it was recollected, that, since April 1793, the present government has dissipated the enormous amount of 300 millions sterling. This, it must be remarked, is the property of the landholders, whom they have driven into banishment, and

whose very asylum they violate by intrigue; and the heirs of this property who yet reside in France are called upon to applaud a system by which they and their relatives are beggared for ever. Such a profligate avowal, that riches was their only crime, do we find among the supporters of a new system of moderation, built upon confiscation and robbery, yet infinitely preferable to that which it has supplanted. From them we had, therefore, no favour to hope, and with a variety of considerations, which, having before reported from his Lordship, we now forbear to repeat, he supported the amendment he had submitted.

The Duke of Norfolk replied to the arguments of Lord Grenville. The Noble Duke said, that we were not to take our ideas of that degree of liberty in France from the publication of a bookeller or publisher. The work which had been written was a dialogue, which the Noble Lord (*Grenville*) said had proposed to discuss the preference of a monarchical to a republican government, and this ultimate decision was to be made to the primary assemblies of the people. The tendency of such a work was, the Noble Duke observed, seditious, and at the juncture of affairs in France, and the form of their government, treasonable. He had no doubt, if such a work had been published here at the time of the Rebellion, proposing for discussion, whether the house of Brunswick should continue on the throne of England, or the Stuart family be recalled; but it would have been considered, he would not say treason, but a very high misdemeanour. With respect to the motion, he must prefer the original one of his noble friend to the amendment, because it went decidedly to shew the exact relation in which we stood with respect to France, and the prospect of negotiating a peace. His Majesty's Ministers had now full experience of the past; they were possessed of the full information on the state of public affairs, and, he hoped, felt the conviction of the necessity of treating for a peace.

Earl Darnley objected to the motion, as the commerce of the country, from the very critical affairs of the Dutch, was most materially affected by it; and from the doubts which he had of the French, flushed with victory, and elated with success, being in a disposition for peace. Their government, he said, in
its

its present state, was a mere heterogeneous mixture of anarchy and tyranny, and derived energy and submission to its decrees by the system of terror with which it was arrayed.

The Bishop of Landaff said, that, from the retiredness of his life, and the avocations of his duty, he had seldom troubled their Lordships attention; but the importance of the occasion, he said, had called upon him. It was not only his concern for the past, but his fear for the future, that led him now to give his sentiments on this occasion. He did not mean to take up their Lordships time by entering into any discussion on the justice or necessity of the war. The war had been termed a just and necessary one; he would first observe, that this expression contained two distinct propositions. It was one thing, whether the war was just; another, whether it was necessary; and though the Christian religion did not forbid war, yet, when this shall prevail in its full force, wars shall be no more. Every expedient should be tried before war was made; peace should be asked and refused, and then tried again. But this, like every other subject, was that on which men would decide by their moral and religious views. He did not mean to impeach the conduct of any set of men, neither should his mind be biased by any motives but those of truth and justice.

After the first campaign, Great Britain had a glorious opportunity of determining the war and the fate of Europe. Then it could have said, thus far shall your limits extend; not one acre of territory more shall you possess. Give up your system of fraternization; of distracting the peace of Europe. Possess those rights which are your own? France shall be at liberty to exercise that sacred right of forming a government for herself upon her own principles; but shall not impose a government upon other nations, nor disturb their tranquillity.

His Lordship said, that, with respect to the cause of the war, he first conceived it to originate in a league formed by a set of Princes to dismember Europe. In this league, on his conscience, he did not believe his Majesty had any participation; neither would he believe that the king would give to such a league his approbation. The war was begun by Germany, and then pursued by us, for the purpose of checking democratic principles. But war, he did believe, was no impediment to principles, neither was

such success sufficient to put down opinions. The mind of man will yield to nothing but mild and lenient reasonings. German Princes will find that their governments are better protected by opinions than by armies. It is to opinions that the present Sovereign reigns in the heart of his people; it is in opinions that he will find, that he makes a part of that constitution for which our ancestors shed their blood, and for which they are now ready to die. He did not believe that this beloved Sovereign, amidst the general alarm and dismay of other princes, had ever felt disturbance for his royal person. His mind could soon be tranquillized by being told that he was part of that constitution which we all held so dear; of that Magna Charta, the origin of our liberties, of the Bill of Rights that declared those liberties, and of the integrity of those laws by which we were so mildly governed, of the Habeas Corpus, which no man, without the justest cause, should suspend; and who would be found, that would change these laws for those which prevail in France? Who would give up our trials by jury, our sessions and assizes, for a Revolutionary Tribunal? or who so infatuated could be found as to exchange the amiable family of Brunswick for a sanguinary and upstart incendiary like Robespierre.

His Lordship then took a view of the republican governments: that in France he declared to be a tremendous object of terror and dismay. The Athenian, which was held up as a model of the best kind, was a most sharp and cruel system of dominion; and those modern machines in America were not of sufficient duration to prove their efficacy and utility. Their novelty excites suspicion; let them prove their excellence by outliving their century. With respect to that form which was now in France, his Lordship expressed his opinion, that, after unceasing revolutions, it would at last be settled with some form of monarchy.

Negotiation was now become matter of the most serious attention for their Lordships; on the dispatch much depended, by delay much may be lost, and the throne of England may be shaken. He did not say that he should open a treaty beneath the dignity of that which was becoming; no, he would make vigorous preparations by sea and land; we would hold out peace or war. Peace we would prefer from humanity; but, if war was sought, we should discover the greatness of our resources. We should

tell the French, that they build upon our divisions, but we would all continue to support the throne, the aristocracy, and the people; the throne from the aristocracy, and the aristocracy from the people, and the people from the machinations of their own demagogues, and from the bloody scenes of foreign fragmentation.

His Lordship said, that, from the retirement of a collegiate life, he was not connected with party; and that it was a matter of indifference to him who steered the vessel of the state, provided it moved even and safe in its course.

The atrocities committed in France were disgraceful to human nature; but even these should not prevent our negotiating with them a peace. We were not their avengers. Those bloody tyrants would not escape the tremendous justice of God; he would vindicate his holy religion, which they had effaced, and almost destroyed. His Lordship then adverted to the finances of France, and said, he would not enter into the question of calculation, as he was assured, that, if we had even replaced a Louis on the throne of France, he would not return into our treasures the sums we had expended, nor colonize with his own subjects the desolation his wars had made on our territories. From motives such as these, his Lordship said, that the motion of the Noble Duke had met his approbation.

Several other Peers delivered their sentiments; after which a division took place on the Amendment, when the numbers were—

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Adjourned at five o'clock in the morning.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

IN answer to L. H. p. 323, the male line of the ancient family of *Lee*, in *Cheshire*, became extinct on the death of the late General *Lee*; *Lee Hall* was sold many years since; the arms are exactly as L. H. describes them, and are now quartered by a gentleman in right of his grandmother, who was sister to the General's father; and the *Earls of Lichfield*, notwithstanding the difference in their arms, were descended from a younger branch of the above family. General *Lee* had an only sister, named *Sidney*, who died about eight years ago.

P. 297, col. 1, l. 13, for *papa* r. *capa*.

Sir Thomas Harrison, p. 323, resided at his seat at *Allerthorpe* near *Burneston*, in the *North Riding of Yorkshire*. He was a representative of the county of *York* in one, I believe, of *Cromwell's* parliaments; but of a family of some rank, and, it should seem, perfectly distinct from that of *Major Harrison*, the *Regicide*, mentioned p. 395. *Sir Thomas Harrison*, it may be conjectured, died at *York*, as his relief is stated to be the widow "Thomæ Harrison, civitat. Eboracens. militis." *Thomas Harrison, Esq.* probably his immediate descendant, appears to have resided at *Allerthorpe* as early as 1654. He died 1686. The arms on the brass plate of his tombstone are, three demilions rampant, langued and erased; but there being no lines of blazonry to distinguish the colours, A. B. is referred to the *Heralds-office*.

P. 376, col. 1, l. 41, for "Dettant Roy" r. "De Hunt Rey."

Ib. col. 2, l. 16, r. "Bignor."

In the paper on the story of *Jonah*, p. 392, l. 1, for *phil* r. *kil*.

Ib. l. 16 from bott. for "applicable" r. "applied."

P. 441, col. 2, l. 47. *Sir Charles Booth* was high-sheriff of *Kent* in 1794, and, after presenting a county address, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him.

P. 442, col. 1, l. 16. The late *Rev. William Lowth* was also vicar of *St. Margaret's* next *Rocheſter*, and of *Lew-itham*. As incumbent, he might be styled the father of the clergy of that diocese, and perhaps of the county of *Kent*, he having been instituted to the vicarage of *St. Margaret's* Dec. 16, 1731.

Ib. l. 30. The late *Lieut. Col. Skey* was admitted a pensioner of *Corpus Christi College*, in *Cambridge*, in 1741; but, as he soon made arms his profession, he left the university without taking any degree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

VERITAS, p. 336, is informed that "the *Lancashire Collier Girl*" is an under servant to *William Bankes, esq.* of *Winstanley*, near *Wigan*.

ANTIQUARIUS JUNIOR wishes to be informed at what time, and for what reason, the *Peers of Britain* began to sign with their titles only; for, in many letters and original papers of the last century, and in all he has met of more ancient date, he has observed the *Christian names* prefixed, as their comforts and the *Bishops* practise as this day.

A GREAT BIRD FANCIER at *Waltham Cross*

Cross sends, for CLAUDIUS, the following list of those birds which are known to sing in the night :

The Nightingale.

The Wood-lark.

The Robin-redbreast.

The Redstart, what the French call Rosignol de Muraille.

In Stevens's Shakspeare, vol. III. p. 482, a passage being illustrated by a reference to Brantôme, for a feast made by the "VLDAM OF CHARTRES;"—L. M. wishes for an explanation of the term VLDAM.

We are sincerely obliged by the hint of our Correspondent (*iterum iterumque*) at *Murazion*. [See more, p. 507.]

MEMOIRS of JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

(Received from a correspondent since the letters in pp. 469, 471, were printed off.)

JAMES BOSWELL, esq. was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, one of the judges in the supreme courts of session and judiciary in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 1740, and received the first rudiments of education in that city. He afterwards studied civil law in the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. During his residence in these cities, he acquired, by the society of the English gentlemen who were students in the English colleges, that remarkable predilection for their manners, which neither the force of education, or the *dulcedo* of his *natale solum*, could ever eradicate. But, his most intimate acquaintance at this period was the Rev. Mr. Temple, a worthy, learned, and pious divine, whose well-written character of Gray was inserted in Johnson's life of that poet. Mr. Boswell imbibed early the ambition of distinguishing himself by his literary talents, and had the good fortune to obtain the patronage of the late Lord Somerville. This nobleman treated him with the most flattering kindness; and Mr. Boswell ever remembered with gratitude the friendship he so long enjoyed with this worthy peer. Having always entertained an exalted idea of the felicity of London, in the year 1760 he visited that capital; in the manners and amusements of which he found so much that was congenial to his own taste and feelings, that it became ever after his favourite residence, whither he always returned from his estate in Scotland, and from his various rambles in different parts of Europe, with increasing eagerness and delight; and we find him,

nearly twenty afterwards, denouncing Scotland sphere, and wishing residence in London, which great scene of ambition, instruction, and, comparatively, making his heaven upon earth. He was, doubtless, confirmed in this attachment to the metropolis by the strong predilection entertained towards it by his friend Dr. Johnson, whose sentiments on this subject Mr. Boswell details in various parts of his life of that great man, and which are corroborated by every one, in pursuit of literary and intellectual attainments, who has enjoyed but a taste of the rich feast which that city spreads before him.

The politeness, affability, and insinuating urbanity of manners, which distinguished Mr. Boswell, introduced him into the company of many eminent and learned men, whose acquaintance and friendship he cultivated with the greatest assiduity. In truth, the esteem and approbation of learned men seem to have been one chief object of his literary ambition; and we find him so successful in pursuing his end, that he enumerated some of the greatest men in Scotland among his friends even before he left it for the first time. Notwithstanding Mr. Boswell by his education was intended for the bar, yet he was himself earnestly bent at this period upon obtaining a commission in the Guards, and solicited Lord Auchinleck's acquiescence; but returned, however, by his desire, into Scotland, where he received a regular course of instruction in the law, and passed his trials as a civilian at Edinburgh. Still, however, ambitious of displaying himself as one of the "manly hearts who guard the fair," he revisited London a second time in 1762; and various occurrences delaying the purchase of a commission, he was at length persuaded by Lord Auchinleck to relinquish his pursuit, and become an advocate at the Scotch bar. In compliance, therefore, with his father's wishes, he consented to go to Utrecht the ensuing winter, to hear the lectures of an excellent civilian in that university, after which he had permission to make his grand tour of Europe. The year 1763 may be considered the most important epocha in Mr. Boswell's life, as he had the singular felicity to be introduced to Dr. Johnson. This event, so auspicious for Mr. Boswell, and so fortunate for the Literary World, happened on May 16, 1763.

Having

Having continued the winter at Utrecht, during which time he visited several parts of the Netherlands, he commenced his projected travels. Passing from Utrecht into Germany, he pursued his route through Switzerland to Geneva, whence he crossed the Alps into Italy, having visited on his journey Voltaire at Ferney, and Rougemont in the wilds of Neufchatel. Mr. Boswell continued some time in Italy, where he met and associated with Lord Mount Stuart, to whom he afterwards dedicated his *Theses juridicæ*. Having visited the most remarkable cities in Italy, Mr. Boswell sailed to Corsica, travelled over every part of that island, and obtained the friendship of the illustrious Pasquale de Paoli, in whose palace he resided during his stay at Corsica. He afterwards went to Paris, whence he returned to Scotland in 1766, and soon after became an advocate at the Scotch bar. The celebrated Douglas cause was at that time a subject of general discussion. Mr. Boswell published the "Essence of the Douglas Cause," a pamphlet which contributed to procure Mr. Douglas the popularity which he at that time possessed.

In 1768, Mr. Boswell obliged the world by his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli." Of this printed performance Dr. Johnson thus expresses himself:

"Your Journal is curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified."

This book has been translated into the German, Dutch, Italian, and French languages, and was received with extraordinary approbation. In the following winter, the theatre-royal at Edinburgh, hitherto restrained by party-spirit, was opened. On this occasion Mr. Boswell was solicited by David Ross, esq. to write a prologue. The effect of this prologue upon the audience was highly flattering to the author, and beneficial to the manager; as it secured to the latter, by the annihilation of the opposition which had been till that time too successfully exerted against him, the uninterrupted possession of his patent, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened in September, 1790. Mr. Boswell attended his funeral as chief mourner, and paid the last honours to a man with whom he had spent many a pleasant hour.

In 1769, was celebrated at Stratford

on Avon the Jubilee in honour of Shakspeare. Mr. Boswell, an enthusiastic admirer of the writings of our immortal bard, and ever ready to partake of the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," repaired thither, and appeared at the masquerade as an armed Corsican chief; a character he was eminently qualified to support. This year Mr. Boswell was married to Miss Margaret Montgomery, a lady who, to the advantages of a polite education, united admirable good sense and a brilliant understanding. She was daughter of David Montgomery, esq. related to the illustrious family of Eglintoun, and representative of the ancient peerage of Lyle. The death of this amiable woman is recorded in your Obituary for June, 1790. Mr. Boswell has honoured her memory with an affectionate tribute. She left him two sons and three daughters; who, to use Mr. Boswell's own words, "if they inherit her good qualities, will have no reason to complain of their lot. *Das magna parentum virtus.*"

In 1782, Lord Auchinleck died.

In 1783, Mr. Boswell published his celebrated letter to the people of Scotland; which is thus praised by Johnson in a letter to the author:

"I am very much of your opinion****; your paper contains very considerable knowledge of History and the Constitution, very properly produced and applied."

Mr. Pitt, to whom Mr. Boswell communicated the pamphlet, honoured it with his approbation. This first letter was followed by a second, in which Mr. Boswell displayed his usual energy and political abilities. In 1785, Mr. Boswell published "A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides" with Dr. Johnson; which met a success similar to his entertaining account of Corsica. This year Mr. Boswell removed to London, and was soon after called to the English bar. But Mr. Boswell's professional business was interrupted by preparing his most celebrated work, "The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D." This was published in 1790, and was received by the world with most extraordinary avidity. It is a faithful history of Johnson's life, and exhibits a most interesting picture of the character of that illustrious moralist, delineated with a masterly hand. The preparation of a second edition of this work was the last literary performance of Mr. Boswell. Since then no particular circumstance occurred. He died May 19, 1795, aged

55, sincerely and universally regretted. To do justice to the merits of a man, whose talents and acquirements obtained him so distinguished a place in the literary and polite world, whose eccentricities require the most delicate and unbiassed biography, is a task which I will not venture upon. He had many failings, and many virtues, and many amiable qualities which predominated over the frailties incident to human nature—

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixt in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, "this was a man."
SHAKESPEARE.

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

MR. URBAN,

June 8.th

FOR several years past I have devoted my time to close reading and study; and occasionally have transmitted to you some of my own thoughts. Indeed, during the last 12 months, my letters to you have been so frequent that I begin to fear I am become a troublesome correspondent: not that I have any reason to suppose so from your conduct towards me; for, in *almost every* instance, my sentiments have found a place in your excellent Magazine; the necessary inference from which is, that either I have some *judgement* as a writer, or that you are defective in that quality as an editor. But, Sir, the very general esteem in which your publication is held is a convincing testimony in *your* favour; and, consequently, I deduce that, however "contemptible" I may be "in *speech*," yet that my "*letters* are weighty and powerful." 2 Cor. x. 10.

However, Envy follows Merit in the sunshine of *prosperity* as the shadow does the substance when the sun is *before* it: and, therefore, as some of your *rivals* — — jealous of your success, we sometimes find in them the detraactive language of envy, with a view to depreciate your valuable Miscellany; a Miscellany, wherein *Science* finds a soil ready to receive all the *seeds of Wisdom*, which she may be disposed to cast forth for the nutriment and pleasure of the mind of man.

It cannot be supposed that, in a monthly publication, every thing therein given will be of equal importance; but the general tenor of the subjects discussed in yours is not of that frivolous and trifling *cast* too commonly to be met with in our *periodical* pamphlets,

but is in no small degree connected with, and important to, *national* happiness. In Mr. Urban's Magazine, all ranks of the *oppressed* find a ready friend and powerful advocate; and with pleasure I observe that, of late, you have been frequently pleading in behalf of a certain body of men in this kingdom *not less oppressed* than any other that can be named—I mean the *inferior clergy*.

In this ever-respectable, and, indeed, yet much-respected but ill-treated class, I have the *happiness* and the *misfortune* to be ranked. [Professionally I deem myself happy; but, with respect to worldly emolument, unfortunate, and *unjustly* dealt with].

When I thus complain of my situation, let it not be deemed the language of disappointed *unreasonable* ambition. If I know any thing of my own heart; I do "*not* mind *high* things;" and I think that I can and do "*condescend* to men of low estate;" but surely the *aggrieved* have a right to complain, and I hope that their complaints will not be disregarded. Yet I can hardly be vain enough to suppose that any thing that I can say will be *attended* to, when so many elegant and learned remonstrances to this effect, in ancient and modern times, have been passed by with so little notice, I would almost say, with *supercilious* contempt. Great cause have I to despair of success when the pen of the learned Mr. Stackhouse, half a century ago, wrote so many truths in so cogent and convincing a manner in his "*Miseries and Hardships of the inferior Clergy*," and which to this day have produced little or no alleviation of those hardships which he describes.

However, though I cannot say with Virgil,

"Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco;" for, it is not in my *power* to *succour* the distressed;

"Yet, knowing what it is to *want* myself, I've learnt to *pity* those who feel the like."

When I say that I have experienced *want*, it must not be interpreted as being absolutely in want of *bread*, but in want of a *sufficiency* to furnish me with *food* and *raiment* without expending considerably more than what my annual income has ever yet been from the *Church*; and on which account I have been obliged to *borrow* to supply my exigencies at the moment; and, thank God! I have ever found *friends* in the *time*

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time of need; but they have not been in *lawn-sleeves*; for, to speak the truth, I never sought their assistance.

I will now state a few circumstances that cannot be refuted. I have been in the Church more than *eight years*; I have preached 300 times, read 300 *different sermons*; have had, during six years of that period, considerable *parochial duty*; and the recompence I have received *in toto* has not yet amounted to 300l. These, Mr. Urban, are *unquestionable facts*; for, I can say with Ovid, "*nota loquer*."

Now, if (after having seen this) any man will assert that every thing in our Church-government is as it *ought to be*, he must see things through a medium very different from that which is before *my eyes*. It appears to me, that such parts of our ecclesiastical polity as are of mere *human institution* have necessarily a greater or less share of *imperfection* attached to them; and, accordingly, have more or less need of *occasional improvement*. But, whatever is of *divine appointment* according to the Bible History, ought to meet with a proportionate degree of veneration, nor should it be relinquished *on any terms whatever*. Such I assert to be the system of *Episcopacy*. The government of the Church by bishops, as well as priests and deacons, is what the Scriptures clearly signify to be the institution of Christ, and what the primitive Christians observed; and, *therefore*, what I not only do thus contend for with my pen, but what I *never* will renounce, nor see introduced in *this country*, without opposing it in such a manner that will probably terminate with the privation of my existence. However, with respect to the *payment* of bishops, or the income they are to receive, there is no scriptural receipt to serve as a *positive rule* in that matter; and, therefore, whether they are to receive 1000l. *per annum*, or 10000l. is (I think) entirely discretionary with the *ruling powers*; only taking care that every bishop may have it in his power, if it be but in his inclination, to fulfil the Apostolic injunction, which says, that "a bishop should be given to *hospitality*." But the proportionate sum, requisite for this and every other purpose relative to the church, is to be resolved by the Legislature; and it is the duty of the Clergy in this point to be satisfied with what the law shall determine, submitting to every ordinance of man for

the Lord's sake, *where those ordinances do not oppose the divine appointment*; but, where they do, there we should resist even unto *death*; for, we ought to obey God rather than man. But, consistently with the tenor of my argument, what is decreed in one age, respecting their *maintenance*, may be revoked and altered in another, when the necessity of the times shall require either a diminution or augmentation of it; and, if the dignified Clergy were to be less tenacious of their *pecuniary endowments*, not making the decree of a *prince* in their favour, as to *temporalities*, of equal import with their *spiritual rights of divine institution* (which no human power can either give or take away), then, I firmly believe, that, while the majority of the senators remain sound principles of virtue, they would always take care that there should be an ample provision for the Clergy, both in consideration of their pacific and conceding dispositions, as well as their great *utility*, in a political point of view, towards the preservation of good order and regularity in the State. I admit that this reasoning *may* be deemed very bad in *law*; but, I trust that it is not so objectionable when considered with respect to prudence and the *real interest* of the Church.

From what has just been stated, though in the free language of one who is "not afraid of the face of man" (Deut. i. 17), whether decorated with *purple tunicks or glimmering stars*; yet with to obviate the possibility of any one supposing me any more a democrat in politics than of Presbyterian principles in religion. The first I *abhor*; and the latter I cannot approve for the reason *before stated*, of Episcopacy being the institution of Christ, &c.

Now, though I do not admit that bishops and presbyters are in every respect equal, even in a *spiritual sense* (for, "every bishop is a priest, but every priest is not a bishop"); yet, I trust that every curatical presbyter in the realm would have no objection to their being brought *nearer* upon a parity with respect to *temporalities*. For my own part, I should think that about 50 *degrees* would be quite enough on the scale of church-preferment. The highest of which being 5000l. *per annum*, would be enough to stimulate and gratify the exertions of the ambitious, and enough to answer every purpose of *rational dignity*; and the lowest, being 1000l.

1000l. would be sufficient (if carefully managed) to prevent any of the Lord's more immediate servants from feeling those distresses and mental disquietudes almost inseparable from a state of indigence, particularly to those persons whose rank in life requires that they should preserve a respectable appearance—

Talium sollicitudinum non sum ignarus.

Now, admitting that one man derives from the Church revenues to the amount of 10,000l. *per annum* (and a few such cases there are in the kingdom), his daily income is 27l. 8s.; which is a sum equal to what I receive in *three quarters of a year*. That *his* outgoings are greater than *mine* I readily grant; but *that* expence is greatly occasioned by the mere *pomp* of this world; which is one of those things that *all* Christians promised to renounce at their baptism. How far *our bishops* fulfil this part of their baptismal vow, I leave to their lordships' consideration *in private*; but, I am of opinion that the church-revenues were never designed, *ab origine*, to maintain one part of the church officers in *useless* pomp, whilst another (and perhaps *not less deserving*) part have not food and raiment such as they are entitled to; or, probably, in most instances, they would endeavour to "be content therewith:" at least, I can speak for *one* of this class.

If any of the venerable Bench should read this letter, and I think it probable that they will (as the Gentleman's Magazine is admitted into the studies of those who are Right Reverend as well as the simply Reverend), I hope that they will seriously reflect, and yet *speedily* determine upon some measures to relieve the real necessities of those, of their own order, whose annual incomes will not pay for board and lodging even

as batchelors (much less enable them to marry, as they ought), according to the Charges now made, and for several years past; but particularly of late, owing to the high price of provisions. If their lordships mean *ever* to do any thing to augment the comforts of the inferior Clergy, I wish they may do it *soon*, recollecting that

"Inopi beneficium ~~ips~~ dat qui dat celeriter."

Left any of your readers, Mr. Urban, should suppose that I have no farther view than to beg one of these *beneficiums* for myself, I desire them to take into consideration what I am now going to state—that it is at present my *serious* intention, in consequence of mature reflection, in a very short time to relinquish my function as a *minister*; therefore, I shall not *want* a benefice; for, I can with pleasure say, as *St. Paul* said, that *these hands* have ministered unto, and can again minister unto, my *wants*.

But, though I relinquish * my *professional* calling, I do not renounce my calling in Christ Jesus. I am, no "*Greek*," and therefore I do not consider the mediatorial scheme as "foolishness;" neither do I mean ever to forsake communion with the Church of England. I admire her *doctrines*, and will not only say to her while she is in *prosperity*, "*tecum viveve amem*," but, should the storms of adversity gather around her, and threaten her dissolution, I would say to her, as the enamoured Lydia said to Horace, "*tecum obeam libens*," or, in the *imprecatory* language of a man *once* high in office (and which imprecation, by-the-bye, I hope he will *ever* think upon). I will conclude by saying, "when I forget her, may God forget me!" (*See Debates upon the Regency.*) CLEROS.

* The reason of this resignation is to prove, that I am *so* far disinterested in my arguments respecting stipendiary curates, and that no *sinister* views induced me to write what I have here advanced; though, indeed, if I was to continue a *labourer* in Christ's vineyard, I should expect, and not without great reason, to have more of the *grapes* than have hitherto fallen to my share. However, as I do not resign my orders from any *doctrinal* dissent, but only because Church-polity is so *unfairly* managed that I never had, nor am likely to have, a *decent* *frugal* maintenance; I hope this circumstance will ultimately tend to the good of those worthy servants of our Lord who faithfully discharge the important duties of the clerical function, and who are *obliged* to continue in their vocation, sustaining hardships year after year, *because* they have not an independent fortune, and *because* they have not been educated in any line of business, from the exercise of which they can expect a comfortable supply of the provisions of this life. Fortunately for me I *have*; and I hope to live to see the day when the revenues of the Church will not be parsimoniously bestowed upon the many, who have nothing to recommend them to preferment but their own *merits*, and lavishly *bestowed* upon those who are principally indebted for such favours to their connexions with the men in power.

74. *A Sketch of the Campaign of 1793; a Poem in Two Parts.*

THE first part of this "Sketch" contains "A Series of Letters from an Officer of the Guards, on the Continent, to his Friend in Devonshire;" the second, a like series "from one of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Aid-du-Camp, on the Continent, to Miss Lucy Lovegrove, in England."

"Little versed in felicitastic rules, the author has given full scope to his pen; and his only hopes are, that Criticism will animadvert, if necessary, with good humour, so as to correct, not to crush, an unpractised and unpresuming adventurer."

When a soldier so ingenuously solicits quarter, what critic can refuse it? But the present writer deserves more than mercy; he has a claim to praise.

A poem of Addison's, under a similar title, has been called "a Gazette in Rhyme." We scarcely know by what epithet to characterize the present production. It is certainly animated; though the kind of verse in which it is written has something too much of levity for the subject.

The description of the march to Greenwich is truly humorous:

"All smoothly went on in the front of our line, [define?] But the rear, O ye Gods! who on earth could Not a single pot-alehouse escap'd an assault, And they drain'd to the dregs ev'ry barrel of malt.

Supported between two battalion-men, here, Hissing hot from the bung reel'd a tall grenadier.

Two damsels attending, his armour to bear, As drunk as the staggering hero, were there; His cross-belts and pouch the fair Phillida bore,

While his cap Amaryllis triumphantly wore! Our march was retarded by whiskies and gigs,

Mad drivers, mad oxen, and obstinate pigs; Men boxing, dogs barking, and women in tears, [our ears.]

And noises that near crack'd the drums of Carts follow'd to pick up all stragglers they found, [ground.]

Who, unable to move, had repos'd on the Midst a bustle to which I can nothing compare,

At length we arriv'd at the Hospital-square. Our Sovereign, God bless him! below'd and rever'd,

Benignantly smiling, amongst us appear'd. Around him, those patterns of excellence shone, [throne.]

Those jewels, which lustre reflect on his A grenadier, drunk, from the centre rank reel'd,

And, hiccuping, up to his Majesty wheel'd.

"Never mind all these Jacobins, Georges! but be quiet, [a riot!]

We'll quell them, as quick as we'd quell you The King was delighted, and laugh'd out aloud; [crowd.]

And the fellow receiv'd three huzzas from the

"The affability and condescension, which so peculiarly distinguish our Royal Family, were never more distinguished than on this occasion; and, as we passed in review, every soldier's countenance was exhibited. The Queen and Princesses, who were at Sir Hugh Palliser's during the embarkation, waved their handkerchiefs as the boats put off; and, in return, after repeated hearty huzzas, our men struck up a roving chorus of God save the King! in which they were joined by the royal goupes. This was frequently talked over in the soldier's tent, and not forgotten in the field of battle."

The various operations of the campaign are described in a serio-comic vein; and the Austrian army is said to be

"Well fed and fine fellows, above six feet high,

Bewhiskerd each visage, befabred each thigh; Grenadiers from Bohemia, Hungarians, and Croats, [throats]

Created on purpose to cut Frenchmen's Cuirassiers with hats shot through, and cover'd with scars, [sais]

With Hulus, Tirolans, Pandours, and Husses The least of them seem'd to be able to eat Six French at a breakfast and think it a treat."

The attack and conquest of the French camp at Famars gives occasion to some sensible reflections, and to the following extraordinary note:

"After we had gained the height, I went with a brother officer to the village of Famars; we found it completely pillaged; the miserable inhabitants, deprived of their whole property, and their very clothes torn from their backs, were wringing their hands in the greatest misery! The officers of different corps exerted themselves to find out and punish the offenders; and an Austrian Hussar officer, on being told that one of his men had torn the bed from under a woman and her infant, of which she had been but a short time delivered, cut the fellow down in our presence. This summary act of justice had a good effect, by restraining in some measure the unbridled licentiousness of the soldiery. The object of plunder at that village was cambric, as great quantities were manufactured there. I am sorry to add, that some of the British disgraced themselves by marauding; a corporal of the first regiment of guards had crossed a branch of the Ronelle, to search a house, and had encumbered his body with such a quantity of Cambric, that he was drowned in attempting to return."

The conclusion of the campaign is interesting :

"As Grimalkin prowls forth, when the shadows of night [sight ; Conceal her approach from the mouse's quick With caution draws near, of her prey making sure, Who vainly had fancied the covert secure: Or, as sportsmen in silence the thicket surround, [they've found ; And spread their close nets when the covey In vain may they flutter, in vain may they beat. [a repeat. Their breasts 'gainst the loop-holes to force So the Austrians came pounce on the French at Marchiennes, Ere Luna had stolen to Endymion again. The double-snak'd rod had been wav'd o'er each head, Ev'ry man was surpris'd, and was rous'd from his bed. Their lives to secure, to a covert they flew, Perceiving the Austrians already in view ; At discretion surrender'd, and mercy was shewn, [known. For, a foe, once subdued, as a foe's no more Twelve pieces of cannon and two thousand men, [Marchiennes. As prisoners, were march'd to our camp from Thus Flanders is clear'd, and thus ends the campaign, For the present we go to St. Martin's again ; To-morrow the army will enter Tournay, The cooks and the mules are already away. My laurels you soon may expect at your feet ; In the cuticle how we shall dash through each street ! Make ready the elegant neat vis-a-vis, That holds so exactly my Lucy and me. But, halt—silly pen ! nor presume to declare The boundless delight I shall taste with my Fair."

"Before the British army marched into winter cantonments at Tournay, they received his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's thanks, for their spirited and good conduct during a most severe and harassing campaign ; and were informed in public orders, that the enemy were completely driven from Flanders."

75. *Three successive Tours in the North of England and great Part of Scotland ; interspersed with Descriptions of the Scenes they presented, and occasional Observations on the State of Society and the Manners and Customs of the People.* By Henry Skrine, Esq. of Warley, in Somersetshire.

WHAT we observed on articles 60 and 61, p. 411, applies, in some measure, to the present. Verbal descriptions of scenery will never interest the reader whose eye has not the most transient glance over the realities ; and, should every man of wealth or fashion commit his observa-

tions to the most elegant style of print without gravings, we than the succession of towns, villages, and ruins, which he passed by. Such elegant peregrinations are not likely to be long-lived ; the very material which gives them beauty will not outlast the composition.

Let us, however, hear Mr. Skrine's account of his labours and views :

"The following travels, written at different periods of the author's life, were not originally designed to be printed ; nor has he any apology for submitting to tripping a work to the public eye, except the solicitations of some few partial friends. The first of these tours was made many years ago, and covers those central parts of the North of England which are too well known to require much minute description ; it has therefore been compressed into a single chapter, and is presented as introductory to the others, and including to a material a portion of the general outline. to be entirely omitted.

"The second tour was taken in the year 1787 ; and, commencing with the vale of Trent, in Staffordshire, approached the beautiful region of the lakes of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, by Liverpool, Preston, and Lancaster. Though frequently the subject of description, this district possesses too many charms to be passed over in silence, and has been dwelt upon with much pleasure. The rugged scenes of the Western Highlands of Scotland, and though scarcely less known, presented yet superior attractions, as we approached them by the great commercial city of Glasgow ; nor could Inverary, Taymouth, or the Blair of Athol, be traversed without a due tribute of admiration. Perth, Stirling, and the proud display of Edinburgh, with its ornamented environs, terminated this travel in Scotland, which we left by Berwick, and, passing through Northumbria and Durham, crossed the upper parts of Yorkshire by Richmond, and through Wensleydale to Craven, descending again into the plains of Lancashire, and approaching Chester by Manchester, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and a small district of East Wales concluded the whole. The last remaining travel took place in the summer of 1793, and directed its course from Edinburgh to the Eastern coast by St. Andrew's, Dundee, and Aberdeen, whence it crossed the Eastern peninsula, and presented the grand display of the Northern bay to Fort George and Inverness. The sublime scenery tending Loch Ness,

* A tour approaching and scenery attending are some of the attractions of modern writing, but are here of a piece with the singular number travel.

and surrounding the Forts Augustus and William, with the tremendous passage of the Carmichael mountain, could not fail to create a superior interest, and had the advantage of being less known to and described by former travellers. A second visit to the Blair of Athol restored us to an inhabited country; the ornamented territory of Drummond castle combined its external beauty with the internal charms of its society; and by Sterling, Glasgow, and Hamilton, we returned to Edinburgh, taking our farewell of Scotland by Melros abbey, and the pleasing vaies of the Tweed, the Tyviot, and the Eike.

"Such were the objects necessarily pursued in these travels, which will amply answer the end proposed if they serve to mark out some fine points of view, which have not yet been fully explored or described, to those whose pens or pencils may do them more justice. The additional illustration which might be obtained by the latter has but too frequently suggested itself in the course of the author's numerous travels, and caused him to lament that, in recording some of the most animated scenes Nature has produced in different parts of Europe, he was only qualified to substitute cold description to the happier effects of drawing, and the imagery of real landscape.

"In his observations on the state of society, and the manners which prevail in the remotest parts of our island, the author has found less difficulty, and derives no inconsiderable advantage that six years intervened between his first and second tours, so that he had a fuller opportunity of observing their peculiar traits and customs, and estimate the progress of improvement. In doing this he has been studious to be impartial and unprejudiced in his remarks on a nation for which collectively, as well as for many individuals to whom he has the honour of being known, he entertains a very high degree of respect and admiration. It should be added, in apology for the style of this work, that its irregularity is occasioned by the different times and seasons in which it was written, and the various descriptions of country it comprehends. The person also is frequently changed, to give animation to some particular scene, and to avoid the prolixity of an uniform narrative. In matters of opinion and observation, the author frequently speaks in the singular number; but, in description, he generally uses the plural, except in those parts of his travels which he performed alone, a circumstance which occasionally happened."

may not be improper to add that the

"For the accidental inaccuracy, also, of a few repetitions of epithets or other words in the same sentence, he has to apologize to the reader, never having been before accustomed to correct his manuscripts for the press."

author, in each of his two last travels, found much information as well as entertainment from Gray's and West's Tours of the Lakes, Ainsley's new Map and general Account of Scotland, Dr. Johnson's Tour, and, above all, in Mr. Pennant's very accurate and valuable work. These books he strongly recommends to all future travellers in the North of England and Scotland."

Mr. S. speaks of himself what most of his readers will think of him, whether they have visited the same spots as he has done, or peruse his pages for a temporary amusement; and, after allowance for a gentleman-like style, incidental information will certainly be found, and some new facts and occurrences present themselves. The comparison, between the squalid uncivilized Lowland Scots, and the improvement in the manners of their Highland neighbours, is painful and disgusting. The little "ornamented village of Laurencekirk" is a lasting monument to the liberality and goodness of its founder the late lord Gardentone. The observations on Alnwick castle are certainly just: that the late duke restored it to MORE than its pristine splendour; intermixing too much tower painting and gilding with Gothic magnificence and solidity. And yet who, that reflects on the vestiges of gilding and painting in the cornices and other members of St. Stephen's chapel at Westminster, or on many sepulchral figures both of wood and stone, can entertain a doubt that painting and gilding were among Gothic ornaments? and it would be unfair to compare the glow of colouring in the present century with the time-worn beauty of the 13th. By the same rule of judging, some abatement of vanity may be made in the inscription in Bursley tower, which is literally Ciceronian, copied from a translation of Xenophon's Oeconomicus, c. 4, by Tully, in his piece de Senectute, and as applicable to a great duke as to a great prince. (See p. 479.)

76. *Introductory Sketches towards a Topographical History of the County of Hereford.*

By the Rev. John Lodge, B. A.

THIS modest title argues well in a modern topographer, and shews that he is not above assistance. Whether he will find the assistance he solicits, with equal modesty, in his preface, must be left to time and the patrons of topographical inquiry. Mr. L. proposes to publish a small octavo volume on each hundred, in alphabetical order. Besides that it may be doubted if the history of each

each hundred of such a county as Hereford is capable of being compressed into an *octavo* volume, and that a *small* one; we cannot help thinking *folio* is the most adopted form for county-history; and there is not the objection of inconvenient size for general reading when the work is more for occasional consulting. Mr. L. writes with simplicity and precision, and in an animated style; and, on these accounts, we cannot but wish him success*—though we understand his plan has been anticipated by a brother clergyman under noble patronage.

77. *The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, completed in a modern Version.* By the Rev. William Lipcomb, M.A.

IN these three volumes Mr. L., whose poetical merit is well known, has added to those already modernized by Pope, Dryden, Ogle, Boyse, and Betterton, the following, which nobody had attempted: The Franklin's; The Doctor's; The Pardoner's; The Shipman's; The Priores's; Sir Thopas; Melibeus (in prose); The Monk's; The Nun's Priest (already done by Dryden); The Second Nun; The Canon's Yeoman; and The Manciple's. The life of Chaucer, with the prolegomena and notes of Mr. Tyrwhitt's edition, are annexed, the latter at the bottom of the page; and it might, perhaps, not have been amiss if the best versions of the other tales had made a part of this edition, which would then have been a complete one of the *Canterbury Tales*.

78. *A Message of the President of the United States to Congress, relative to France and Great Britain, delivered December 5, 1793, with the Papers therein referred to. To which are added, the French Originals. Published by order of the House of Representatives.*

THE recd of Genet from his official appointment as ambassador to the United States is well known, and these pages explain the grounds of it. We know not whether to admire the wisdom and firmness of the President of the States, or detest the insolence and effrontery of the Sans Culottes Ambassador.

* We understand Mr. L. is a native of Yorkshire; was once under-master of the school at Hereford; at present resides at Leominster, and is an ingenious man.

† Would it not have been more correct to have said "The modern Version of the *Canterbury Tales* completed?" or, "The *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer in modern Version completed?"

79. *The Creed of a French Republican, faithfully translated from the Original now in Circulation in Paris.*

IN a strain of irony the author contrasts the inconfluences of each article of the present system of politics and morality in France; and the low price of this little pamphlet (being only 6d.) will, we trust, give it useful circulation.

80. *A Sermon, preached at St. Magnus Church, London Bridge, at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, on Sunday, March 23, 1794. By Thomas Kennell, D.D. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of St. Magnus.*

—*Ad Julem rufus*

Æthere et superas cœli venisse sub auras—

—*Excepit tunc medicinalis et artus. VIRGIL.*

FROM Luke ix. 56. the Doctor takes occasion to inculcate the duty of *saving men's lives*. By the present institution both *lives* and *souls* are *saved*. It is the glory of this age to behold hundreds of men, women, and children, who have been snatched from the watery grave, roused from suffocating fumes, and from the dreadful state of insensibility, living monuments of the national importance of this institution, of which Dr. Hawes is anxious to extend the restorative art over the whole habitable globe.

Restored to life	1169
Preserved by the drags, &c.	858
Unsuccessful cases	879

Within twenty years, 2906

81. *Descriptions and Explanations of the Remains of some Roman Antiquities dug up in the City of Bath, 1790; with an Engraving from Drawings, made on the Spot. By Governor Pownall.*

THESE remains were described, and drawings (very different from the present) made, by Sir H. C. Englefield, in the Xth volume of *Archæologia*, p. 325—323, pl. 30, 31, 32. Mr. Baldwin, the ingenious architect at Bath, had drawings made by an artist, with a design to give engravings of them to the publick (see our vol. LXI. p. 103); and the Governor gave him, as an accompaniment, the explanatory description of that ornamental part which he calls the symbolie head of Sol, and now gives to the publick, engraved by a young man named Hibbert. Mr. P., 1791, communicated this account and drawings of them to the Society of Antiquaries, under express stipulation that it should not be copied in the Minutes, or published in the *Archæologia*, which was strictly complied with. Receiving from

from Mr. B. neither any answer respecting his design of publishing, nor a return of his paper, the Governor determined on publishing it himself in this form. Mr. P. seems to have happily established his application of the head to the Sun. Whether he has been equally happy in his reading and supplying of the inscription, of which fragments were dug up, may, perhaps, admit of controversy, not, however, from us, who have not seen the original; we can only like our doubts whether *PRAE*, instead of *E*, *minia veritate*, is not more consonant to the usual style of inscriptions; whether '*pecunia longa seria effusa*' is an usual mode of expression, and whether we should not read *refingi* instead of *retingi*. It must be confessed, however, that the Governor has brought such authorities in support of those two last readings, that they deserve consideration.

The Governor inclines to think, from an imperfect inscription cut on the *naked* of a wall, containing the word *DEAE*, that this, with other fragments, belonged to a temple of the goddess *Salus*. Three or four votive altars, and two monumental cippi, whose imports point to nothing beyond the names of persons and officers, may be read as copied in the Bath Guide. The two *Saxon* or *Gothic* figures in niches may be *diæ matres*; also a remnant of a female figure sitting, in bas-relief, and the busto of a general, or commander, robed, in the chlamys, in alto-relievo, in a higher and better taste of sculpture than is usually met with in Roman antiquities in England, of which Mr. P. made sketches, but thinks engravings of them would be of *more cost than worship*.

The hollow tiles of the hypocaust do not seem so novel as the Governor conceives; but his explanation of *valvæ*, or draw-doors, in Pliny's Laurentine villa, is very curious, and seems to carry the *register-stove* into an higher antiquity than was suspected.

The Governor concludes with an account of the foundation of the Roman walls of Bath.

82. *The Fable of Cupid and Psyche, translated from the Latin of Apuleius. To which are added, A poetical Paraphrase of the Speech of Dioxima in the Banquet of Plato, Four Hymns, &c. &c.; with an Introduction, in which the Meaning of the Fable is unfolded.*

IF our readers have not had enough of the Platonic philosophy, of the intrinsic merit of which "few of the present age are likely to be convinced, from

that base prejudice which has taken such deep root in the minds of men of every description, through the *declamation* of those *literary bullies*, the *verbal critics* on the one hand, and the *fraudulent harangues of sophistical priests* on the other;" Mr. Taylor here presents them with another specimen, respectfully inscribed to the president, council, and members, of the Royal Academy, having been "a favourite subject of the most eminent artists ancient and modern." "Posterity," he flatters himself, "will warmly patronize his assertion, and vindicate the honours of those venerable heres the latter Platonists, that golden race of philosophers, of which the great Plotinus stands at the head, when *such* critics and *such* priests are covered with the shades of eternal oblivion." We enter not into any controversy on the merit of Plotinus, who is generally supposed to have increased the obscurity of Platonism; nor of Apuleius, who was a jolly freethinker of his time, and disgraced his philosophy by his practices; but leave the interpretation of the fable in all the obscurity into which Mr. T. has plunged it, by *supereffential* natures and unities of the gods, *mundane* and *supermundane*, and the *intellekts* and *souls of the stars*. If there were no clearer system of Theology or Metaphysics than *Platonism* or *Plotinism* holds forth, it were better to abide by the few instructive or traditional impressions of God and Nature which form the creed of an American savage, and regulate his conduct, than all this unintelligible jargon of words.

When we read Mr. T's apology for obtruding these books on the publick, in his defence of his Pausanias against the British Critics, at the end of this publication, that he *writes for bread*; we heartily pity him that he has not a more honourable mode of supporting himself and serving his country, and that he possesses no nobler principle than *intellek* and *mind*.

83. *National Crimes the Cause of National Punishment: A Discourse delivered in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, on the Fast-day, February 25, 1795. By the Dean of Peterborough.*

FROM Isaiah lviii. 3. the worthy Dignitary takes occasion to enforce the doctrine of the interference of Divine Providence in the affairs of nations. "We ought always," says he, "to be very cautious how we make applications concerning

concerning the judgements of God; but there certainly may be situations in which such applications are not only very justifiable, but seem to be *really* unavoidable. And the circumstances of the present time seem to mark, in the strongest characters, some scene of the greatest importance now opening upon the world by the hand of God. What this scene may be when it shall be fully disclosed, or what changes it may produce with respect to the great potentates and fierce warriors of the earth, God only knows, and it would be presumptuous in us to determine. But it is our duty to enquire how we may be affected by this awful disclosure, and on what ground we ourselves stand in this respect; and honestly examine whether, by any notorious national iniquity, we have reason to dread the severe but just visitation of God."

These national iniquities the Dean proceeds to determine to be our encouragement of war, and of the slave-trade. On the latter, among other arguments, the example of Tyre is brought forward. We are, however, free to confess the blindness that prevents our seeing a heavier denunciation against this than any other article of that extensive and advantageous commerce that had so intoxicated this antient emporium of the nations. We would fain flatter ourselves that the almost prophetic language addressed to us, as a nation, in this discourse is more the effect of a too sensitive mind, alarming itself ungroundedly for us; and that the three devilish spirits, the three diabolical frogs, will be the scourges and punishment of the Continent—long before they come nigh to us. In applying to us the apocalyptic threatenings against Babylon, another *Tyris*, as he calls it, in the New Testament, does not Dr. P. lean too much to Mr. Brothers, who pronounces, with the emphasis of inspiration, that Babylon is LONDON? and threatens, now he is despised and imprisoned, to kill the inhabitants and fire the city? Far be it from us to palliate the enormities of nations or individuals; but great care should be taken how the most enlightened and the most benevolent men play with the divine threatenings, or the interference of Providence to bring about the best designs of Reformation.

84. *Llangunnor Hill: a loco-descriptive Poem, with Notes. Humbly dedicated by the Author to the Publick at large.*

GENT. MAG. *June*, 1795.

THE writer humbly bespeaks the public candour in a preface of three pages; and, after analyzing his poem in four more, opens with an eulogium on Mr. Dyer, author of *Grongor Hill*, another *Gaermarthenshire* hill.

"When Dyer, fraught with heav'nly fire,
On Grongor touch'd his charming lyre,
With wonder gaz'd the list'ning swains,
Surpriz'd to hear his tender strains;
And, fix'd and wedded to the spot,
Their rustic labours quite forgot;
Struck with the sweetests of his lays,
My Muse this grateful tribute pays,
Ere she begins with feeble skill
To celebrate Llangunnor hill."

• He describes the various objects seen from it with *appropriate reflections*; among others, Whitehouse the residence of Sir Richard Steele, and the orchard, where in an arbour, tradition says, he wrote the *Conscious Lovers*; and thus concludes:

"Here ends my task, for lo! the sun
His daily course has nearly run;
And my exhausted Muse would fain
Retire, fresh vigour to obtain;
Content that she first bent her will
In verse to paint her favourite hill,
And its best prospects to explore,
Which please, when ofteneft seen, the more;
On these sweet scenes might Science gaze,
And mark the landscape with amaze,
Till, lost in rapturous delight,
His powers descriptive take their flight;
And from his hand, enfeebled then,
Descend, obe pencil and the pen."

85. *An Idea of the present State of France, and of the Consequences of the Events passing in that Kingdom. By the Author of The Example of France a Warning to England.*

THIS idea is, that France is rivalling Sparta, where the people were divided into two classes; soldiers, free; and cultivators, slaves. "The prominent features in the state of France are, at present, armies very numerous, raised by force of requisition, but so to be well fed and supplied; the government vibrating between the clubs and the convention, subject by variations occasioned by the rise and fall of certain parties, which possess by turns an influence with the people; all the crops, productions, and live stock, of the farmers, placed in a state of requisition for public use; assignats at an enormous discount, but the sale of most commodities, and especially for the publick, subject to the law of the maximum, which levels that discount; a vigour, severity, sternness, and despotism, in the energies of government."

vernment, which enforce an obedience to all decrees, such as have not before been known in all the world. These circumstances combined form one of the most curious political spectacles of which the history of mankind preserves any traces" (p. 2, 3). "Whatever be the intentions or objects of the men who were the leaders in the revolutions which have for five years distressed the kingdom, the fact is that a system somewhat similar to that of Lycurgus nearly established itself. The existence of very great cities will occasion shades of difference; the inhabitants of those cities will become the garrisons of walled camps, and thus assimilate with the military, and become a part of the free class, but the peasantry may remain equally enslaved" (p. 6). Mr. Young addresses himself in animated language to the landed, trading, and moneyed men of every description, who are favourable to the principles that are productive of these revolutions in the world, or inactive in their opposition to them; and calls on every commercial class in Britain to second the efforts of government with a vigorous and most determined spirit; it is only by great sacrifices at present that any thing can be preserved in future. In his opinion, the continuance of the war will be less dangerous than an insidious peace, which will give freer scope to the circulation of French principles among us. He adverts to the behaviour of the friends of the persons lately acquitted, and observes that "to the real and peaceable friends of British liberty it is not of much consequence whether the conspirators against our happy government die on a scaffold or live under the odium of having attempted to destroy it; but it is of infinite importance that we should have received the conviction which the trials that are past have given us, that such designs were unquestionably formed, and that the pretence of a reform in parliament was no more than a cloak to cover intentions of the deepest malignity" (p. 21).

"Foreign conquest destroyed Sparta," and may have the same effect on France. "The enormity, resources, extent, and energy, of the force which has there been created by events the most amazing and most horrible that ever astonished and scourged the human species, deserve the most serious examination by every cabinet, and ought to alarm every individual that has any property in any

country of the globe. This force has been greatly under-rated, and ought to increase the terror of all its neighbourhood. If it should be found to rest in the great outline on something similar in effect to the institutions of Lycurgus, it becomes a more serious alarm, because resting on a more permanent principle than is admitted at present. Whoever be the real despots of France, the terrible power of every leader must hang by a thread; and every reasoning, founded on so uncertain a combination, must want much of the maturity which ought alone to demand attention in the present inquiry," p. 26.

Mr. Young is of opinion, the different principles applied in the two conquests of Flanders, by Dumourier and Pichegru, seem to prove a real change in the government of France. While the Convention had any freedom, the people in every former conquest were secured and appealed to, and every effort tended to establish a government similar to that of France. At present the French treat the Flemings as a conquered people, and plainly give up the idea of being joined in other countries by the people. Nor is the mildness which seems rising in the Convention, to be trusted in making a peace. Parties may rise and fall in succession in that horrid system which has ruined France; but the probability is, the most violent will ultimately prevail in all democracies. Suppose then the peace broken, and a new war; what is the conclusion? that the multiplication of assignats must be continued by war, till the people, thoroughly tired of their tyrants, shall establish on firm foundations the power of those who from madness shall be relied on to keep whatever peace may then be concluded, p. 29.

Manners formed the Spartans, assuredly not the manners of the French; but events like those which have taken place in France will strongly tend to an entire change in manners, and that in effect they are changed is known; the equality which is introduced, and the banishment, death, or ruin, of all whose fortunes were large enough to preserve the luxury which former European manners have established, a simplicity, ferocity, and hardy courage, which may have effects of a nature entirely similar to the institutions of Lycurgus, sufficiently so to render France a camp, and its soldiers the terror of the world, p. 30. Should France proscribe the precious metals, that country will rest on so new and singular

gular a foundation in every respect, that it will merit the utmost anxiety to discover the best means of opposing it, which will not be the continued increase of a *moneyed* debt, but, for security at home, a *registered armed force*. This Mr Young proposed in his former publication, and has seen in part carried into execution. He now recommends a militia of 500,000 men, regimented and armed as a force equal to any demand that the probability of events may render necessary. "That such a measure should not be left to the voluntary efforts of individuals, we see sufficient proof in the present efforts to raise an armed yeomanry, so respectably and effectually made in some districts, but so languid and irregular in others, that, while some counties have made good beginnings, others, after several months, but imperfectly move. Little separate corps, belonging to towns and small districts, would be useful to suppress tumults; but, in case of any larger insurrection or formidable invasion, there ought to be in every county two or three common centres, where all may speedily unite; and regulations, enacted long before the moment of distress, should, by providing for every difficulty, prevent confusion. Fortifying posts to impregnable strength, and forming a capacious citadel near the capital, would deserve consideration," p. 35. Mr. Young condemns some of the operations of former campaigns, and suggests others which he deems of more efficacy to detach the people of France from the Convention, by holding out to them a manifesto of future liberty consistent with royalty, as the only object of the allies, and a government to be established in that kingdom consistent with the governments of their neighbours, and the security of property to Europe, p. 40.

The prospect of the natural tendency of the present measures, properly enforced, would open the eyes of the French nation to the enormity of their danger. Mr. Y. is of opinion, that the natural course of the horrors which have desolated the kingdom would re-establish monarchy only by the general discontent of those who have the power in their hands — the military. The discontents of the oppressed have all hitherto been crushed; of the discontents of the oppressors we are not yet informed. The Convention have hitherto put it out of the power of a favourite general to establish himself. Put an end to so ruinous

a war, say other men, and leave the French to themselves, and they will quarrel and cut one another's throats in a civil war. If this be true, says Mr. Y., the Convention must know it, at least, as well as these gentlemen; and, if so, where can the hope of peace be founded? "The information I have received from persons who have been lately in France all agree that the great mass of people hate the Convention. The scale of their hatred has been described thus: 1. they abhor the emigrants, to whom they attribute the war; 2 they detest the allied powers, for wanting to impose (as they have been made to believe) their old government, with all its abuses; 3. they execrate the Convention. This hatred of the Convention is represented as pervading every class of the nation, the armies, the men, the officers, and even the generals. The wish for the restoration of a limited monarchy is so general, that, were the votes of all Frenchmen fairly taken, the king would unquestionably be restored; but suspicion, fear, and terror, govern the whole: every class of men wish ardently for a peace, but dare not publicly express their minds. With all this it is, however, admitted, that the probability of restoring the Jacobins to power is great; which obscures the whole detail, and leaves the events of futurity under the darkest cloud" (p. 45).

Mr. Y. takes a view of our successes in the West Indies, and states Domingo as of far greater value than the other sugar-islands, which will, while we keep them, pay, in public revenue, a sum great enough even to measure, in no slight degree, with the mass of our expences. Our manufactures are recovering the shock they felt by the war, except the Norwich and Essex fabricks; and the former of these has been much affected by Russian and Prussian regulations. He urges the indignity to this nation to treat with such an enemy as France. "Would a peace at such a moment be a termination of disgrace, or the commencement of dependence? With an enemy so superior in the field, *peace is submission*" (p. 48). This kingdom has the least reason to despond. The best-founded hope of future success in the present war rests, in the opinion of most men I have conversed with, on the supposition that the French people, oppressed in a thousand ways by the burthens imposed on them, will, in the end, revolt against their oppressors, and absolutely

absolutely refuse the circulation of that paper which is every day reducing them yet nearer to beggary. The farther the war removes from the centre, the greater the expence; and, supposing the greatest successes, still this immensity of expence will remain. At all hazards it appears more prudent to try this great political experiment, which is so much in our power to try, rather than submit to a peace concluded in a moment which makes the enemy master of the terms. While the Convention regard the metals as the sinews of war, and yet deluge their people with assignats perpetually depressed in value, they ground their successes on the ruin they disseminate at home; triumph on the Rhine by starving on the Rhoeat. The farther they push their conquests, the weaker (provided the war continues) must be their defence, and the more languid their attacks, which have figured of late, not only from the magnitude of their force, but also for want of the union of those troops that might have opposed them. Let them advance, and penetrate the deserts of Westphalia, they will find, what they never yet failed to find, from Hanover to Bohemia, their paths of glory leading to the grave *. The plunder of conquered provinces will do much for individuals, but little for the state. Pichegru, Jourdan, and an hundred others, may grow rich, but the eternal mill must grind assignats faster than ever; and, consequently, wretchedness and oppression be the tenants of the fields of France while the French arms are in their highest glory. Another campaign may cost Britain 20 millions, perhaps, of debt. Double the supposition, call it 40, 50, or any other sum. Were it to be expended in a war of ambition, or with any view but that of natural safety and independence, an honest man would not vote as many shillings; but the question, at present, is of another complexion. The late manifestation of French power is too tremendous to be considered but with alarm and terror. The independence of Europe is at stake; and, if the fortune of the war be not changed before a negotiation for peace, the terms will be the dictates of imposing superiority on one side, and the acceptance on the other—a confession

* May we not venture to affirm, that, had the same number of British soldiers alone been brought into the field as there was of Austrians and Prussians, the progress of the French would have been impeded? EDIT.

of eternal imbecillity, resistance vain, submission necessary" (p. 52).

86. *Hints to Opposition, in a Letter addressed to the Right Honourable Charles Fox.*

THE writer, who is well known among his brethren of the long robe, and dates from Lincoln's-inn, defends the Solicitor-general from the rude attacks lately made on him in the House of Commons, and concurs with him in opinion, that the acquittal of certain persons from the charge of being concerned in conspiracy against the state is no proof that such conspiracy did not exist.

87. *A Sermon on a Future State, combating the Opinion, that Death is eternal Sleep; preached at the Magdalen Asylum, Leeson Street, Dublin. By Gilbert Austin, M.A. Chaplain of the Magdalen Asylum.*

MR. A. from 1 Tim. i. 20, combats this favourite dogma of modern Infidelity, the source and foundation of all the horrors in France, by argument drawn from the existence of God and his moral government, the progressive tendency of man's rational faculties to perfection, and his probationary state here, and his superior capacity of improvement to that of other animals; conscientiousness of sin, and a sense of responsibility, the power of looking forward to futurity, and the desire and hope of life. Without a future state, man would be deprived of his due portion of knowledge, to which he is in pursuit of, and that which his situation puts out of his reach—which might be deemed a violation of a just expectation and enjoyment. To these proofs from reason he adds the positive declarations of revelation. The sermon is dedicated to the Archbishop of Dublin.

88. *Miscellanies, by William Hett, M.A. and Prebendary of Lincoln. "The genuine Tree of Liberty; or, The Royal Oak of Great Britain;" read before a Meeting of His Majesty's huge Subjects, at the Guildhall, Lincoln, December 19, 1792, in order to counteract and suppress the Attempts of Republicans and Levellers. "Letter to Mr. J—F—, of Nettleham, in the County of Lincoln, from the Rev. William Hett, M.A. and Minister of that Parish." "Sermon preached at Nettleham, Sunday, October 13, 1793," by public Notice on the Church-door, to counteract the Exertions of Two Preaching-Mechanicks, or Dny-Labourers, who give Mr. Hett great Uneasiness. "Antinomianism unmasked, a Tragic Comedy, being a full and direct Answer to an Appeal to the Publick, by J. P. Farrier."*

Farrier." "Good Works; addressed to the Antinomian Brethren, for their Conviction and Conversion."

THE subject of these miscellanies being sufficiently explained, we have only to add, that Mr. H. is also author of "Occasional Poems;" alterations in which are suggested at the end of the miscellanies, of which the following specimen will not be deemed very poetical: "Its animal, mineral, vegetative tribes: Oh! it well becomes thy active spirit", &c.

89. *A Course of Prayer for each Day in the Week, suited to every Christian Family. Printed from the MSS of the late Rev. Augustus Toplady, Vicar of Broad Hanbury, Devon.*

WHAT there is in these prayers more suitable to every day in the week than in many other devotional compositions, we cannot discern, or why one day requires a different form of prayer from another.

90. *A List or Short Account of various Charitable Institutions in Great Britain, for the Benefit of the Poor and Infirm, &c.; recommended to all benevolent Persons.*

A short account of 80 charitable institutions, mostly in London, which the author solicits information to augment from the country.

91. *An Essay on Combustion, with a View to a new Art of Dying and Painting; wherein the phlogistic and antiphlogistic Hypotheses are proved erroneous. By Mr. Fullame.*

AN essay on combustion, by a lady! thought we, could proceed from no other pen than that of Miss Williams or Mrs. Wollstenroft, and must be a political disquisition disguised. We were agreeably disappointed, to find that it relates entirely to a method of making cloths of gold, silver, and other metals, by a chemical process, which occurred to Mrs. F. 1790, and, being mentioned to Dr. F. and some friends, was deemed improbable, but was, after some time, realized by experiment, and has been improving ever since, as far as pecuniary circumstances would permit. She made pieces of metallic stuff a yard long, and some map, the rivers of which are represented in silver, and the cities in gold. She now no longer hesitates about the propriety of publishing her discoveries, judging, that, though this art could never be established, which is by no means her opinion, yet the experiments on which she attempted to found it, as they are new, and seem to throw some

light on the theory of combustion, are not unworthy the attention of chemists. No rational attempt was made to explain the phenomena of combustion till about the middle of the 17th century. Mrs. F. concludes with observing that this view of combustion may serve to show how Nature is always the same, and maintains her equilibrium by preserving the same quantities of air and water on the surface of the globe; for, as fast as these are consumed in the various processes of combustion, equal quantities are formed, and life regenerated like the phoenix from her ashes.

92. *The CIXth, commonly called the Imprecating Psalm considered, on a Principle by which the Psalm explains itself: A Sermon, preached in Chelsea College Chapel, April 6, 1794, by the Rev. William Keate, M. A. Rector of Laverton, in the County of Somerset, and Prebendary of Wells.*

WITHOUT entering into the opinions of the most learned commentators, it may be sufficient to observe, that Mr. K. is of opinion, that the imprecatory verses, from 6 to 19, are to be taken as the language of David's enemies, venting their resentment against him in bitter curses. This interpretation is not, however, attempted for Psalm lxi, where David devotes his enemies to destruction in terms not far removed from these imprecations, and both psalms are referred to, in the case of Judas, by St. Peter, who, it is clear, understood them as *predictive*. "The Scripture," says he, "must need be fulfilled, which the Holy Ghost spake before, by the mouth of David, concerning Judas." Words cannot more strongly express that David was inspired to say this of Judas, and that in two psalms instead of one; for, the first member of the sentence is in Psalm lix. 25, and the second, cix. 8. This being the case, we cannot concur with Mr. K. in this interpretation, which he takes uncommon pains to vindicate from the imputation of plagiarism, having, six months after he adopted it, found that Mattei, in an elegant Italian version of the Psalms, had given it the same turn. This learned man's friend, Mingarelli, removes his doubts concerning St. Peter, by observing, "he does not say that the words were spoken by Judas, but that they should be fulfilled in Judas." Surely, if there is any force in language, St. Peter says, the Holy Ghost himself inspired David to utter these words concerning (ΙΕΡΕΙ) Judas; and how this difficulty,

difficulty is to be got over, is by no means easy to say. It is with reluctance we differ from so many great names; and it would give us real pleasure to see the difficulty removed, and our opinion canvassed with all due candour.

93. *A Refutation of Mr. Pitt's alarming Motion made on the last Day of the last Session of Parliament, that, "unless the Monarchy of France be restored, the Monarchy of England will be lost for ever;" in a Letter addressed to the Right Honourable Thomas Skinner, Lord Mayor of the City of London.—Contents: Brissot's Reasons for recommending to France a War with England, as stated by him, in presence of the Writers, at a Dinner Party in Paris, 1792; Allied Powers outwitting one another; Empress of Russia's secret Policy respecting Poland explained; Manners and Conduct of the French Soldiers, when not on Duty, described; Allied Powers, their present unhappy Situation stated; A War against French Atheism considered as preposterous; British Fisheries and Agriculture strongly recommended; The Monarchy of England considered as perfectly secure, notwithstanding the French have established their Republick; Peace recommended at this Time as a Mean on which the future Prosperity of this Country depends. Printed for and under the Direction of John Bell, British Library, Strand, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

THE contents, detailed in the title-page, are a sufficient specimen.

94. *The Art of War, a Poem.*
By Joseph Fawcett.

TO the survivors of Young, this poem will present an imitation of that "bombast rattle which, Pope observes, his genius, sublime without common sense, having no guide, was perpetually liable to degenerate *." One of Young's first pieces, "The Epistle to Lord Lansdowne," was intended to reconcile the publick to the peace of Utrecht, by shewing that men are slain in war, and that in peace *barbarus coque et Commerce fuvalls her sail*. If this, says his biographer, be humanity, is it politics? May we apply one more remark from the same pen—that this writer, like his model, "seems to have laid up no stores of thought or diction, but to owe all to the fortuitous suggestions of the present moment? He seems never to have studied proödy, nor to have had any direction but from his own ear. But, with all his defects, he is a man of genius and a poet †." War, having been

an early practice, shall we say, science, in the history of man, will probably continue to disgrace the world till the reign of Moderation, Humanity, and Religion, are completely restored? When that shall be, is known only to the great Searcher and Ruler of all hearts. As no man became extremely wicked, so neither extremely good, instantaneously. While one part of the human race make war with the other, defensive war must be justified. Neither the Christian precept of turning the other cheek to the striker of the one, nor the Quaker principle, not to strike at all, can be carried into full execution in the present day. The world, or each of its quarters, has rarely, perhaps never, been engaged in a general war: but, if the demon of Discord ever raged with unremitting fury and horrors, it is now that the councils of the French Pandemonium have let him loose on the world. It becomes the duty of every man to wage unremitting war till he is overpowered, and re-committed to that bottomless pit whence he has been called forth. In all great calamities there will be scenes that interest and shock, as well as disgrace, humanity; but the particular must give place to the general.

Mr. F. deserves commendation for awakening the milder feelings; and his expression will be pardoned for his sentiments.

95. *The Farmer's Daughter, a Poetical Tale.*
By Christopher Anley, Esq.

THIS little piece, we are told in the prefatory address to the reader, is founded on a true circumstance. The only daughter of a reputable farmer, said to have been possessed of great beauty and many excellent qualities, was seduced by an officer, under pretence of marriage, and afterwards abandoned by him, and, in following him to London, met with her untimely death in the course of the late severe winter. The author has attempted to put her melancholy story into a poetical but simple dress; and shall "think himself happy should he prove successful in his endeavours to set innocence upon its guard, and to promote the cause of Virtue. He cannot help adding, that he was induced to present these few stanzas to the reader's perusal, from having lately seen many productions, of a similar nature, published with great success under the protection of the very ingenious and benevolent Mrs. H. More."

* Johnson's Lives of the Poets, IV. 343.

† Ibid. 345.

‡ Ibid. 422.

We have nothing to add, but that the price of this poem is too great—considering it is not intended for any pecuniary charitable purpose.

96. *Some Account of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster; with Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Specimens, of the Architecture and Ornaments of such Parts of it as are now remaining. By Order, and at the Expence, of the Society of Antiquaries of London.*

WHAT proportion of *SOME* account (drawn up by John Topham, Esq. F. R. S. *) the Society offer to their members or the publick, may be judged of by the price of two Guineas (set on 14 plates, engraved by Basire, from drawings by Carter, and 8 sheets of Shakspearean press-work, which, when the former have paid five shillings for the boards and leather-back, is not an equivalent for their annual contributions, and the value of which must be determined by such of the latter as may purchase it. Thus much must be acknowledged: that St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, is a judicious opening of the plan of engraving all the cathedral churches which may survive the penury of their chapters, or the ignorance of their clerks of the works; towards beginning which laudable design, one whole season for drawing was immediately lost—especially as we know not how soon, by some architectural jobb, the two houses of parliament, with every remain of the palaces of our ancient monarchs, may be leveled with the ground, or burnt by some accidental fire of another seven years trial of some great national culprit, or some rotten culottes well larded with phlogiston.

From the account annexed we learn that St. Stephen's chapel was added to the palace by King Stephen; rebuilt by Edward I.; and, being burnt with the palace and monastery, 1298, was a second time rebuilt by Edward III. between 1330 and 1363, with stone brought from Caen in Normandy, and the columns with marble from Corfe, in the isle of Purbeck. It was made collegiate by this king, for a dean, 12 secular canons, as many vicars, &c. with a handsome endowment, which, for a short

time, was embezzled by Sir Simon Burleigh. A strong bell-tower was erected in the Little Sanctuary, with three bells, whose sound was so great that it *found all the drink in the town*; a pretty anecdote this for the Society of Antiquaries of London to copy from Howel's *Mund-nepos*, p. 378. The canons, &c. belonging to this chapel dwelt, first, in the adjoining cloister, built for them, and afterwards in Canon (now, corruptly, *Channel*) row. The last dean built a handsome cloister. At the Dissolution this college of St. Stephen surrendered, 1 Edw. VI. was valued at 1085l. 10s. 3d. and was soon after fired up for the meeting of the House of Commons, before held in the Chapter-house of Westminster abbey.

For a list of deans and canons we are referred to Newcourt.

The pointing of this elegant piece of typography seems to have been left entirely to the caprice of the compositor; and in p. 3, l. 11, there appears to be an omission of the *year* after *incipiente*.

Plate I. exhibits part of the entablature under the window within.

Plate II. Ground plan of the chapel and part of buildings adjoining.

Plate III. Parts of the cloister and chapel; the East end the house of commons; the West the lobby.

Plates IV. V. VI. Elevation of the remains of the West, South, and East, fronts of the chapel and parts of the adjoining buildings.

Plate VII. Section of the remains of the inside of the South side.

Plate VIII. Plan and elevation of the columns on the pier, and the impost under the windows, and their mouldings at large.

Plate IX. Elevation, profile, and section, of the ward, the pier, and the entablature.

Plate X. Front and profiles of the architrave, moulding, &c.

Plate XI. Mouldings of the entablature over the windows.

Plates XII. XIII. Some of the most remarkable blockings in the frieze of the entablature over the windows charged with armorial bearings, and other ornaments.

Plate XIV. View of the inside of a small chapel on the West of the area of the cloisters, to the East; restored, for the most part, with the pavement. This chapel, of which no farther account is given. A fuller account, we understand, is reserved for the twelfth volume

* We thought this gentleman was also F. A. S. Reg. Scient. Soc. Island. Soc. Honorary. His name is not mentioned in the advertisement. There is such a string of titles appended to the names of some of our Literati, that the mere English titles are overwhelmed by them.

Jume of Archaeologia, or some farther Wardrobe-account.

"The whole of the architecture, and its enrichment on the inside, are in gilding and colours, appearing extremely fresh; and, what is remarkable and singular, the columns are decorated with a sort of patera, and several of the mouldings are filled with ornaments so very minute, that those on the spandrels and grand entablature could hardly be perceived by the eye from the pavement of the chapel; but the artist designed that the whole of the work should have the same attention paid it; and that one unrivalled blaze of magnificence and splendour should shine around; making this chapel the *ne plus ultra* of the art, worthy of the Saint whose name it bears, and of its founder Edward III. the great patron of antient architecture" [among us].

P. 9, for *fleur de lis* read *leur de lis*.

97. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City Officers, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1795, being the Day appointed by his Majesty to be observed as a general Fast. By the Rev. John Wilgrefs, D.D. Chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*

FROM 2 Chron. xii. 7, the Doctor takes occasion to point out the danger of sin to nations and individuals, and the best means of improving a day of general humiliation by sincere and efficacious repentance; and on the chance the people of this happy island have of retaining the divine favour by not imitating the conduct of their neighbours, "who, ruling by terror, and waging war against heaven and earth, are taking gigantic strides to dissolve the elements of society, to turn the world upside-down, and to restore the antient chaos" (p. 27). If any can deny that this is the true character of the present rulers of France, the best answer to their different opinion is, to wish them the complete enjoyment of it in that distracted country.

Dr. Wilgrefs has preached another sermon, April 3, being the first Sunday, in Easter term, from 1 John, iii. 4, on the obligation of law, and the punishment for breaches of it.

98. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, on Thursday, June 5, 1795, being the Time of the yearly meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster. By the Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M.A. Archdeacon of St. Albans and Prebendary of Lincoln. To which is annexed*

an Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

FROM Eccl. iii. 1, Mr. Pott takes occasion to trace the progress of knowledge among the youth of this kingdom, from the days of Alfred to its restoration after the Reformation, and its present state; to point out the season for instruction; obviates the objections to it and draws a pleasing picture of the design and progress of the Society instituted for these valuable purposes. We have not read a discourse more pertinent or better arranged.

With so good a fund as this Society appears to possess, we are sorry to see so large an arrear of subscriptions, and such a debt for packets.

99. *Occasional Remarks addressed to Nathaniel Brasley Halhed, Esq. in Answer to his late Pamphlet intitled A Calculation of the Commencement of the Millennium; with cursory Remarks on that Gentleman's Speech in the House of Commons, respecting the pretended Prophecies of Richard Brothers. By George Hoine, D.D.*

DR. HORNE thinks the bold pretensions of *modern propheis* are pregnant with danger to the publick; and Mr. Halhed's calculation of the millenium inconsistent, and repugnant to divine revelation. Mr. Halhed, in his calculation, labours to establish a belief that on the 19th of November next will, at sunrise, begin at Jerusalem the mighty change; and maintains that Richard Brothers truly estimates the age of the world at 5913 solar years, and that it is to endure only 6900 *divine years*, which, like those of the Greeks, consists of 360 days only, and admit of no embolism. Mr. H. has returned,

100. *An Answer to Dr. Horne's second Pamphlet, intitled Occasional Remarks.*

TO which, in a torrent of intemperate language, unworthy a gentleman and a scholar, he gives the *lie direct*. He explains the slain lamb of the Revelations, not of Jesus Christ, but of Richard Brothers, whose present situation he thus describes:

"By an arrest, under warrant of the secretary of state, on suspicion of treasonable practices, was Mr. Brothers deprived of his liberty; by an inconsiderate verdict of a jury,* deciding on incompetent evidence, on evidence even worse than none at all, was

* Mr. H. fully explains this reflection on the jury *de lunaticis inquirendo*, mentioning the facts on which it is founded.

he surreptitiously incapacitated from every function of civil life, and reduced virtually to the situation of an object to be protected by the new *dead-body bill*; by a close and severe confinement, already [April 15] of above six weeks, in an obscure room, in an obscure street, is he robbed of all the comfort of light, air, and exercise; and, by a most deliberate refinement of cruelty, from the first moment of his arrest, as a traitor to the present hour of his detention as a madman, has he been constantly denied the privilege of seeing a single friend, to divert his solitary reflections, or sympathize with his unprecedented sufferings."

The pamphlet concludes with some curious "remarks on the departure of the Israelites" from Egypt; in which, Mr. H. traces some wonderful coincidences with the divine appointment of Mr. Brothers to conduct the Hebrews again out of captivity, "this very year,"—in order to which, we conceive, it will be necessary for the prophet to be himself released from his present captivity.

101. *A History and Description of the Royal Abbey of St. Denis, with an Account of the Tombs of the Kings and Queens of France, and other distinguished Persons interred there; also of the many splendid Decorations, Pieces of curious Workmanship and Antiquity, Chapels, Altars, Shrines, Crucifixes, &c. together with the holy Relics, and various Relics of the Saints and Martyrs; a descriptive Enumeration of the vast Riches which have been accumulating for Ages in the Treasury of this celebrated Abbey [Abbey]; with explanatory Remarks, and a Series of historical Anecdotes relative to the Kings of France, from the Reign of Dagobert; extracted from the Records of St. Denis.*

A translation from the common French account of the "Trésor de St. Denis, 1640," continued to the present time.

102. *Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces.*
By Sarah Spence.

SO respectable a list of subscribers is prefixed to this volume, that the authoress must be generally respected for her parts, or entitled to attention from her situation, which, we learn from the preface, is involved in some circumstances of peculiar delicacy. The poems are easy and elegant.

103. *Academical Contributions of original and translated Poetry.*

THESE poems were written, at different times, by some junior members of the university of Cambridge, and certain. MAG. JUNE, 1795.

certainly do no dishonour to their talents or their diligence. Some of them have appeared in our *Poetical Miscellany*; and, when we say we would, with few exceptions, gladly have inserted the remainder, it is a proof that we have no mean opinion of their general merit. The odes are certainly the best. One of these shall be selected in our next.

104. *Dyer on the Theory and Practice of Breeding.* (Concluded from p. 220.)

THE following plan of a charity-school for poor children in large towns is curious:

"Rules for subscribers.

"I. That the subscribers consist of young persons, whose parents are of competent property, or who, being orphans, will themselves, when of age, possess competent property.

"II. That a yearly subscription of a guinea, or upwards, qualify a youth to present one scholar.

"III. That each subscriber visit the school once a week, attended by his parent, guardian, or tutor, who is to examine what progress the children make in their learning; and that no subscriber concern himself with any child but such as he himself hath presented. If the subscriber himself be at boarding-school, the visit may be made by his parent, guardian, or tutor, alone.

"IV. That each subscriber pay with his own hand his subscription-money, and let down his name in the list of subscribers. That each subscriber may present a child in rotation.

"V. That there be a yearly meeting of all the subscribers, attended with their parents, guardians, or tutors; if any subscriber cannot attend, his parent, guardian, or tutor, may attend alone; at this time the secretary or managers for the ensuing year shall be chosen, and the state of the school examined into, and accounts settled. Subscriptions to be received, and considered due from that time. That at this meeting a specimen of each child's writing be laid in order on the table, for examination; and that every child read some moral lesson, or song, before all the subscribers.

"VI. That there be a book of the subscribers' and children's names; interesting when they were admitted into the school, and when they left it.

"VII. That no child can be expelled, either by the master or any steward, without the consent of the subscriber (attended by his parent, guardian, or tutor) who presented him.

"VIII. That, if any young people be desirous of encouraging this institution, and cannot afford it singly, they may unite their

contributions, and become joint patrons of one or more children:

"IX. As, possibly, it may happen, after the subscriptions are paid in, and the expences of clothes, master, books, &c. are settled, there may be a deficiency of money, any persons, unconnected with the school, may present such contributions as they may think proper; though none but a young person can be considered as a regular subscriber, or be allowed to present a scholar."

"Rules for the treasurer and stewards."

"I. That there be eleven stewards, chosen annually in rotation, consisting of parents, guardians, or tutors, of the subscribers; that three of these may constitute a committee empowered to lay down regulations for the school; and that the subscribers may attend this committee, composed of parents, guardians, or tutors, as above. The committee to be left open."

"II. That a treasurer be appointed annually, who must be a parent, guardian, or tutor, or one of the subscribers, not being a steward; who is to give an account of the receipts and disbursements for that year, for the inspection of the yearly meeting; and that each subscriber, under the care of this treasurer, whether parent, guardian, or tutor, be recommended to transcribe fairly such account."

"Rules for the master and the school."

"I. That the master, not being appointed the spiritual guide to this school, interfere not, in the least degree, with religion, either by public prayers, catechisms, or religious books; leaving this to the direction of the children's parents or friends, and to the exercise of their religion when at years of discretion."

"II. That he may be of what religious denomination he pleases himself, and is responsible to no one connected with the school for any religious opinions."

"III. That he teach the children reading, writing, and arithmetic; and that he employ every scholar some part of the day in spinning, if the school be in the country, or some other manual employment, if in the town, according to the direction of the stewards; the profits, resulting from such employments, to be remitted to the treasurer for the use of the charity. The accustomed hours of recreation, so necessary for children, not to be interrupted by these regulations."

"It was here intended to lay before the reader a similar plan of a free-school for poor girls to be supported by the younger daughters of the rich. The scheme might, without difficulty, be extended to females; with such differences as must necessarily attach to female institutions. This subject, therefore, shall be left to the consideration of women, which may be assisted by 'The Address of the Ladies at Watworth, who have formed themselves into a Society for

the education of poor female Children,' printed in the appendix of 'The Complaints of the Poor;' and also by 'The Rules for the general Government of the Female Charity School in Shakspeare's Walk, instituted in 1792.' Some useful hints may be collected from all those plans; though, in the scheme proposed above, many of their rules, it is clear, could not be adopted. Females themselves would be the best judges of the means to realize some such institution as that now recommended to their consideration."

To "The Account of Charity Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, printed in 1713," is subjoined a proposal for adding some work to the children's learning.

175. Felton's *Treatise on Carriages*. (Concluded from Vol. LXIV. p. 1027.)

IN our last volume we noticed the general design of the work; in pursuance of which, as the author had, in the first volume, treated of the different component parts of carriages in their original and separate state, and given representations of them in the engravings, affixing to each their respective price, he proceeds, in the second volume, to treat of carriages and harness in their finished state, with a description of the various ornaments that are used for decorating them; and then presents the publick with elegant engravings of all the different kinds of carriages at present in fashion, with their different ornaments; to which he subjoins tables containing a statement of prices.

A supplement is announced, on the preservation and repairs of carriages, and the comparative expence and convenience of hiring, instead of keeping a carriage; a subject intended originally for the second volume; but, at the request of several of the subscribers, the author is induced to publish it by itself, that the work might not be delayed.

176. *An Enquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the Reign of Malcolm III. or the Year 1056, including the authentic History of that Period. In Two Volumes.* By John Pinkerton. (Concluded from p. 411.)

"THE invaluable annals of Tighernac, and of Ulster, the author has lately consulted, in the excellent manuscripts upon vellum, in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Those of Tighernac, who wrote about 1088, are not arranged under separate years, as those of Ulster; but are written in one continued text, so that the dates must be gathered from the more notorious events mentioned. The argument, Vol. II. p. 89, is therefore superfluous; as Tighernac does not positively date the

the power of Fergus in the first year of Symmachus, but, in a detached sentence, says, "Fergus Mor Mac Earca cum gente Dalriada partem Britanniz tenuit, et ibi mortuus." The MS seems of the fourteenth century, and marginal dates are sometimes put, perhaps by Sir James Ware, to whom it belonged; ~~before~~ ^{at} this event is affixed the date 500, and the next date is 507.

"To the *Annal of Ulster* (apparently an autograph MS, be ~~an~~ in the thirteenth century, and continued, by various hands, to the end of the fifteenth) the dates are not added by a modern hand, as expressed in this Enquiry; but the years are regularly marked, in separate sentences, by the original writers. That this precious monument, which forms almost a complete body of Irish history, is not published, is an eternal disgrace to the literature of Ireland."

"Among the more important collations with the extracts here published, Vol. II. Appendix, may be placed the following.

"To peruse these MSs with advantage the Saxon and Irish alphabets and contractions must be studied. See particularly *Able's Origin of Writing*, plate XXII.

"A. D. 618, *Comid Cor, Rex Dalriad, occidit. Echdach Buidhe Regis Pictorum fili Adhain, prout in libro Cuan invenit, vel script. in libro Dub. Dalyenar.*

"637 Obfessi Fin; (not Edin.)

"640 Obfessio Rithe; (Not Ix.)

"667 Sey; (not Sceth.) i. e. Skey.

"700 *Destitutio Don Onlaig ap. Seavac.*

"732 *dehonoravit Torac, cum traxit Brudeum ex ea; et eadem vice intulam Culren Rigni inavit.*

"733 *in aqua demeris est.*

"735 *for Ciero read Cier. . . for Dongal et Leach read Dougal, Fadach . . . for Twini Ombire read Cinnic Cunnre Icalatros ne atq. Iind.*

"738 Atfoile.

"746 *Mors Daulaingi fil. Duncon, Regis Cenevil Arddgal.*

"740 *for Cato hic read Catholic.*

"767 *no defect.*

"799 *genus Loighaire, et genus Arddgal.*

"838 *Ad Mac Boyata, et alii innumera- biles ceciderunt; Lordad Firnan, et Corcaide Ogentib. (sic.)*

"853 *heres Columille.*

"864 *The word, translated archbishop, is in the original *princeps* (a contraction of *primus episcopus*?).*

"917 *Scotland is, in the original, Alban; Munmor is Mormoer.*

"966 *Div Mac Maelcolain, Ri Alban.*

"1020 *Finloec Mac Ruadri, ri Alban, a suis occisus. (Was this Finleg the father of Macbeth?)*

"1032 *Mormazer Mureve.*

"As some curious evidences of Scotch history are derived from Colgan's *Acts of Irish Saints*, it may not be improper to add

that his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniz*, Lovanii, 1645, fol. form the third volume of his intended work; and bear in the title *de Sacris Hiberniz Antiquitatibus Tertius (tomus)*. It goes to the end of March.

"His *Trias Thaumaturga*, Lovanii 647, fol. or lives of Patrick, Columba, Brigit, form the second volume.

"The first volume, which was to contain a general view of the ecclesiastical antiquities and history of Ireland, was never published. One cause of the extreme rarity of his book seems to arise from the false appearance of imperfection, whence the volumes are destroyed as useless.

"This advertisement must not be closed without an acknowledgment that some repetitions in this work might have been spared, and that the attacks on the Celts, and Celtic writers, are too repeatedly urged. The former fault chiefly arose from the great obscurity of the subject; and the difficulty of arranging a large mass of materials, and of exploring many paths before entered, and without a guide. Some of the repetitions, as before mentioned, originated from a necessity of resuming the same chain of argument, in order to illustrate a different topic. Nor need it be omitted that, in treating obscure subjects, this is the safest error. The attacks on the Celts partly arose from the extravagant praises bestowed on them by some writers, who have at the same time exerted every art to calumniate our Gothic ancestors; partly from disgust, on finding nothing but darkness and fancies in the writings conveyed in the Celtic languages; partly from a wish that their want of civilization might be branded with due disgrace, not as a lasting reproach, but as a stimulus to future improvement, while many late authors, by applauding their savage life and contempt of every civilized art, seemed to follow the dreams of Rousseau, which would restore mankind to a state of nature, that is, to a state of lawless rapine and slaughter.

"The author regrets not that the Celtic prejudices were attacked, but that the attack was too often unnecessarily repeated; and no argument, or fact, has hitherto arisen, which in the least affects the documents and deductions displayed in this Enquiry, or in the Dissertation annexed. All human works are subject to errors and blemishes; and the candid reader will judge whether such slips of frailty can essentially injure a production confessed, even by its opponents, to be of great labour and utility."

INDEX INDICATORIUS

(and see pp. 486, 487).

The offer of M. R. is certainly liberal; and, as he asks for our sentiments, we would advise him to offer his MS to any respectable bookseller with whom he is acquainted.

O D E

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1795.
By H. J. PYE, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

I.

NOT from the trumpet's brazen throat,
Be now the martial measure blown;
Mild Concord breathes a softer note,
To greet a triumph all her own;
Wafted on Pleasure's downy wings,
A nearer joy than Conquest brings
Now soothes the Royal Parent's breast;
By rosy wreaths of Hymen bound,
A Nation's fervent vows are crown'd,
A much-lov'd Son is blest.

II.

While crowds on this returning morn
Their willing homage pay,
And shouts, of heartfelt gladness born,
O'ercome the Muse's lay;
Amid the Pæan's choral sound,
While dying Faction's shrieks are drown'd,
O Sovereign of a People's choice,
Hear, in that People's general voice,
The noblest praise that waits a Throne;
Their surest guard, thy patriot zeal,
Thy public care, their strength they feel,
Thy happiness their own.

III.

O Royal Youth! a King's, a Parent's pride,
A Nation's future hope!—again the tongue
That join'd the choir, what time by Isis' side
Her tuneful Sons thy birth auspicious sung,
Now hails, fulfill'd by Hymen's hallow'd flame,
The warmest wish Affection's voice could
frame;
For lay, can Fame, can Fortune, know
Such genuine raptures to bestow,
As from the smile of a wedded Love arise,
When heavenly Virtue beams from blushing
Beauty's eyes?

IV.

Ne'er may the rapid hours, that wing
O'er Time's unbounded field their ceaseless
flight,
To grateful Britain's Monarch bring
A tribute of less pure delight!
Ne'er may the song of Duty soothe his ear,
With strains of weaker joy, or transports
less sincere!

A P O E M

ON THE PROSPECT OF SEEING THE FINE
ARTS FLOURISH IN AMERICA.

OH, hasten the day, on swiftest pinions haste,
When arts and manners shall adorn the
waste;
When woods deserted, or where Indians rove,
Shall form the Statesman's or the poet's grove;
When streams that roll'd, for years, their
course along,
Unknown to fame, to melody, or song,
Shall flow melodious to th' harmonious strains
Of maids accomplish'd and of polish'd swains!
Then shall Content adorn the smiling plain,
And peace and plenty as design'd to reign;

Commerce shall then her num'rous sails unfold,
And Agriculture yield her stores of gold;
The foreign emigrant repose once more
Upon a civiliz'd, a tranquil shore;
Where, chang'd the scene from which the
Bard* foretold,

His new abode shall far exceed the old;
There no tornadoes shall his rest invade,
Nor snakes infect the dark within the shade;
The various terrors of the horrid shore
To distant climates found dismay no more;
But sweets domestic shall his paths defend,
And all the virtues his retreat attend;
The cooling brook, the grassy-vested green,
Around his dwelling deck the rural scene;
And all the arts that minister to life
Expel, for ever, party-fends and strife. [zeal,
Sweet Bard! the Muse has oft receiv'd thy
Thy generous ardour for thy country's weal;
That noble flame, which did thy bosom fire,
When from their fields thou saw'st the band
retire;

Whose social merit, and domestic praise,
Thy verses consecrate to deathless lays;
But now behold, from heav'n's empty realbow'rs,
Where are the plans, more fortunate than ours?
What is the nation bids more fair for fame,
Or can, with justice, higher honours claim?
Say, on what coast do men more freely share
The various blessings human life can bear?
Or where so little is oppression known,
From Zamb'a's regions to the torrid zone?
See quick approach that period of renown,
When Poetry shall add her laurel crown
To those rich honours which our country grace,
And form the glory of her brilliant race.
When Painting also, with Promethean fire,
Shall deck her canvas, and her forms attire;
When Architecture shall erect her dome,
Whose same structural that of ancient Rome;
When Music shall and shall strike the silver lyre,
And Marble, graceful Sculpture's skill ac-
quire.

Then shall Columbia's artists seek no more
For foreign smiles upon a foreign shore;
But here combine together, to display
The finish'd glories of her risen day.
But see what flowers we already claim!
What lovely harbingers of future fame!
Behold Philosophy's bright temple rise,
And† fane to Learning every where surprise;
What schemes of Charity the soul excite
To acts of bounty, and unmix'd delight;
Some to the glow'g with pitying steps repair,
To minister to woes that languish there:
Others‡ the bed of raging illness smooth,
And the worst pangs of human sorrow soothe;

* Dr. Goldsmith.

† The Philosophical hall now building.

‡ The new Episcopal academy in Phila-
delphia, Dickinson, Franklin colleges, &c.

§ The Society for alleviating the miseries
of public prisons.

|| The Dispensary,

Some to fair Freedom * living altars raise,
And bid the Negro celebrate her praise:
Others † the farmer with their cares embrace,
And pay due homage to his useful race;
Some ‡ manufacturers and their arts protect,
Others § humane establishments erect. [plore
But cease the Muse the boundless tract t'ex-
Of all the joys which decorate our shore,
Which, fast increasing, views of bliss supply,
That fill the prospects of the keenest eye.

Oh, glorious prospects, how divinely fair!
Make them, ye patriots, your supreme care;
In federal laws || connect the wide domain,
And bind the union with a deathless chain:
But let the arts attend its earliest dawn;
Proclaim its rising on the cultur'd lawn;
In sweet array its first approaches lead,
Grow with its growth, and with its strength proceed;

So shall the universe applaud your fame,
And nations, foes till now, your friendship claim:

For "self dependent pow'r can time defy,
"As rocks resist the billows, and the sky."

But chiefly you, ye Fair, whom Heav'n decrees

To charm, to soften, captivate, and please;
To you belongs the pencil, and the lyre,
The taste to fashion, and the soul t'inspire,
The sad to cheer, the thoughtless to restrain,
To urge the timid, and to check the vain.
Great is the pow'r of these engaging arts,
To guide the passions, and to conquer hearts:
These are the spheres of your supreme controul;
Who seek to lead and elevate the soul,
From low pursuits, and from desires uneven,
To peace, to joy, to harmony, and Heav'n.

Oh, then neglect not Music to acquire,
So form'd to cherish the celestial fire;
To fan devotion, friendship to improve,
And woo the mind to innocence and love.
Wide let its influence o'er the world extend,
And what it cannot conquer strive to mend;
Spring let it welcome, Summer sports endear,
Delight the Autumn, and the Winter cheer;
So shall the year to harmony be given,
And earth be found the proto-type of heav'n.

If, in some fatal, unexpected hour,
Your wealth should vanish, or your prospects lour;

How sweet the warblings of the tuneful lyre,
The hope to cherish, that might else expire;
Soll in your cottage give to music place,
And let it check the tear that soils the face.
Oh, think how fleeting life, its woes not long,
Then calm their throbbings with a cheerful song.

So death shall bear your patient minds away
To realms of endless bliss, of endless day!
But, if propitious fortunes on you shine,
Add to their lustre all their arts divine;

* The Negro Society.

† The Agricultural Society.

‡ The Manufacturing Society.

§ The Humane Society, &c.

|| The new Federal Constitution.

All Institutions of the utmost utility and glory to this country.

Oh, let them humanize and sway the breast
Which often hardens, where no griefs molest
So shall like pity close your dying eyes,
And cherubs wait you to their native skies.

JOHN SWANWICK.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1788.

THE VIRTUES OF SNUFF.

*Written by Master DREWITT, aged 16, and
Pupil of the Rev. Mr. BIDWICK, of the
Grammar-School, Plymouth.*

GOOD neighbours attend, and give ear to
my song, [long;
And I swear by the Muses I'll not keep you
My subject is Snuff, of all physick the best,
Which ne'er purges, nor blisters, nor injures
your rest: . . . [enough
Should I talk for an hour, I could ne'er say
Of the balsamic virtues of wonderful Snuff.

If disease or distresses occur to perplex ye,
And Physick and Law too conspire to vex ye;
Take a good pinch of Patience, and all will
be well,

'Twill all sorrow and care in a twinkling
Should I talk for a day, I could ne'er say enough
Of the balsamic virtues of wonderful Snuff.

If an enterprize fails, when your schemes are
all cross,

And your hopes of succeeding are totally lost;
Resignation's the Snuff that will cure all your
sorrow, [morrow:

And cause you to smell better fortune to-
Should I talk for a week, I could ne'er say
enough

Of the balsamic virtues of wonderful Snuff.

If you chance to be e'er disappointed in love,
And the nymph you adore should insensible
prove, [fair,

Ne'er hang, drown, or pistol; forget the proud
Take a pinch of true courage, and never de-
spair: [enough

Should I talk for a month, I could ne'er say
Of the balsamic virtues of wonderful Snuff.

If your fortune is lost, and your credit all gone;
And your time is in sorrow and tears spent
alone, [advice,

Ne'er sink with the load, but take this my
Take a large pinch of Hope, you'll be calm in
a trice: [enough

Should I talk for an age, I could ne'er say
Of the balsamic virtues of wonderful Snuff.

If, unclouded by sorrow, unshadow'd by care,
Peace reigns in your mansion, nor discord is
there, [breath,

Let not pride or ambition then enter your
Take the Snuff of Content, and you'll ever be
blest: [enough

Should I talk on for ever, I could ne'er say
Of the balsamic virtues of wonderful Snuff.

On seeing the PICTURE of a LADY who paints.

REYNOLDS fair Cytherea's image drew,
Then sent the picture home, and call'd it
you.

What

What though the faithful counsel of thy glass
Told thee the cheat was such 'twould never
pass;

Thou, Delia, who canst paint as well as he,
Soon mad'st the picture and thy glass agree.
Athousand Betty, lo! with urgent air,
The magic colours hastens to prepare;
And sudden seps thy glowing cheeks disclose
The Cyprian lilies, and the Cyprian rose
"Now let my Lord appear"—My Lord appears,
My Lord, the sink of Lovers and of Peers
When, bending low to Beauty's native shrine,
His eyes defray the portraiture divine,
The lovely image wakes his am'rous pain,
"Heighs and looks, and sighs and look again."
Til gently whispering, "These, alas!" he cries,
"These are thy very cheeks, thy very eyes,
"Thy heavenly features, and thy godlike mien—
"Thine, or thy only rival—*Beauty's Queen*."
Thus while he speaks, behold, with gracious
leer,

His Celia smiles upon the gentle Peer; 'syouth,
Pleas'd that, so well deceiv'd, the heedless
"blind" lover should stumble on the truth.

THE GENIUS OF HAFOD.

*Written on a sequestered Seat at Hafod, the
Villa of THOMAS JOURNES, Esq. in North Wales.*

FORMAL slaves of Art, avault!—
This is *Nature's* secret haunt.
The Genius of the Landscape, I
Guard it with a jealous eye—
Guard it that no footstep rude
Upon her privacy intrude.
Here, with mystic mazes, her Throne
I give, accessible to none
But to the highly-honour'd few
To whom I deign to lend my clue;
And, chief, to him who, in this Grove,
Devotes his Life to share her Love:—
From whom she seeks no charms to hide;
For whom she throws her veil aside,
Instructing him to spread abroad
Scenes for SALVATOR—or for CLAUDE.
Far, oh far hence let BROWN and EAMES
Zig-zag their walks, and torture Streams!
But let them not my del's profane—
Or violate my Nod train;
Nor let their arrogance invade
My mornest Dryad's secret shade,
And with fantastic knots digress
The Native Honours of the place—
Making the veteran Oak give way,
Sweep spruce exotic to displace:
Their petty labours be espy'd,
Who Taste and Nature would divide.

CLAVERTON HILL, A Poem.

*Pas voluisti Tu quoque Montum
Mecum ante caris impescantilem
Saxa, unde liquet*

Emph'st dignum tu.

Hor

Omnium, whose Name long us'd to stray
Above the deep Parathan way,
Has call'd each flower the Graces flow
Around the Hiccupian Springs;

Assist, while I, with humbler flight,
Mount Claverton's less glorious height;
And in these lines, tho' rude and low,
Sketch out the varied scene below.
Pardon if I, in dale or grove,
Where still thy genius loves to rove,
Attempt my feeble voice to raise,
And catch the echo of thy lays.
Thus, in her turn, mild Phoebe shines,
While Sol in western waves declines.
Say, amid the mingled scene,
Where the Muse shall first begin:
Enough of Nature's varied store,
Descriptive Bards have sung before;
Hills, dales, woods, and painted meads,
Rocks, fountains, grottoes, pensive shades,
Aston—no more thro' them I'll stray,
But tune to thee some moral lay.
Lo! in the vale each peaceful cot,
Thine content with humble lot,
At eve the toiling hinds retire,
And build in haste the cheerful fire.
While the crackling faggots sound,
The heartfelt laugh and jest go round;
There reside Content and Health,
Which fly the Lords of hoarded wealth;
And there untaught Simplicity,
With artless air, and visage free.
Lo where she trips the verdant mead,
In shape of rosy dairy-maid:
If on her way, of brighter hue,
Some vest should strike her modest view,
Strait she sinks with bow profound,
Her modest eyes fix'd on the ground.
Not so the Cit: with forward air,
She'll toss her head, and rudely stare,
Turn on her heel, and leering stop,
To catch the glance of curious fop.
Enough—O bear me back again
To village maid, and rural swain.
Lo! beside the velvet green,
Where Avon's fruitful waves are seen,
Winding in many a vary'd round,
And loath to quit th' enchanting ground;
There, retir'd in learned ease,
A modest Genius * spends his days:
He the opening mind explores,
And nourishes with learning's stores;
Now chaptur'd he'd unfold
The ancient deeds of heroes bold,
As in succession bright they shine
In Homer's, Maro's, verte divine;
While around the studious band
In attentive order stand.
If to his study he retire,
The midnight lamp, and cheering fire,
Taste and humour, still attend,
And classic flow'rs their graces lend.
There, like the laughter-loving sage,
He chides the follies of the age;
And every heart humane will own,
They clear a smile, and not a frown.

* Mr. Graves, who once instructed y
Gentlemen in classical learning.

Skull'd

Skill'd in the pow'rs of ridicule,
See how he paints the Quixote * fool;
Well pleas'd we run the sp'ritual race,
Untir'd thro'out the wild-goose chase.
While thus my fancy-guided lay
Thro' varied subjects seeks to play;
† Here let th'unthinking many know,
The fruits which from these musings flow;
Nor these sweet reveries despise,
If far above their vulgar eyes.
The man, whom his kind stars inspire
With love of the sweet-sounding lyre,
Contented with his humble fate,
Contrives no plot against the state.
No wild ambition fires his breast,
Enamour'd still with peace and rest;
No Cromwell's lust of pow'r he'll feel,
Or, Cæsar-like, a Brutus' steel.
No heart more steady to a friend,
Horatian-wise, his faults he'll mend;
Tickle him in some tender part,
And gain admission to his heart.
And, tho' poetic bosoms prove
Apt scholars in the art of love,
Yet he, by faithless passion led,
Shall ne'er desire his neighbour's bed;
Nor the mean arts of vice employ,
To rob his friend of peace and joy.

Happy, who, master of his time,
Like you can build the lofty rhyme;
Whom no pursuits torment and vex,
Whom others' humours ne'er perplex.
His numbers, ever sure to please,
Appear matur'd by length of days;
For me, whom some malignant star
Condemn'd to wage perpetual war
With Care; whom Fortune, luckless loon,
Brought forth, unblest'd with silver spoon;
In haste I catch the transient lay,
From fleeting fancies of the day.
Whether with absent mind I stand,
And hear my † Lady's toff command,
Or mid dull talkers pensive muse,
Nor heed their oft repeated news;
Happy if you, impartial friend,
These rude unpolish'd lines commend.

JOHN PHELAN,
Librarian to the College of Physicians.

* See the Spiritual Quixote.

† Imitation of the following lines of Horace.
"Hic erior tamen, et levissæ infama quantas
Virtutes habeat, sic collige, vatis avarus
Non temere est animus, versus amat, hoc
studet unum.

Detrimenta fugas fervorum incendia ridet
Non flandem socio, puerove incogitat ullam
Pupillo, vivit siliquis et pane secundo.
Militæ quamquam piger & malus utilis urbi,
Si das hoc parvis rebus quoque magna juvant;
Os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat,
Torquet ab obicænis jam nunc sermonibus
aurem."

‡ Lady Vane.

A MADAME LA MARQUISE ST. JULIEN,
Réfugiée en Angleterre,

DANS quel état affreux gîte la France!
Hélas! la fanatisme démocratique
Désolée ne contiendra le Paradis d'avance!

Petits Despôts, pas contents
D'y chasser les Grands,

Ils attaquent tous en bravoure peu héroïque.
Et le bon Roi, riches Nobles, pauvres Prêtres,
Les beaux arts, mêmes les sciences, & toutes
les belles lettres.

L'honnêteté pas moins, & toutes les vertus,
Tous succombent, ou en fin se dérobent à nos
yeux.

Même le massif or & l'argent prennent la
La pauvreté seule n'est pas à leur suite.
Que leur reste ils donc?—La Beauté sans
pareille

Mais la St. Julien s'envole,— au comble est
la misère!

TO A POET.

PRIYTHEE, Poet, spare thy paper,
Lay thy pen and ink aside;
Waste no more the midnight taper,
Want and Wit are near ally'd.

What tho' with Vulcanic knocking,
Thou may'st bring forth many a thought,
Tho' ideas, in myriads flocking,
Insect-like, before thee float;

Tho' with Hudibrastic rhyming,
(Butler's self below thy Feet,)
Sweetly tinkling, smoothly chiming,
Thou may'st tickle ev'ry ear;

Thinkest thou the cruel hours
Will not tear thy well-spun lay?
Thinkest thou thy sweetest flow'rs
Are not doom'd to fade away?

Know, dear Bard, that, Phaëtonic,
Thou shalt tumble from on high;
And thy lays, Ephemeronic,
Flutter out their hour—then die!

S O N N E T.

Addressed to a LADY, while playing the Song
"ERE AROUND THE HUGE OAK," and to
the same Tune. By T. CLIO RICKMAN.

HOW sweet, when the Nightingale sings
from yon grove,

When the Moon is half-hid o'er the hill;
When nothing is heard but the whispers of love,
And the sound of the far-distant rill!

How sweet, with the friend of our bosom to
pray,

'Midst scenes such as these to commune;
And, quitting the gayer and busle of day,
Mend the heart, and the passions attune!

May this soft be our lot—so Wisdom divine
Shall lead us a flowery way;
So our MORNING of life shall brilliantly shine,
And its EVENING be cloudless and gay.

PRO-

PROLOGUE TO THE BANK NOTE,
OR, LESSONS FOR THE LADIES;

Written by W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

FEW will their follies or their faults allow,
If stern instruction wears an haughty brow;

But when the Muse unfolds the Drama's page,
And gives a moral lesson from the Stage,
Our Pride, so prone to take alarm, 's arrest,
And Vice abash'd unplumes her gaudy crest,
To-night, our Author shews a female mind
(For friendship, love, and tenderness design'd)
Seduc'd by imitation's tyrant pow'r,
To yield to ev'ry passion of the hour!

Horses the day and cards the night employ,
And leave no time for one domestic joy,
The soft endearments of connubial life,
That blest the Mother, and adorn the Wife!
The smile that health and innocence supply,
Are ever strangers to her haggard eye.

Yet may we hope this giddy Town can boast
Some, who defy great Pharaoh and his Host!
Who think that life can sweeter joys afford,
In friendship's converse at the social board,
Than in the dull monotony of Play,
Shuffling for ever Cards and Life away.

The Muse, disgusted, shuns a scene like this,
And turns to prospects of a Nation's bliss.

Brunswick possess'd a Treasure good as fair,
And gave that Treasure up to England's Heir:

Oh! may their joys with ev'ry hour increase,
And their sweet union be the pledge of Peace!

May nuptial love a lasting wreath entwine,
To bind the Hearts of George and Caroline!

And let them, to make happiness their own,
Copy the bright Example on the Throne!

Our Bard's Bank Note for currency must wait
On your Opinion— which decides its fate—

It's Credit firm as England's Bank shall stand,
If once supported by your Notes of Hand.

ON A PERSON OF A MOST VORACIOUS
APPETITE. (FROM THE LATIN.)

OTHO, entomb'd within this glebe so hallow'd,
Had in his life-time many acres swallow'd;

But, in return to this voracious lump,
The earth in justice now has swallow'd him.

W. H. R.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XIX.

THE Strawberry first, [lap;

With fragrant head reclin'd on earth's green
And then the Cherry, on the topmost bough

With shining roddiness, tempting the schoolboy
Invitingly to climb; then, Plums and Damascenes,

Shook from the tree by bushes, and in carts
Through populous cities cried: then come Nuts

Full of rich clusters, bearded like the goat,
This year scarce any; next, as thick as hops,

Of late to the reputation [then,
Of lasses gathering in the copse: the Apple,

In fair round golden balls, fit sauce for goose,
In dumplings made, and pies of ready cut,

Whole orchards into sparkling cider press'd;
And so escapes Excise: The Autumn brings
The luscious Fig, and bleeding Mulberry
"That will not hold the handling," chief, the
Vine,

That bears his purple bunches thick upon him
Like bees in swarm; the best well fav'd
For Winter's choice desert; and his rich vintage
Matur'd by age, and drawn from genuine pipes,
Crowns ev'n the Royal board: last fruit of all,
That Nature prodigal in bounty sends,
Is the rough Medlar, by strange inversion
Rotten ere ripe, "delicious in decay."

As You Like It, ii. 7.

A Summer's day divides

The strength of labourers in divers functions,
Setting the Hay-field in continual motion,

With one fix'd aim, to get-in 'safe the crop
While sun shines hot: the mowers task'd to cut

Or all, or lose their hire, the lengthen'd swaths
Lay down in order tho' the fragrant meadow;

One takes the lead, and foits the rest, officious;
While some spread out the teddied rows abroad;

Others make up the various sized cops;
And all at noon, 'under a fresh tree's shade,

Plyround, with merry chat, the leathern bottle.
'Till roused by then cloud-observing master:

He, busied in his plenty, pleas'd surveys
The singing lasses handling well the rakes;

The civil swains close laying up the wagon
With heavy burdens to the swelling mow,

But, sad, eyes justice—with a surly hum—
Delivering o'er the profitable tenth

To eager tithing-men. Hen. V. i. 2.

Farewel, a long farewell, to all my fears!
This is the Lover's state: to-day he heaves

The tender sigh, scarce hopes, next day, pre-
sumes

And boasts the honour of a blushing kiss:
The third day comes a frown, a killing frown,

And when he thinks, fond easy swain, full
surely

His bliss is ripening, nips his forward suit,
And then he sinks in woe:—yet, still he

ventures,
Like youthful poets that do deal in rhymes,

In many a loyal strain to sing her beauty,
But far beyond his muse: her high-blown pride

"With words, vows, gifts, tears, Love's full
sacrifice,"

Appears'd, at length subsides; and now uplifts
him,

Right humbled in her service, to th' ecstasy.
That the world's wealth and glory scorn beside:

He feels his heart new-open'd—with what
transport

Hangs he upon the fair-one's looks and favors!
There is betwixt that smile we would assure to,

That sweet aspect of woman, and our union,
More pangs and fears, than war's dread perils

have;

But when bright Lucifer brings on the morn
That summons us to marriage—then we wile

To hail the day for ever after sacred.

Hen. VIII. iii. 2.

MALTEA SHALLOW
FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A letter, direct from *Paris*, is received, by a respectable house in Manchester, from M. Petrigaux and Co. the French national bankers, giving the following important information:—"That the decree of the National Convention, on the 10th of October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to English subjects should be confiscated, is revoked, by a second decree of the 3d of January last. All specie, and effects of every kind, are ordered to be returned, and are now ready to be disposed of as the respective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

A Petition for Peace was presented to the National Convention on the 30th of April by *Cafer Faucher*, on the part of the Municipality of Reole, near Bourdeaux. He was answered in terms of the highest approbation by the President (Sieyes), and the honours of the Sitting were granted to him.

Notwithstanding the very great scarcity of specie in France, the Convention has found means to remit, within the last three weeks, to *Hamburgh*, five millions of livres in specie, to buy up provisions. It is said that a very large remittance has likewise been sent to *Genoa* for the same purpose.

Stockholm, May 10. The King, accompanied by the Duke Regent, set out this morning on his journey to *Scania*, and it is supposed that the Royal Travellers may even take a trip to *Copenhagen*. A special commission has been appointed to direct the public affairs during the King's absence.

May 19. Letters from *Copenhagen*, state, that Mr. Crawford, the British Chargé d'Affairs, has declared to the Danish Court, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, that the British cruisers will, in future, take all neutral ships laden with corn and bound for *Denmark*; but that their cargoes will be paid for in ready money.

Rome, May 20. The Pope arrived here on the 15th from *Terracina*. Prince Augustus of England rode before him to the other side of the gate of *St. Sebastian*, where he descended from his carriage to kiss the hand of the Pope, who received his Royal Highness in the most affectionate manner. His Holiness entered the City amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd, and the most brilliant symphonies of two orchestras, which the Managers of the Play had placed on his passage, to testify their acknowledgments for the permission which the Pope had given of re-opening the Theatres this year.

Amsterdam, May 26. The report of a treaty of alliance having been signed at *Peterburgh* between Great Britain and Russia, in virtue of which the latter is to send into the North Sea a fleet composed of twelve line-of-battle ships and six frigates, has been officially confirmed by the last dispatches from Vienna. The Imperial Court, to which the said treaty has been solemnly communicated, remains as

yet silent concerning our late Revolution; and indeed we have but little reason to expect a favourable declaration from that quarter, on account of its known connections with the Courts of *St. James's* and *Peterburgh*, connections which, no doubt, influence the conduct of the King of Prussia, as well as the naval armaments of Sweden and Denmark.

Dantzic, May 29. We have got permission to export 7000 lasts of wheat from this port, 3,500 from *Elbina*, and 2000 from *Königsburgh*. This comes very seasonably, as a great number of British and other vessels, which arrived some time ago to take in the above grain, were beginning to incur heavy demurrage.

Stockholm, May 29. The annual report is revived of a Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy being renewed between our Court and the Ottoman Empire, on the same footing as last year, but we believe it is only done to fill up the Newspapers.

Count *Hernstorff*, the new Envoy Extraordinary from Denmark to this Court, arrived here on the 22d instant.

Ratisbon, June 2. The Diet began their Sessions again this day, which was opened with discussing the last Declarations of the Imperial Court, respecting an honourable Peace. *Brandenburgh* (which principally refers to its Declaration, which is now printing) and *Treves*, voted in the Electoral College; *Magdeburg*, *Augsburg*, *Palatine*, *Deux-Ponts*, *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Anterior Pomerania*, voted in that of the Princes. The Directory concluded with a Declaration that an Extraordinary Assembly should take place on Wednesday next, in which the different Ambassadors are to consult about Peace in a friendly manner.

Letters from *Switzerland*, dated June 2, announce, that fresh scenes of horror had taken place at *Geneva*; that the Terrorists had gained the upper hand, and shut the gates to commit the most shocking acts of atrocity. A smart conflict is said to have taken place, in which some of the Chiefs of the Terrorists lost their lives.

Frankfurt, June 4. A dreadful tumult lately took place at *Düsseldorf*. The troops, enraged by the dearth of provisions, repaired to the houses of the dealers in provisions. The pillage was general, and the greatest excesses were committed. To restore order, it was necessary that the battalion of *Wülheim* should be removed to *Mulheim*, and replaced by that of *Kinck*.

Dieppe, June 5. We have had a repetition of the scenes which were transacted at *Rouen* on the 3d and 4th of April. The daily allowance of bread had, for some time, been four ounces, and that even was just reduced. On the first of these days, the women declared themselves in a state of insurrection. They ran through the streets calling out for bread! The generale was beat, and the mob dispersed.

dispersed. It was soon, however, collected again; and the women, become desperate, seized on several corn waggons. Towards night they were somewhat calmed; but on the following morning, they assembled again, and besieged the Administrative bodies. "Give us bread," they said, "and success to the Republic! deny us bread, away with the Republic, and let us have a King!"—In the midst of these acclamations, they pulled off the National Cockade, and trod it beneath their feet. The general was again beat; the public force collected; and the law of high general police proclaimed. Some of the women fled; and others braved the cannon's mouth. A resolution of the commune was brought, stating that they should have three-quarters of a pound of bread daily.—They wished for a pound; but after some little altercation, tranquillity was re-established.

Amsterdam, June 6. Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 22d of February, state, that this Colony was in the best state of defence. Nineteen batteries had been raised, and provided with furnaces to heat red-hot balls. The garrison consisted of 900 men. When intelligence arrived there, that the French had taken Bois le-Duc, the Government resolved not to let any ships sail thence, till farther dispatches should have been received from Holland. It is rather singular, that last Saturday a great number of Jews, against the law of their religion, attended at the Exchange, and purchased Assignats.

They write from the *Hague*, that the Representatives of Holland have forbid interments either in churches or churchyards; as also the wearing of liveries, or a morial bearings. Every distinguished feat in any of the churches must be removed within three months.

Copenhagen, June 6. Yesterday afternoon, a little after three o'clock, by some unfortunate accident, which remains unknown to this moment, a fire broke out in the building of the old *Helm*, where the ship-timber and other naval stores for the fleet are kept. The flames, with an incredible rapidity, still farther increased by a very strong wind from the South-East, spread to the great magazine, and also set fire to this edifice, so essential to the state, after the principal things kept in it had however been previously saved. While the firemen were occupied here in extinguishing the flames, the fire also broke out at the same time in the steeple of the church of *St. Nicholas*, which lies at the distance of three whole streets from the *Helm*, and had even escaped in the great fire of 1728: the flames not only destroyed, in a very little time, this beautiful edifice, but spread also through all the adjacent streets, so that at this time almost the whole of the old *Helm*, the College of Admiralty, and the buildings adjoining to it, the edifices along the Canal,

the Old Strand, and all the houses situated in that part of the City are now entirely in ashes. The number of houses already burnt down are estimated to amount to several hundreds, among which are those of the Merchants *Pechier*, *Erichsen*, *Cramer*, *Gustmeyer*, the Apothecary *Mynthey*, and of a great number of very respectable Citizens. The damage which this conflagration occasioned cannot yet be ascertained, though it is already estimated to amount to several millions of 112 dollars. The Prince Royal, who hastened immediately with the Princes of *Hesse-Augustenburg* and *Wurtemberg* to give assistance, was extremely active in encouraging the people occupied in getting the flames under; but our fire-engines and firemen, which are good in other respects, could make no great effect, owing to the violence of the wind, which threw large flecks of fire all over this City. Many of the inhabitants, who were exposed to the fire, covered their houses with wet sail-cloth and canvas, to screen them from the effects of the conflagration. All the public squares, especially the Royal New Market-place, and the Courfe, are full of effects saved from the fire. The conflagration, especially the fall of the lofty pile of the Church of *St. Nicholas*, exhibited a most terrific and awfully grand spectacle. The City was illuminated all night as in a fine clear moonlight night. In this melancholy crisis, of which we cannot foretell the termination at this moment, the Prince Royal will probably not set out to the Swedish Camp, to which he has been invited, in the name of his Swedish Majesty, by Counts *Marnier* and *Steenbock*, although his departure was fixed for next Monday, and persons had been appointed to compose the suite of his Royal Highness.—P. S. The fire continues to spread farther and farther, and the whole Guild-hall is now in flames; apprehensions are also entertained for the Church of *Our Lady*, though all possible pains are taken to save it from the danger. All the houses that have no walls to resist fire are pulled down to prevent the conflagration spreading farther. Both the soldiers and sailors, whose number has been considerably increased here by the fitting out of the fleet, have much distinguished themselves. A great number of persons were either maimed or have lost their lives by the falling in of the houses. The Synagogue of the Jews and the Orphan Hospital are among the buildings which have been burnt. The *Lombard*, or *Mont de Piete*, is safe, or it is thought at least to be out of danger. It cannot yet be stated, with any degree of certainty, how the fire first broke out; some say by a copper of tar boiling over; others say it has been done on purpose; but such reports are not now to be warranted. The fire has already raged thirty hours.—Second P. S. This moment, as the Mail is going, the progress of the fire has been stopped.

June 7. The number of houses which are yet ascertained to be burnt down on the ground, amounts to from 6 to 800; and 4000 people wander about the streets without a home and shelter. The circumstance of the flames breaking out at the same time in the dock-yard, and the steeple of St. Nicholas church, has given rise to the report that the dock-yard had maliciously been set on fire by the English and Russian emissaries, in order to destroy our fleet; but this calumny obtained no more credit than it deserved, it being well known that a fire-ball, which flew into the said steeple, set it on fire. Our fleet has received no damage, as a fresh easterly wind prevented the conflagration from being communicated to the ships. Our loss is no doubt very great, as it is estimated at about six millions of dollars, and obstructed the equipping of our fleet; but it is not true as was reported, that the third or fourth part of the town lies in ashes.

In 1728, Oct. 20, in the evening, a fire broke out in a poor small house near the water gate, which, notwithstanding the excellent orders issued to extinguish it, spread itself with such expense and terrible fury, that, in less than 48 hours, it destroyed 74 streets and squares, 1650 private houses, 5 churches, almost all the buildings of the University, the town-house, and part of the orphan-house. (*Hafnia hodiern*, p. 30.)

The old and new Holm, reaching from the Custom house to the church of Bremerholm, and from two islands, the former called from Bremen merchants, who, during the Hanseatic league, held their counting-houses there, was of late years inclosed within the fortifications of the city, and was the receptacle of the condemned criminals, whose sentence was changed into imprisonment for life, and to work in chains till removed to a sloop by Christian VI, who converted the spot into dock-yards. The principal building here is the commissary general of marine's house, built 1704, and since made the admiralty. To it adjoins the magazine of cordage, and every article necessary for fitting out ships. In the centre of this last building were kept the archives of the marine, and a variety of curious models. Opposite to this great magazine was a building for the various committees to meet in, and for the mathematical, mechanical, and other schools, a hall for the council composed of the admiralty and commissary general. Other buildings were the house of the governor of the Holm, a school for 150 carpenter and sailor lads; two magazines for fire and other timber, under cover and abroad; two large stone-houses for cables, cordage, pumps, &c. erected by Christian VI; the rope walk; pump-house; places for building various boats, and for dressing leather; a house for masts; a dock for men of war. This old Holm is entirely separated from the city, and surrounded with

walls or fine canals. (Ib. 206 217.) Bremerholm church, formerly called the admiralty church, because appropriated to the marine department, is now parochial.

The church of St. Nicholas, which, in order is but the third parochial church in the city, deserved, by its internal and external ornament, the title of first and principal. It escaped the fire of 1728, and boasted a magnificent extensive façade, with a handsome steeple, the highest after that of Notre Dame. Finished 1666, the old one being blown down 1627. The outside of the church was decorated with fine paintings in copper; on the top of the end was a colossal figure of St. Nicholas, of stone gilt, and on the top of the pillars round the choir were ten statues in stone, large as life. In the space between these pillars in front of the choir were painted on copper the patriarchs and prophets, the apostles and evangelists, with our Saviour, and Christian IV. in his royal robes and crown. On the South side on a large plate of copper was a fine funeral, the work of the celebrated Longomontanus, scholar of Tycho Brahe; and all the doors of the church have gothic portals, richly carved with figures and other ornaments, as were also the pulpit and organ. Among the monuments were those of the hero Rosenkrantz, who lost his life at the siege of Helsingburg; and Cornelius Lereke, chancellor of state 1680. The church was adorned with beautiful paintings and sculptures, and in the walk behind it was fastened by chains a cannon-ball, which was fired against the wooden work of the roof on the North side of the choir, in the siege of 1653. In the king's seat in this church were portraits of all the kings of the house of Oldenburg to his present majesty, besides those of saints, apostles and reformers. (Ib. 254. 259.)

AMERICAN NEWS.

There is a Colony established not far from the Susquehanna River, in America, by a class of wealthy Frenchmen, who formerly distinguished themselves in the Constituent Assembly of France, but were prudent enough to retire in time with their families and property; among these are Noailles, Talon, Blacon, Talleyrand, and others of the *célebré* Noblesse; they have relinquished their titles, and have domesticated here in the most social manner. Their little settlement is called French Town. The Tavern is kept by an officer, who was formerly le Baron de Meaulieu!

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Basteterre, April 7. On Friday last a schooner, under French and Dutch colours, arrived at St. Eustatius, with some French Commissioners on-board, who waited on the Governor, and demanded the surrender of the Island to the French Republic. The Governor objected, and expressed a determination

mination to defend the Island as long as he could; that he had received his Commission from the Stadtholder, and would act as he was in duty and honour bound. He immediately called a meeting of the Burghers, and laid before them the proposals of the French Commissioners. The next morning they agreed to give up the Island, provided the French would relinquish two of their articles—the one for the payment of a monthly contribution of 22,000 dollars, and the other for the confiscation of the property of all foreigners who had not been Burghers of the Island in the year 1789. This did not please the Commissioners, and they departed, threatening to return in force very soon.

Later accounts from the West Indies are of the most alarming nature. St. Vincent's is in great danger; and both in Grenada and St. Lucia our troops have been repulsed by the insurgents with considerable loss. Wherever the enemy are able to establish themselves, they gain a sure and daily-increasing accession of force, by proclaiming freedom to the Negroes.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Castle, June 5. Yesterday, being the anniversary of his majesty's birth day, the great guns at the Salute-battery in his majesty's park the Phoenix were fired three rounds, and answered by volleys from the regiments in garrison, which were drawn up in the royal square at the barracks. At noon there was a very numerous assembly of the nobility and other persons of distinction at the castle, who appeared in great splendour, to compliment his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, before whom an ode, set to music, was performed. In the evening a play was given by his Excellency to the ladies; and at night there were bonfires, illuminations, and all other demonstrations of joy throughout the city.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went this day to the House of Lords; and, having given the Royal Assent to 33 bills, addressed both Houses of Parliament in the following Speech from the Throne:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am directed by his Majesty to convey to you his full approbation of your services in the present session, and to relieve you from farther attendance in Parliament. It has afforded me infinite satisfaction to observe, since my arrival in this kingdom, the great temper and wisdom with which your proceedings have been uniformly conducted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am particularly to express his Majesty's acknowledgments for the very liberal supplies which you have contributed, for the service of the Empire and the defence of the kingdom, with such unanimity and cheerfulness. The extent of your grants is a consequence of how warmly you feel your-

self in the vigorous prosecution

of a war, rendered necessary by the wanton and unprovoked attack of France, and involving in it the general cause of social order, morality, and religion, in all civilized countries. On my part, you may be assured they shall be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they were granted.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty observed with the highest satisfaction, that during the present crisis you have not failed to cherish and to maintain the various sources of your internal prosperity. You have also completed the intention so benevolently entertained of entirely relieving the poorer classes from the tax of Hearth-money. A wise foundation has been laid for educating the Roman-Catholic Clergy. A satisfactory arrangement of the Treasury has been confirmed by Law; and an alteration of duties has been introduced, with a view to prevent the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, and in the hope of introducing a more general habit of sobriety amongst the lowest orders of the people. In the execution of these measures, you may depend upon my sincere and earnest endeavours to pursue that wise and prudent policy by which they were dictated.

On repairing to your respective Countries, which I cannot too strongly and too earnestly recommend, it is especially incumbent upon you to make those exertions which the times demand, and to maintain the necessity of an exact submission to the Law. By continuing the blessings, which result from a well-regulated liberty and peaceable subordination, with the discipline which necessarily springs from licentiousness and anarchy, you increase the attachment of the People to our free and happy Constitution. To preserve the Constitution inviolate is the great object of his Majesty in the present contest; and he cannot but look to its fortunate issue when he reflects on the loyalty, spirit, and power of his people, and on their just sense of the invaluable inheritance for which they contend.

It will be the constant object of my administration, in which his Majesty's commands, and my own personal wishes, are most intimately combined, to forward with unremitting vigilance the welfare and happiness of this country. These objects I cannot so effectually promote as by attending to and acting upon those established principles which form the connection between Great-Britain and Ireland; and on which the security, the freedom, and the prosperity, of both Kingdoms most essentially depend.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 11th of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 11th of August

August next. His Excellency then retired, as did the Commons; and the House broke up forthwith.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 4. Friday morning at three o'clock, the work hop of Mr. Lamb, Upholster, at the foot of Grey's Close, in the City, was discovered to be on fire. Immediate assistance was given; the engine brought, but the flames raged with such violence that no part of the premises could be saved, and it was with difficulty that several adjoining houses were prevented from a similar fate, as they were reportedly on fire. Mr. Lamb's premises were extensive, and the wood wrought and unworked was very valuable, little however was saved. To add to the calamity, one of the workmen fell down, by which two men were injured, another had his back broken, and another his leg broken. It is feared other persons will be injured. There is no fire in the town. The fire was caused, but the cause is not yet ascertained. It is supposed that his fire was caused by the great fire in the Lawn-Market, about the year 1771.

Last week there was killed in *Glasgow*, the largest stone, it is supposed, ever tried in Scotland, and allowed to be every way superior to the great English bull-dog lately thrown in this country, which cost eighty guineas. His dimensions are as follow:

Length from the brow to the fall of the tail,	10 feet
Height at the shoulder,	5 feet 11 inches.
Girth behind the shoulders,	9 feet.
Ditto before the hocks,	10 ditto.
Breadth at the hocks,	2 do. 9 inches.
Height of the breast from the ground,	1 do. 8 inches.

Weight one hundred and ninety-seven stone ten lbs. jockey-weight.

June 7. A melancholy accident happened in the neighbourhood of *Aberdeen*. While two daughters of Sir Alexander Den, Miss Wilson, daughter of Dr. Wilson, of Kello; and Miss Ramsay, daughter of Dr. Ramsay, were walking by the side of the water of Eden, part of the bank gave way, by which they were all precipitated into the stream; and only one of them (Miss Ramsay) regained the shore, the other three were carried away by the current, and unfortunately drowned. The fate of these amiable young Ladies is universally regretted; and the acute distress of the parents is easier to be conceived than described.

Edinburgh, June 13. A number of gentlemen from the parish of *Campbeltown*, prompted by curiosity, went on the 11th to measure the depth of the snow, still in view on the fells—they found it in one of the glens 5 feet deep, a quantity of which they brought to *Lennoxtown*, and regaled themselves in the evening with a bowl of toddy, substituting the snow in place of water. The like was

never seen by the oldest inhabitant; it must have been about 100 feet deep, as the glen was parallel with the face of the hill after the fall.

Edinburgh, June 18. Yesterday afternoon J. Niven, about 22 years of age, son of D. Niven, teacher of dancing in *Liberton's Wynd*, discharged a small cannon, about ten inches bore, near the foot of the Wynd, by which Mrs. Baillie of *Oliverbank* was wounded in the face, which is much lacerated; and Mr. Knox, late bar-keeper of the parliament-house, then conversing with her, was shot through the breast, and instantly expired. Hopes are entertained that Mrs. Baillie will recover. Niven was immediately apprehended and committed to jail. He says the cannon was loaded only with powder and a piece of chewed tobacco, but this will be explained when the surgeons have probed the wound.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, June 1. On Sunday morning, as the workmen at Mr. Woolley's Sword Blade Mill, at *Periy*, near this town, were grinding sword-blades and bayonets, a stone of about two ton weight, and which had every appearance of being perfectly found, suddenly broke across the middle in nearly two equal parts, one of which flew up with Richard Smith, who was then grinding at it, to the roof, and, striking against the principal beam, splintered a considerable portion of it: thus impeded, it rebounded and took nearly a straight direction of about eight or ten yards across the Mill, and forced its way through the upper part of the wall near to the roof. Such was the uncommon violence of the shock, that a man, at work at the distance of two fields, perceived the ground to shake under him. The men in the Mill declare themselves unable to give any other account of the dreadful accident, than that they found themselves on a sudden thrown flat upon the floor without knowing the cause, and that, upon recovering themselves and searching for their unfortunate companion, they discovered him without the least signs of life, and bruised in a shocking manner.

June 4. About a quarter of an hour past five o'clock, this afternoon, a thunder-cloud, highly saturated with the electric effluvia, passed over the village of *Calfor*, towards the *N. W.* A vivid flash of lightning was at the same time quickly succeeded by a most alarming claps of thunder, accompanied by a remarkable hollow, crackling sound. The cloud, being directly over the spire of the church, was thereby attracted, and discharged a ball of fire upon the weather-cock. Thence it passed down the iron rod upon which the weather-cock is elevated, to the stone-work at the vertex of the spire. There it split in half a small circular stone, in the centre of which stands the iron rod, entered the inside a little below, and passing down

down by the upper north-west window of the spire, forced out the munting of the window, together with a great deal of the adjacent heavy stone-work, which now gives a ruinous appearance to that part of the spire, and crossed over and descended to the south corner of the tower, where the clock-bell hangs. The whole discharge of this electric matter does not, however, appear to have come down to the clock-bell, for part of it has passed through the wall a little below the window above-mentioned to the outside of the spire, and thence descended to the lead which covers the roof of the church. There it diffused itself on the south, west, and north, entering the windows of the church in those quarters where the leaden spouts terminate on the outside, splitting and tearing away the stones of the windows and walls along which it passed, casting them likewise at some distance, and damaging several pews. Let us now return to the south corner of the tower where the clock-bell hangs, in order to trace the progress and effects of the remaining part of the original discharge of this wonderful subtle fluid. That part of the discharge was there attracted to the iron hammer of the clock, and passing down set fire to a dry, old, decayed beam, which supports the floor above, and melted all the wire which connects the clock-hammer with the hour-wheel below, except above two feet and a half of the last link, which, being more substantial than the rest, was only bent in several places, and a little discoloured. The lock upon the clock-case door was forced off, and likewise the staple of a smaller door occasionally opened to admit light for the purpose of cleaning the works within, and the door itself thrown down. From the floor of the place where the clock stands, the electrical fluid dispersed itself in one horizontal direction over the lead covering the roof of the chancel, to the top of the great east window there, and in its descent has split the muntings of that window in three different places; it likewise dispersed itself in three perpendicular directions from the above floor down to the belfry. The ringers had a providential escape. Had this awful event happened an hour or two later, they would then have been again assembled in the belfry to continue the celebration of his majesty's birthday when some or perhaps all of them must inevitably have fallen victims to the irresistibly destructive force of the electrical matter, which seems to have pervaded the inside of the whole building.

Near *Malpas*, in *Cheshire*, much damage has been sustained. At one farmer's, a man and three or four horses were killed at one flash; and several accidents of less note happened.

A correspondent from *Hereford* informs us, that after taking with a friend a shady walk in the heat of the 4th inst. through *Pierdeston* wood to *Tintern*, and reaching

the latter so early that they fully intended getting to *Hereford* that night, as he was walking up the *Wye* side towards *Monmouth*, a very severe thunder-storm came on, attended with most awful lightning. For the first hour after it began, as no rain yet had fallen, they contemplated the awful scene with wonder and astonishment, as nothing could be more sublime than the thunder roll up between and over the wady mountains around them; but, as the lightning increased, their fears for much increased with it, that they were glad to take refuge in a little cottage, whose inhabitants were overcome with terror and dismay; they lay down on a little bed for three hours, and at two in the morning set out, and came to *Hereford* by nine o'clock, twenty three miles safe and well. On their road home, two miles the *Herefordshire* side of *Monmouth*, and twenty from the place where they slept, the storm accompanied with large hail had raged with the utmost fury; the destruction it had made for one mile in extent was indeed dreadful. The poor cottagers were deploring their loss very feelingly, as their fruit trees and little gardens were all destroyed. Much damage was also done in other places.

As a boy was returning with two horses from ploughing at *Tadburyham*, in *Salbeck*, the horse on which he rode had struck down dead, but the lad happily received little injury.

In *Cambridge*, a cow was killed by the lightning on *Cottonbam Common*, and a girl was at the same time struck down in the village, but providentially was not hurt.

In *Kent*, Two sheep and a lamb, belonging to Mr. Potter, of *Pluckly*, were killed by the lightning.

This thunder-storm began between seven and eight in the environs of *London* particularly to the North, and was very violent, accompanied with heavy rain and hail.

Bristol, June 6. We hear from the surrounding counties, that notwithstanding the late blight, there is still a prospect of a plentiful crop of apples.

June 8. The Lord Bishop of *Peterborough* held his primary visitation in *St. Martin's* church, *Stamford Baron*, and on the same day confirmed near 950 persons. His lordship took that opportunity of recommending to his clergy, either to solicit subscribers from house to house, or to preach a sermon annually in their respective parishes, for the General Infirmary at *Northampton*.

Bath, June 10. Yesterday a dreadful act of desperation was committed in this city by John White, a young man about 19, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of pistols which he loaded, and with coolness and deliberation walked into the school-room of *Maria Bally*, in *Covent-street*, an amiable young woman, to whom he was affectionately attached; and after a short conversation presented one of the pistols to her head, and children

shot her instantly dead. The noise of the pistol and the smoke greatly terrified the children in the school, and, their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken into custody coming out at the door. The Mayor shortly after summoned his jury, and a verdict of *voluntarier murder* was brought in against him. When before the Magistrate, he behaved with much decency; and, on being asked the cause of his committing so horrid a deed, he said it was for *contemned love*;—and, whether he was not terrified at the idea of the punishment that awaited him both *here and hereafter*, he replied, that David having caused the death of Uriah to obtain Bathsheba, and been to given, he also hoped for forgiveness. When the mistleofs of the house where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, and that he should never see him more, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all present. He is committed to Hechester gaol for trial.

June 12. This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the most tremendous storm was felt near *Hatfield Broad Oak* and *Sabridge-worth*, ever known in those parts. The storm commenced at *Hatfield town*, and took a direction of more than three miles over the heath, extending about three quarters of a mile wide, and hurried westward in its course. Whole fields of wheat, &c. &c. are totally cut to pieces, and the damage to many individual farmers is very considerable. The hail-stones, or pieces of ice, measured four inches over, and drove in such torrents as to be in many places upwards of five feet deep, and were several days in melting away.

June 13. This day there was a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning in the neighbourhood of *Bury St. Edmunds*, during which a colt was killed at Mrs. Wyard's, at Great-Barton, and a large poplar tree in the paddock of Richard Cartwright, Esq. at Ixworth-Abbey, was stripped of the bark, and split from top to bottom. A wood-pigeon, supposed to be sitting thereon, was found under the tree, with its head severed from the body.

June 13. At *Goodland*, near *Whitby*, a ball of fire entered a small cottage occupied by Jonathan Robinson, in which were his wife, his sister-in-law, and three small children; the wife was struck down and instantly killed, but the others providentially escaped unhurt. The hair and bonnet of the deceased, were very much singed, and one of her buckles and the strap of her shoe were torn off. In other respects there appeared no visible mark of injury on her.

Much damage was done at *Fusbridge-Wells*. The kitchen of the tap house belonging to the Angel Inn was flooded to a degree that would have drowned a child, but for the humane assistance of Major Yorke, who stepped in and snatched it from the water just in time to save his life.

The Bridge at *Enfield Wash*, was not carried away, as asserted, but, not having been repaired since the damage it sustained by the floods Nov. 30, 1794, sunk somewhat more.

The storm did considerable damage to many gardens in the town and neighbourhood of *Reading*. On *Tilkebury* common, 16 sheep, that had been newly shorn, perished from the severity of the night; and, what adds to the calamity, they were the property of the different poor cottagers who live on the common. Mr. Pecock, of *Furzeley*, lost 45 sheep; Mr. Lanfere, of *Sherrford Woodlands*, 45; Mr. Kingham, of *Farmbro*, 35; Mr. Stephens, of *Cutmore*, 6; Mr. Tanner, of *Hampstead farm*, 5; and Mr. Wix, of *Brightwaltham*, 2.

From *Weymouth* we learn that the night in that part of the kingdom was dreadful. Several vessels were driven on shore at *Portland*; two are since got off. From the severe cold, considerable damage has been done to the sheep which were just sheared: one farmer found 400 dead next morning; another 40; and on *Salisbury Plain* the loss is very great.

Brighton, *June 14.* The Oxfordshire regiment marched on Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, from *Seaford*, to attend the execution of two men condemned by a general court martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. The hour of four was the time appointed to assemble. On the march the regiment halted; and twelve men, who had taken a part in the riot, were called out; when the commanding officer ordered them to fix their flints, and prepare to execute the sentence. This was done to demonstrate to the men that state of obedience in which the officers were determined to hold them; and by this measure they felt more pointedly the folly of their former conduct, when those persons, whom they had before made their leaders, were now to suffer death at their hands. The regiment was then conducted to a spacious valley, and divided in two wings, which were stationed on each side of the place of execution: they were then followed by the whole line of encampment. On the rising ground above the valley, 3000 cavalry were posted; these were followed by all the horse artillery. The guns were pointed and match lighted. From the disposition of the ground, and from the arrangement of the troops, a more magnificent and a more awful spectacle was never exhibited in this country. After the corporal punishments had been inflicted upon the offenders of less note; *Cooke* and *Parish*, the two unfortunate men condemned to die, were brought forward with a very strong escort. They walked along the vale in slow and solemn procession, accompanied by the clergyman, who had conscientiously devoted his time to them, from the moment the sentence had been made known; and they were fully prepared to meet their fate.

upon.

Approaching the fatal spot with resignation, and religious confidence, they kneeled down upon their coffins with cool and deliberate firmness: when the one, who was to drop the signal, said to his comrade "Are you ready?" Upon the reply being made, he dropt a prayer-book; and the party did their duty at about six yards distance. One of them not appearing to be entirely dead, was immediately shot through the head; and the same ceremony was performed to the other. After this the whole line was ordered to march round the dead bodies.

Portsmouth, June 15. Capt. Grey, late of the Boyne, is appointed to the command of the Commerce de Marseilles.

Brighton, June 18. The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by the ladies Jersey and Cholmondeley, arrived at Mr. Hamilton's house, on the Steme, between one and two o'clock this morning.

Litchfield, June 19. This day the beautiful and elegant Cathedral of this city, on the improvement and embellishment of which the Dean and Chapter, with the most laudable munificence, have expended not less than 8000*l.* received its last finish, by the addition of a painted window at the east end of the choir.—The subject is the Resurrection of Jesus, from a design of West's, and the execution of it reflects the highest praise upon Mr. Eggington, of Handsworth, near Birmingham.—The chaste but brilliant effect of the preter-natural light, the graceful form of the ascending Saviour, and the animated expression of the countenance, have excited the warm approbation of numerous visitors of judgment, taste, and fashion, who have bestowed unqualified commendations upon the unrivalled skill of the artist, who has thus perpetuated his ingenuity and abilities to time's remotest bound.

Yarmouth, June 21. A melancholy account is received this morning: in the house used by the Greenland-men to hold their oil, a gentleman-like man was found dead, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner: he is supposed to be an Italian. A letter was found on him, addressed to R. Warrington, esq. agent to the packets, to procure him a passage to Cuxhaven, and some papers from a house in Manchester. He was first discovered by two women, who were walking that way.

The Hon. Mr. Shirley, brother to Lord Ferrers, and his Lady, having a few days since set out for *Derbyshire*, in an open carriage, the horses took fright, and the servant, in an attempt to stop them, received a kick in the stomach from one of them, and expired on the spot. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley were thrown out of the carriage: the latter had her collar-bone broken by the fall, and the former was so much bruised that he was obliged to be led, and now lies dangerously ill.

Salisbury, June 21. The meteoric fire, which fell, in our Thursday night, on the 15th

reaso- to apprehend, will materially check the progress of vegetation; and from the information already come to hand, we fear very much mischief has been done among the flocks just shorn of their wool, and deprived of that warm clothing which, from the unseasonable severity of the weather, was then so peculiarly necessary. At *Broadbalk*, near 200 sheep perished, about the half of which were the property of one farmer; and 120 at *Downton*, 60 of which belonged to Mr. William Moulton; 156 were killed at *Steeple-Lufford*, the greater part of which suffered from the hail storm; Mr. Ruffel, near *Shobbury*, lost no less than 300; Mr. Westcot, of *Kilbopshaw*, lost 37; Mr. Swayne, of *Burford*, 29; Mr. Turner, of *Aspley*, 42; 60 were lost in *Coombe* and its neighbourhood; 100 at *Place-Farm*, *Savill*, &c. &c.; and a great many at *Calfeild*, and on almost all the farms around the plain. In short, it is computed, that one fourth of our flocks are destroyed by this sudden and unexpected calamity.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Answers to the Addresses of the City of London to their Majesties, on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales. See p. 431.

His Majesty's Answer.

I Thank you for your congratulations on this occasion, and for these sentiments of cord and attachment to my person, family, and government, which I have uniformly experienced from my loyal City of London. Sensible as I am of the blessings of our happy constitution, you may rely upon my unremitting exertions to preserve it inviolate to the latest posterity.

Her Majesty's Answer.

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address of Congratulation on the Nuptials of the Prince of Wales, accompanied with such flattering sentiments to me personally.

The City Addresses to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

To his Royal Highness the PRINCE.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on your recent marriage with her Serene Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick.

It is with extreme pleasure and gratification that we behold your Royal Highness so impetuously and affectionately towards his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects as to form to them every alliance with a Princess of the blood royal, and possessing every endowment of the heart suited to the duties of a Princess, and calculated to increase the universal felicity the high and exalted station of your Royal Highness's affection

The prospect by this illustrious event of perpetuating the virtues of your Royal House to posterity, who shall know, equally with ourselves, how to value the mild monarchy so admirably interwoven with our most excellent constitution, forms a material part of our happiness.

Depending, as good subjects ever must, on the virtues of the Royal Breast, as essential to the splendor of a throne and the prosperity of a people, it is matter of great consolation to us to reflect upon the invaluable example of your Royal Father, which, confirming the many graceful and amiable qualifications of your own mind, cannot but complete the Royal character, and, in the fulness of time, must make your future people happy.

May your illustrious consort long enjoy her exalted situation, and may a numerous progeny, from this auspicious union, transmit the blessings under which we live to the end of time.

Signed by Order of Court, RIX.

'His Royal Highness's Answer.

My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

I AM truly sensible of this mark of attention in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled: I return them my sincere thanks for their congratulations on the occasion of my marriage; and it gives me peculiar satisfaction that they take so warm an interest in this event. I am much gratified by the expressions of their affectionate attachment, which convey so strong a proof of the royalty to the King, and of their zealous regard for my happiness.

To her Royal Highness the PRINCESS.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, take the earliest opportunity to congratulate your Royal Highness on the happy occasion of your marriage with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Added to the intrinsic virtues of your Royal Highness, the high station you are so well qualified to adorn, and your alliance with so distinguished a Prince, the Hereditary apparent of these happy realms, your Royal Highness has also powerful claims to the affection of a grateful people, nearly related as you are to our most gracious Sovereign, the father of his subjects.

Permit, then, Madam, the faithful subjects of the best of Kings, to assure your Royal Highness of their most sincere veneration and esteem, and to believe that as your interest is now united with that of our amiable Prince, your happiness will be by them considered and consulted as one.

Long may your Royal Highness share the joy of so splendid an union, and may our latest posterity receive from you a continuation of those blessings which only can be ex-

perienced under the government of a beloved and virtuous King.

Signed by Order of Court, RIX.

Her Royal Highness's Answer.

My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

I Return you many thanks for your congratulations upon an event so interesting to my happiness, and so grateful to my feelings. My sentiments will ever be the same with those of the Prince, and they have been already better expressed to you by him.

EPISTLE from the YEARLY MEETING, held in London, by adjournments, from the 18th to the 27th of the Fifth Month, 1795, inclusive, to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of FRIENDS, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

"DEAR Friends, and Brethren in our common cause—the endeavour to promote in our generation the righteousness of Christ, by obedience to his Spirit operating in the heart—how awful is our professional and what manner of men ought we to be, in all godliness and honesty, that our practice may correspond with it! Religion is not a speculative thing, but a practical duty; and, at this yearly meeting, we have been renewedly made desirous that our members may be more and more diligent, in support of the testimonies which we believe ourselves bound, in our conduct, to hear to the world. Thus impressed, we tenderly salute you, and inform you that we have reason to believe, from the examination that we have made into the state of our Society, that the cause of Truth gains ground; that the visitation of divine love continues to be extended; by faithfulness to which a growth in the Truth is experienced; and that our Christian discipline is supported with increasing vigour.

"The account of sufferings brought in this year, chiefly for tithes, priests' demands, and those called church-rates, amounts in Britain to six thousand three hundred and eighty-one pounds; and, in Ireland, to one thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds. Seven members of our Society are lately committed to prison, by an Exchequer process, on account of our testimony against Tithes. We with their allotment may prove a call to those among us, who do not come up with their brethren in this testimony, afresh to consider the foundation of it: namely, a desire to be clear, in the sight of the Shepherd and Bishop of Souls, from supporting a ministry of human ordination, exercising its functions for lucre, and tending to divert the attention of the people from the secret instruction of his all-sufficient Spirit. Divers have been the admonitions of this meeting to these unfaithful brethren, and clear the provision of our discipline against their confirmed neglect: but, O Friends of this description, how much more desirable is it to gain you by persuasion, and to perceive your judgements convinced by the light of truth

that

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than to treat you as delinquents! Lay aside therefore your former prejudices. Suffer not the customs of men, the prospect of inconvenience, or the fear of appealing to differ from your intimates, so to influence your minds as to make your deviations even desirable in your view. Be sure also that other inconsistencies with the self-denying character of a Christian, do not keep you at a distance from that point of view, in which ye may clearly see your duty in this respect. How do you attend your religious meetings? What share have the honour and the gain of the world in your affections? Is the eye so single, that ye can be certain your judgement is right? These are important considerations: suffer them then to have due place in your minds.

"We have this year received epistles from the yearly meetings of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of Virginia, whereby we learn the continued engagement of our friends to be of service to mankind in their generation. From Pennsylvania we have a fresh account of the good understanding between our friends and the Indian natives; who have again invited them to a treaty held for composing the differences on the frontiers. A deputation of friends, accordingly, with the approbation of the government, attended, last fall, at a treaty, at which, besides having the satisfaction of seeing in some measure the good purposes of the conference answered, they had fresh proof of the good and permanent effects which kind treatment produces in the minds even of such as are termed uncivilized men, in the respect in which the Indians hold the memory of the first founder of Pennsylvania, and in whose successors in religious profession, they continue to place a confidence almost unlimited.

"In some of the States, we find Friends have been anxious to promote an increasing attention to the procuring an education for the descendants of the black people, suited to their station, and which may render them fit to become useful members of the community: and this, on the principle which, in most things undertaken by men, is a sure guide to doing right, and producing good effects; namely, the desire to do to others as we would they should do to us.

"Our Friends of New England have been engaged in an application to the general government of the United States against the Slave-Trade; and have obtained an alteration of the law, in great measure answerable to their expectation. We with the sympathy of Friends here, for the injured people whose sufferings are more nearly connected with this our native land, had been by this time more productive of benefit. On a case of distress so deep, and neglect so unfeeling, it is not always easy for the human mind to reflect without bitter censure on the authors of their woe. But, Friends, a feel-

ing hath been witnessed amongst us at this time, which directs the mind in pity towards the deplorable state of those men, who promote, procure, and execute, the tearing away of the Africans from their parent soil: and seeing we believe that a just and dreadful retribution awaits the unrepenting and obdurate oppressor, at that awful tribunal where sophistry shall not prevail to exculpate, let us, amidst all our sympathy for the sufferers, give place in our minds to a true concern for the Traders in Negroes—men equally interested with us in the rewards of futurity—and let us seek for, and cherish, that disposition of mind, which can pray for these enemies of humanity, and fervently breathe for their restoration to soundness of judgement and purity of principle.

"It hath been often observed, that the desire of acquiring wealth is an incitement to every evil; and having, in this instance, a proof to what great lengths it will carry those who give it place in their hearts, let us guard against the beginnings of so great temptation. Circumscribed even as we are more than many, it is not unusual, in our pursuit of the things of this life, for our gain and our convenience to clash with our testimony. Oh! then may we be willing to pause, and give time for these passions to subside, which would hurry us to the accomplishment of the desired purpose ere the still voice of wisdom be distinctly heard to guide us in the way in which we should go. And, beloved youth, in an especial manner, guard against the first sacrifices of duty to inclination. If ye curb inordinate desires in their infancy, your victory over future temptations will be the more easy; and, through faith in him that hath loved us, and hath overcome, ye will in time be more than conquerors: but, if ye shrink from the conflict, or resign the victory to the tempter, ye will be despoiled of the armour designed to preserve you in future assaults; and, it may be, unable to resist, in your farther progress through life, temptations, which, in the fresh morning of your day, ye would have held in abhorrence.

"We have endeavoured, in the two last years, to caution our brethren in profession against suffering the commotions of the time to seduce them from the path of blameless simplicity, in which it becomes all true followers of Christ to walk. And, though we desire not to repeat similar advice, we think it incumbent on us now to bid you beware of being induced, either inadvertently or for gain, in any manner to give countenance to the destroying practice of War. Many are the ways by which the unwary and the covetous may be caught. But, brethren, look beyond the surface. Behold the depth of misery into which war plunges mankind. Then, putting your trust in him who gives understanding to the simple, and provides for the sparrows, ye may avoid the pollution
which

which is theirs who join hands with this desolating evil.

"Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting,

"By LAWRENCE CANDLER,

"Clerk to the Meeting this Year."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, April 23.

This being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met at their apartments in Somerset-place, in pursuance of their statutes and charter of Incorporation, to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing; whereupon George Earl of Leicester, Thomas Aſtle, Esq. John Brand, M. A. Owen Salisbury Breerton, Esq. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. Richard Gough, Esq. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. John Lord Bishop of Salisbury, John Topham, Esq. Joseph Windham, Esq. and Thomas William Wrighte, M. A. eleven of the Old Council, were re-chosen of the New Council; and Edward Beacroft, Esq. George Chalmers, Esq. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, Francis Douce, Esq. Hugh Earl Fortescue, Craven Ord, Esq. David Pitcairn, M. D. Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. Alleyne Lord St. Helens, and Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. ten of the other Members of the Society, were chosen of the New Council; and they were severally declared to be the Council of the Society for the year ensuing; and on a return made of the Officers of the Society, it appeared, that George Earl of Leicester was elected President, John Topham, Esq. Treasurer, Richard Gough, Esq. Director, Thomas William Wrighte, M. A. Secretary, and John Brand, M. A. Secretary for the year ensuing.

On account of the necessary attendance of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall, on that day, the anniversary dinner of the Society was deferred till a future day.

Monday, May 4.

Richard Brothers, the pretended Prophet (*ſic* p. 223, 250, and 251.) was this day removed from the house of the King's Messenger in Crown-street, Westminster, and placed under the care of Doctor Simmons, physician to Saint Luke's Hospital, at Fisher House, Islington.

Thursday, May 28.

This morning a fire broke out at a house in Mint-street, in the Borough, which consumed the same, together with seven adjoining houses, besides warehouses containing household furniture and other effects which were not insured. A poor woman, between 70 and 80 years of age, was seen to look out of a window in one of the houses which were burning, when the people in the street called out to her to jump down, but she declared she had not sufficient strength to do it; some persons then endeavoured to get a ladder to assist her, but in the mean time the house fell in, and she was burned.

Friday, May 29.

This morning a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Barnjum, at Hoxton, which nearly consumed the inside of the same, together with a quantity of household furniture, before the flames could be extinguished, but which were prevented from spreading any further, by the timely assistance of the firemen.

Wednesday, June 17.

At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Deputy Birch desired the attention of the Court to the present exorbitant price of bread, to which the Lord Mayor had been under the necessity of raising it on the preceding Tuesday. He said he conceived it to be their duty to do every thing in their power in order to effect a reduction in the price of that necessary article of life, which must be sensibly felt by the poor; and should therefore move, "That it be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the best means of reducing the present high price of provisions, to take into their immediate consideration in what way the poor of this city may be relieved from the very great advance in the price of bread, and report their opinion thereon to this Court;" which was seconded, and agreed to unanimously.

Friday, June 19.

This evening, between 4 and 5, as the workmen were employed in pulling down three houses in Bridewell, New Bridge-street, formerly occupied by the Arts-masters, but which were to be made into prisons, they suddenly gave way.

This melancholy event was caused, in part, from removing the main beams below without shoring up the buildings in a proper manner, but principally from a violent and momentary gust of wind. It is supposed that between 12 and 15 men were buried in the ruins—six were got out very soon; two of them not much bruised, but the others considerably hurt, who were immediately sent to the hospital. In the evening two more were dug out alive, but very dangerously hurt; and two others have since been found, who appeared to have been killed on the spot. The walls, which from the dangerous state after the fall of the houses, threatened further destruction, were next morning pulled down.

Tuesday, June 23.

A murder was committed at Kew, on the bodies of an old man and his wife, who resided in Kew-lane, and with whom it appears the murderer, who used to work in the gardens about that neighbourhood, was in the habits of the greatest intimacy. The old people, who lived on a small independent income, frequently assisted the wretch, who afterwards proved their assassin, with the loan of little sums of money, some of which not having repaid, the old woman refused to lend him any more, when he went to her for that purpose last night, about 10 o'clock, at which time her husband

husband, being somewhat indisposed, was gone to bed; the villain, finding he could not prevail on her, went up stairs to the old man, who, it is supposed, also denied him, as he immediately murdered him in the most shocking manner with a hammer, and the old woman hearing the groans of her dying husband, was hastening to his assistance, when the villain met her, and with the same instrument shattered her head in so dreadful a degree, that she expired soon after. The neighbours, alarmed by the noise, got into the house and secured the murderer. He was taken before the magistrates at the Police office, at Union Hall, in the Borough, where he underwent an examination, the result of which was, his being fully committed to take his trial for the murders at the next assizes for the County of Surrey.

Saturday, June 27.

This day his Majesty, in the usual state, went to the House of Peers; and made the following most gracious speech from the throne.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

The zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of My people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me, in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgements.

The encouragement which my allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make, in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, an honourable, and a lasting foundation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

I have also to acknowledge, with peculiar sensibility, the recent proof which you have given me of your attachment to my person and family, in the position which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the embarrassances in which he was involved.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy with whom we are contending, without indulging in hope, that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers.

The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight.

Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy, by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord Bridport.

I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleet and armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance, of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war.

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued the Parliament to Wednesday, the 5th day of August.

Amongst the acts which have this week received the royal assent, is that for opening the passage in the Strand, by removing Butcher Row; and for making a new communication between Snow Hill and Holborn Hill; and also an act for removing the shameful nuisance in Bridge-street, by making an entirely new sewer.

This evening produced the unusual circumstance of Two Gazettes, both equally honourable to the credit of the British Navy. Admiral Cornwallis, with a small squadron, successfully maintaining a running fight, and securing an honourable retreat, against a squadron of three times his own force—and this followed by the fortuitous event of the French squadron falling off towards in the way of Lord Bridport, as alluded to in his Majesty's Speech; who captured, almost under the batteries of the enemy's shore, three capital ships of the line. The particulars of both Gazettes shall be given in our next.

Tuesday, June 30.

A very severe action has been fought between the Scorpion, of 20 guns, and the Hyæna of 24, some time since taken from us and fitted out by the French. In the course of the action, all the officers of the Scorpion above the boatswain were either killed or rendered incapable of acting. The boatswain took the command, and obliged the enemy to strike.

We are happy to state that the reports of riots in Birmingham have been much exaggerated. A correspondent assures us that tranquillity is perfectly restored; and that the reports of disturbances in the neighbouring towns are only fabrications.

Two women and one man are committed to Warwick Gaol, for being most active in the riots. A note that the chest still lingers; the jury have returned their verdict, upon the one killed, *justifiable homicide*.

Vol. LI. p. 294. Extract from the will of John Aylatt Stow, esq.: "I direct my executors to lay out the sum of five guineas in the purchase of a picture of the viper biting the bequevolent hand of the person who saved him from perishing in the snow, if the same can be purchased for that money; and that they do present it to in order that he may contemplate upon the same, and be able to form a just comparison, which is best and most profitable, a grateful reward of past friendship and almost parental regard, or ingratitude and infidelity. This I give him in lieu of a legacy of 3000*l.* which I had by a former will, now revoked and burnt, given him."

Vol. LXV. p. 356. Mrs. Hunkin, of Lynn, we are happy to say, is alive and well.

P. 359. An old Oxford Friend calls on us for a fuller account of "that extraordinary phenomenon, the Printer of the Oxford Journal; a man of no extraordinary abilities; but one who dared, and soon found the beneficial effects of printing (and had his own price, while it established his paper) the only feeling, political, electing, controversy that ever existed; where not parties only, but private persons, from the Throne to the Mechanics; one who could give a portrait of an English House of Commons, when swayed (in some degree pensioned) by Harry Pelham, and one influenced from Rome by a Pope's Legate; in which most of the Actors are dead, but Lord H— is still *vis* *et* *viva*. Complete Collections are very scarce, but "The News Boy's News, Nos. 1 and 2," give the language of the Nation in Pelham's administration, and when we were under the Pretender, with an Ambassador from Rome, done by Lord H. that now is, and Ben Buckler deposed. Excuse," &c. our correspondent, "this revival of an old party story, which I wanted to shake from my mind."

P. 411. To the communications of our correspondents, pp. 469, 401, relative to our late worthy friend James Botwell, esq. we have to add, that he was preparing, at the time he was taken ill, a general answer to the letter from the Ajax of Literature, in our p. 19, in which he proposed assistance to notice the attacks of his more pious antagonists. His remains were carried to Aachenleck; and the following inscription is engraved on his coffin-plate:

"JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. died 19 May, 1795, aged 55 years." over which, in a shield, are the initials J. B. between two strips of Larch: and his crest, On a wreath Argent and Sable, a hawk with a hood on all proper. Mott, over the crest, VERITAS LIBERABIT VOS.—The arms borne by Mr. B. (in virtue of a grant in Scotland 1780) were, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a fess Sable three cinquefoils of the field, a canton Azure charged with a galley, sails furled, with a tressure Or. 2 and 3, quarterly, 3 and 4,

Argent, a lion rampant Azure; 2 and 3, Or, a saltire and chief Gules; over all, a cross engrailed Sable. Crest as above.

BIRTHS.

April 17. MRS. Swinerton, the lady of Thomas S. esq. a daughter.

May 24. Right Hon. Lady Anne Wombwell, a son.

30. At Ashwood, co. Stafford, the Lady of Joseph Scott, esq. a son.

Lately, the Lady of Capt. Hare, of the royal navy, a daughter.

June 2. At his Lordship's seat in Northumberland, Lady C. Aynsley, a son and heir.

5. At his house in Lower Grosvenor-place, the Lady of Archibald Hepburn, esq. a daughter.

7. In Stratford place, the Lady of E. B. Long, esq. a son.

18. The Lady of Samuel Amy Severne, esq. of Wallop-hall, co. Salop, a daughter.

20. The Lady of Dr. Lister, of Bridge-st. Black-friars, a son and heir.

23. At Dover, the Lady of James-Peter Factor, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May FINLEY Fergutson, esq. of Hindes-street, to the Hon. Miss Clellan, only daughter of Lord Kilkubright.

23. At Dublin, Mr. Charles Fourdrinier, of Lombard-street, London, to Miss Jenkin, of Dublin.

25. George Terry Carwithen, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Marnard, of St. Thomas.

26. At Haverly-gawest, William Collins, jun. esq. of Richmond-grove, co. Surrey, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of S. L. P. esq. Lawyer, of the Inner place.

Mr. Wm. Hurten, minister in Mr. Wesley's connexion, of Great Grimsby, to Miss Battle, of Newton, near Market Rasen.

28. John-William Clough, esq. of Norton Conyers, co. York, to Miss Eliz. Broughton, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. bart.

Rev. Isaac Reimfor, to Miss Rebecca Bond, of Alderbury house, niece and co-heiress of the late W. B. esq. of Park-hill, Surrey, an amiable lady, with a fortune of 6000*l.* a year.

Mr. Robert Tournay, of Ewinst, to Miss Gouldanth, eldest daughter of Walker G. esq. of Ewinst, Suffolk.

30. Mr. John Kennedy, of New London-street, merchant, to Miss Crow, only daughter of the late Dr. C. of Jamaica.

By special licence, at Faghill-park, Suffex, the Earl of Winterton, to Mrs. Bold-foote, widow of the Rev. John B. of West-ham, in Kent.

At Leicester, Robert Fleetwood, esq. of Ely-place, London, to Miss Neal, daughter of Alderman N. of Leicester.

Lately, at Consvick, co. Surrey, General John Morrison, to Miss Bateman, of Ham-mersmith, Middlesex.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, Mr. Wm. Osborn, to Mrs. Anne Nunn, widow, of Riverhead.

Mr. John Gribble, late of Exeter, to Mrs. Spilbury, widow of the late Mr. Francis S. of Soho-square.

At Little Wenlock, co. Salop, after forty years courtship, Mr. Francis Haseley, aged 50, to Mrs. Jesse, of Dover, aged 89.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, yarn-maker, of Bury, to Mrs. Cave, widow of Commodore C. of the royal navy.

At Stourhead, the Hon. Capt. Fortescue, brother to Earl F. to Lady Acland, widow of Sir Thomas A. bart. of Killerton, and sister to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Wm. Coster, clothier, of Salisbury, to Miss Savage, a natural daughter of Edward late Duke of Somerset, about 19 years of age, with a fortune of 5000l.

John Walker, esq. of Crow Nest, to Miss Edwards, daughter of John E. esq. of Pye Nest, both near Halifax.

June 1 (not as printed in p. 346). Edw. Farnham, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester, only brother to the Countess of Denbigh, to Miss Harriet Rhude, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

At Edinburgh, Capt. James Douglas, of Ferrier's battalion of the Scots brigade, to Miss Torry, only daughter of the late James T. esq. merchant.

At Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Hewitt, formerly grocer in York, to Miss Mary Cookshaw, eldest daughter of Robert C. esq. of the same place.

Mr. Wm. Close, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Wells, daughter of the Rev. Robert W. D.D. rector of Willingham, co. Lincoln.

2. William Rooke Leeds Sergeantson, esq. of Heath hall, co. York, to Miss Dawkins, eldest dau. of Hen. D. esq. of Portman-square.

At Flintham, near Newark, the Rev. Mr. Poplewell, curate of that parish, to Miss Anne Neal, of Newton.

Mr. Cleeve, of Lincoln, mercer and draper, to Miss Burrows, of Wragby.

Mr. Cha. Allison, of Lincoln, merchant, to Miss Ashling, of Skellingthorpe.

4. At Hull, Lieut.-col. Dumas, to Miss Mary-Anne Hall, daughter of John H. esq. of Hull.

5. At Bray, the Rev. Dr. Trenchard, of Dorsetshire, to Miss Anna-Maria Reeve, eldest daughter and coheirs of the late Sir Thomas R. of Hendens-house, Berks.

6. Mr. Peter Still, of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Strong, eldest daughter of Wm. S. esq. of Great Ormondstreet.

John Willes, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice W. to Miss Charlotte Floyer, only daughter of Charles F. esq. of Portland place.

9. Thomas Frederick, esq. eldest son of John F. to Miss Glalle, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. of Percombe, Herts.

10. Goathurst, the Rev. Thomas Coney,

rector of Batcombe, co. Somerset, to Miss Jean, eldest daughter and coheirs of John J. esq. late of Binford, in that county.

11. At Edinburgh, Major Francis Stewart, of the 125th regiment, to Miss Margaret Grant, second daughter of Sir James G.

Rev. Charles Sandby, to Miss Bourne, of Dalby, co. Lincoln.

12. Capt. Beaver, of the 16th regiment of infantry, to Miss Mullins, of Battlett's-buildings, Holborn.

At Olveston, co. Gloucester, Mr. J. Lackington, bookseller, of Finsbury-square, London, to Miss Mary Turton, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. T. attorney, of Olveston.

Rev. Wm. Metcalfe, rector of Bunsfield, near Gloucester, to Miss Wade, of Burley, near Leeds.

13. At Deptford, Capt. George Parker, of the royal navy, nephew to Sir Peter P. bart. to Miss Harriet Burt, second daughter of Peter B. esq. of his Majesty's dock-yard at Deptford.

At Bulth, co. Brecon, Capt. Frederick Jones, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Evans, daughter of John E. esq. of Swynbaried, co. Radnor.

14. Mr. E. John Collet, hop-merchant, in the Borough, to Miss Alfager, of Newington.

Mr. C. A. Peterson, son of Henry P. esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Eliza Fernier, daughter of Isaac F. esq. merchant, London.

15. At Peterhead, John Horriaw, esq. late of Montserrat, to Mrs. Armand, of Haddo.

Mr. Thomas Slater, to his cousin, Miss Anne Slater, both of Lichfield. The lady is about 30 years of age, and not more than 30 inches high.

16. John Arthur, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Joanna Lake, youngest daughter and one of the coheirs of the late Robert L. esq. of Scoble, Devon.

Rev. Hen. Lloyd, master of Lynn school, fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and Hebrew professor in that university, to Miss Mockett, of St. Peter's, in Isle of Thanet.

17. At Low-Layton, Essex, Joseph Hadfield, esq. of Broad-street, merchant, to Miss Amelia Caroline White, daughter of the late General W.

Mr. John Crisp, of Hertford, draper, to Miss Worsley, daughter of Mr. John W. late of Hertford, now of Hackney.

Sir Rich. Beddingfield, bart. of Oxbridge-hall, to Miss Jenningsham, daughter of Sir Wm. J. bart. of Costeiley-hall, co. Norfolk.

18. At Edinburgh, Crauford Tait, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Susan Campbell, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lay C. of Succoth, lord-president of the Court of Session.

At North Berwick-house, John Cathcart, esq. of Glenoch, to Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of the late Lord Rockville.

19. At Effendon, Herts, Capt. Grey, of the royal navy, third son of Sir Charles G. K. B. to Miss Whitbread, daughter of Samuel W. esq. of Bedwell-park, co. Bedford.

At Shabbington, the Rev. Thomas Plakett, M.A. of Queen's-college, Oxford, to Miss Stone, of North Weston-house, co. Oxford.

19. Mr. Weech, of Milverton, co. Somerset, to Miss Blake, daughter of Mr. B. of Cook's court, Carey-street.

At West Ham, Essex, Mr. Houlditch, to Miss Willows, of Epping.

At Burford, co. Oxford, Dr. Steed, of Hambrook, co. Gloucester, to Miss Charlotte Chavass, of Burford.

20. Mr. James Hawkins, of Carey-street, carpenter, to Miss Sarah White, daughter of Mr. John W. of Holywell-street, Strand, silk-mercer.

John Hamilton, esq. of Bardowie, to Mrs. Fletcher, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Crawford, bart. of Jordanhill.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Mundy, eldest dau. of Edw. Miller M. esq. of Shipley, co. Derby.

21. Mr. John Eccles, of Falcon-square, to Miss Pridden, of Fleet-street.

22. John Dalrymple, esq. of the 3d guards, eldest son of the Hon. Sir John D. bart. one of the barons of his Majesty's exchequer in Scotland, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of Rev. R. A. J. of Kenilworth, co. Warwick.

In Dublin, Richard Blake Deverell, esq. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to Miss Parsons, niece of Lord Oxmantown.

23. By special licence, Sir John Wortesley, bart. of Wortesley, co. Stafford, to Lady Caroline Bennett, eldest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

Stephen Iveson, esq. son of Lancelot I. esq. of Black-bank, near Leeds, to Miss Elizabeth Radcliff, of Walthamstow, Essex, with a fortune of 40,000*l*.

At Winchester, the Earl of Banbury, to Miss Charlotte Blackwell, second daughter of late Ebenezer B. esq. of Lombard-st. banker.

24. At Haringfordbury, Mr. Smith, of Thavies-inn, Holborn, to Miss Smith, of Cole-green, Herts.

25. At Hammer-smith, Mr. James Osborne, of Birmingham, to Miss Green, only dau. of Hezekiah G. esq. of Hammer-smith.

DEATHS.

1794. **A**T Fort Accra, on the coast of June 24. Africa, George Angell, esq. factor there, and formerly a clerk in the Foreign Post-office, London.

1795. Feb. 3. At his house in Mead row, Lambeth, within a few weeks of his 60th year, the celebrated Wm. Parsons, of Drury-lane theatre, in his cast of comedy the first of his time, having trod the stage near 45 years. If we are to estimate Mr. P.'s merits by the opinion of the publick, he possessed a larger share of the *vis comica* than falls to the general class of actors. He was a native of the town of Madstone, where his mother died only four years ago, and, his family having been people of some property, at her death a small paternal estate descended to

him. Mr. P. was educated at St. Paul's school; after he left which, he spent some time with an eminent apothecary in London. At the age of 14, he had a turn for dancing, in which he displayed considerable taste. He was also fond of painting as an amusement, and some of his landscapes had considerable merit. Not liking the profession of physick, to which he was engaged, he took to the stage. At the age of 20, being then performing with the Edinburgh company, he married a theatrical lady, whose name then was Pryce. She was one of the two daughters of the royal gardener of Kensington, who, at their father's death, each inherited the sum of 500*l*. which, we are told, passed quickly away with her first husband; and, being more than double Mr. P.'s age, she brought her second was years and theatrical fame; for, in few comedy, she was a first-rate actress, and, under her tuition, Mr. Parsons advanced in the public favour. She died in London, at a great age, in the year 1787. Immediately on her death he married Dorothy one of the three daughters of the Hon. James Stewart, brother to Alexander late Earl of Galloway, and particularly brought up with her aunt, the worthy Lady Catharine Murray. She had escaped from a convent at Lille, where she had been placed by her brother, who carried her there from Dumfries a short time before, and being a stranger in London, and not hearing of or finding the gentleman she sought for, found a friend in Mr. P., who, as is before said, on his first wife's death married her at Lee in Kent; where he, at his own desire, was buried. She has borne him two sons, the youngest of whom is now living. His warmth of temper under his asthmatic complaint to which he was subject did his constitution much harm. He had saved a fortune of 400*l*. a-year, mostly in houses, which he has devised to his wife, leaving her sole executrix. On his death, his son was brought from school at Reading, Berks, under the care of an usher, a robust, healthy young man; whose consolation, it is said, was so soothing to the afflicted widow, that, in four days, he led the restored lady to Hymen's temple; so that, we are informed, she had, for some days, a dead and a living husband in the same house at the same time. Mr. P. had considerable taste in pictures; and frequently purchased at brokers' shops works of the first masters, which he has, by times, disposed of for large sums. He had, also, by his own pencil, some valuable views, and drawings of ruins and of other buildings, which were lately sold at Christie's, in Pall-mall, by order of his executrix.

March 23. Mrs. Dalziel, wife of Mr. D. of Millman-place, five days after being delivered of twins, one of which was alive, the other appeared to have been dead upwards

wards of four months. During her pregnancy she often complained of a coldness and pain in her left side, but otherwise enjoyed a good state of health. After her delivery, an inflammation took place, which was succeeded by a mortification. In the few days of her illness she suffered the most excruciating pain which she bore with great resignation.

30. At Mile-end, of a rapid consumption, aged 21, Miss F. Melmoth, second daughter of Samuel M. Esq. a late eminent contractor for Government.

May At Naples, after a long and painful illness, Sir James Douglas, bart. the British consul-general. His remains were interred in the evening of the 16th, in the English burying-ground, with the greatest decency. Lady Douglas, his second wife, with three daughters, are to inherit his property, which lies at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies.

May 4. At Paris, M. Barthelemy, the Nestor of French literature, and author of the "Travels of Anacharsis in Greece." During the domination of Robespierre, like most other men of learning, he was imprisoned; and, notwithstanding his great age and infirmities, instead of sinking under the rigour with which he was treated, he exerted himself in consoling his fellow-sufferers. Soon after the fall of Robespierre, he was released and allowed a pension. Barthelemy, the French ambassador at Basle, is his nephew. Another nephew, who was his assistant as keeper of the medals and antiquities in the national cabinet, will probably succeed him. The following tribute to his memory was delivered in the National Convention on the day after his death, by Dufaule: "Legislators, your liberality conferred honour on the latter days of the life of our respectable fellow-citizen, Barthelemy. Our successors, I have no doubt, will consecrate his memory so far as the period fixed by the law shall permit them. My old friend, however, be permitted, in a few words, to point out the rare qualities of that Nestor of French literature? It might, perhaps, be sufficient to tell you, as Xenophon said with so much simplicity of one of his most illustrious contemporaries, that Barthelemy was an excellent man in all respects. In fact, those who knew him were at a loss which to admire most—his immortal Anacharsis or his own life. His policy consisted in goodness; his science was an immense treasure of every thing that could purify the morals, perfect the taste, render man more dear to man, and contribute to the splendor of his country. A single trait will convince you of the mildness of his philanthropic mind: 'Why is it not permitted,' he often said, 'to a mortal to bequeath prosperity to his fellow-creatures?' After having been overwhelmed with the favours of fortune, which came unexpectedly and un-

sought, he became poor; yet his character, far from sinking under the pressure, acquired new respect; and he proved that poverty, supported with dignity, is not less honourable than wealth accompanied with benevolence. Persecuted as all virtuous and enlightened citizens were, he carried with him to the dungeon of that tyranny which you have so gloriously destroyed, the constancy and serenity of Socrates. It was there that the venerable old man offered to his companions in misfortune the magnificent spectacle of a good man struggling with adversity. I have said that he was rich; but let us not forget that he was not rich at the expense of the unfortunate, and that he adopted all the branches of his numerous family. The Republic has gained, by that family, good citizens, who serve her in the most useful and brilliant manner. Barthelemy felt that the period of his dissolution was approaching. Yet, though exhausted by long fatigue, and bending beneath the weight of 80 years, his sensibility was still vigorous, and your just decrees made the closing scene of his life happy. When he heard that you were endeavouring to repair the ills under which so many thousand innocent men laboured, he lifted up his hands to heaven, and exclaimed, 'Glorify to God—Honour to the National Convention—I have lived long enough!' In the present posture of affairs, the country demands all your attention. I shall therefore confine myself to request the favour due to the manes of the illustrious Barthelemy. One of his nephews, I do not mean your respectable ambassador at Basle, but the Citizen Courcay, has, for 25 years, discharged all the duties of a son to his uncle, and for a long time has performed the functions of keeper of the medals and antiquities of the national cabinet. I move, that the citizen Courcay be appointed to that office, which he has already proved himself so worthy to fill.' The motion was referred to the Committee of Public Instruction.—In the "Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres" are preserved many of his papers illustrating Greek literature.

o At the age of 41, at his house in Gower-street, the celebrated Mr. William Farren, of Covent-garden theatre. His father (a soap-boiler in London, who was unfortunately bound him apprentice to Mr. Baylis, a tinman, in Red Lion Street, Holborn. His turn of mind not tuning with business, he soon ran away from his master, and joined a party of players. Some time after, when performing at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market, his merits were not overlooked by Mr. Yates, who had then the Birmingham theatre. His father being by this time dead, Mr. Y. negotiated with his master for his indenture, and, at the age of 18, was articled to Yates for seven years. With the Birmingham company he always attended, where his modest merits never passed

passed unnoticed. When his articles were expired, he never failed to visit his friends in Birmingham in the summer, till, in the year 1781, he got connected with a lady who was separated from her husband; and, such was his partiality for her, that he took her off, and placed her at Richmond. She has lived with him ever since, and has borne him eight children, four of whom are now living. His summer excursions have, for many years, been only to his house near Kingston, in Surrey, where he spent much of his time in fishing on the Thames, a favourite pursuit with him, and to which he is said to have attributed his death, by taking cold, which brought on a dropy in the chest. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent garden. From the liberality of Percival Pott, esq. a gentleman who, from his infancy, has had a partiality for him, has for many years lived with him, and who was his principal mourner; and from his own attention and economy; he is said to have died worth 8000*l.* a year, independent of his engagements with the theatre, which, with his benefit, brought him more than the like sum annually. His cast of parts were in the second walk of acting, though he supported with applause all the first, and ever acted with sense and judgement.

12. In Jersey, Lieut. James Rayer, on the half-pay of the late 86th regiment, and formerly of the 7th foot.

14. At Exmouth, after a lingering illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Mr. Thomas Williams, surgeon and apothecary, son of Mr. John W. of Exeter, merchant; a young man of exemplary conduct, and lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

After a long illness, Mr. Francis Fox, merchant, of Bournemouth.

16. At Dawlish, after a long illness, Mr. Z. Kingdon, of New-street, Covent-garden, London, eldest son of Mr. Samuel K. of Exeter; a young man possessed of good abilities and most amiable manners, such as endeared him to his afflicted relatives, and procured him the esteem of numerous friends, by whom his early loss will be long and sincerely lamented.

Age 82, Jonathan Johnson, groom to Sir John Ramsden, bart.; in which capacity he had served the present Sir John, his father, and grandfather, having been a servant at Byram, upwards of 70 years.

17. At his family-seat of Dunland, co. Devon, after a short but severe illness, Geo. Bickford, esq. in the commission of the peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwall; a man, in whatever light we contemplate him, of whom we cannot but most sensibly regret the loss. As a magistrate, he was equitable, sagacious, impartial; and, as in early life he followed the practice of surgery with singular success, for which he is

under the safe and affluent circumstances of an handsome patrimonial estate, he was always ready to communicate his professional knowledge to the inexperienced, and to render his personal assistance to the wounded and diseased of every description, gratis. In domestic life he was amiable and affectionate; warm and sincere in his private friendships; his conduct was at all times open, manly, and ingenuous; and though impatient, for the moment, of an injury when it reflected unto himself, he felt equally for the injuries of others.

18. At Dillon, the Rev. B. Wolfe, M. A. head-master of the grammar-schools at Dillon and Stone, perpetual curate of Bucknall and B. geall, and vicar of Cavernall.

At his seat at Sunning-hill, Berks, the Most Noble Thomas Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, Baron Say and Clinton, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, steward and guardian of the forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood, in the same county, high steward of East Retford, a major-general in the army, and colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons. His death is attributed to the violent operation of an emetic, which he had taken for relief in the whooping-cough, unfortunately caught from his children.—His Grace was born July 1, 1752; and married, May 2, 1782, to Lady Anna-Maria, daughter of William Stanhope, the late Earl Harrington, and sister to Charles the present Earl; and has had issue Anna-Maria, born July 30, 1783; Henry Fiennes Pelham Clinton (the present Duke), born Jan. 30, 1785; Thomas Pelham Clinton, born Feb. 24, 1786; a daughter, in 1791; another daughter, born in June, 1792. His Grace's remains were interred in the ancient family-vault at St. George's chapel, Windsor. The body was received at the West door by the poor knights, singing men, minor canons, and canons, with the usual formalities; and a solemn dirge was chaunted, suitable to the occasion.—On the coffin-plate is inscribed "The Most Noble Thomas Fiennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, Colonel of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, died May 18, 1795; aged 42 Years;" with his Grace's Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, six cross croissants fitché, 3, 2, and 1, Sable; on a chief Azure two mullets round, pierced Or, *Clinton*; 2 and 3, quarterly; 3 and 4, Azure, three pelicans vulnerating, Argent, *Pelham*; 2 and 3, Gules, two belts erected, issuing from the base Argent, buckled and studded Or, *Sir John Pelham*; Impaling, quarterly, Ermine and Gules, a crescent for difference, *Stanhope*. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Gules, five ostrich feathers Argent, banded Azure. Supporters, two greyhounds Argent, plain; collared and lined Gules. Motto, *Loyalte et Honneur*.

19. In his 70th year, Nathaniel Roe, esq. alderman of South Conisford ward, Norwich. He served the office of sheriff in 1767, and that of mayor in 1777. He has bequeathed 20*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, 50*l.* to the poor of St. Peter of Mancroft, and the like sum to the poor of St. Giles's parish, to be distributed in coals during the winter, at the discretion of the churchwardens and the executors.

After a short illness, the Rev. Charles Ethelstone, sen. M. A. minister in St. Paul's church, Manchester, more than 20 years.

Aged 34, the Rev. J. Gapp, stipendiary curate of Sprowston and Plumstead Magna, in the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Noon, who had been minister to the Dissenting congregation in Broad-st. Reading, upwards of 20 years.

At the Alfred's Head inn, Oxford, aged 65, the Rev. J. Humphreys, formerly a member of Jesus college.

Mr. Errington, of Cirencester, co. Glouc. His death was occasioned by a ball from a pistol fired at him by Miss Anne Broadrick, on the 15th, which shot off his thumb, and entered his side; but being extracted in a few minutes after, he appeared in a fair way of recovery for two or three days. Very alarming symptoms, however, shewed themselves on the 17th, under which he laboured, in the most excruciating agony, till the 19th, when he died.—Miss B., the perpetrator of this horrid act, is a young woman of considerable accomplishments, a fine figure, and superior to the generality of her sex in personal accomplishments. Three or four years after Mr. E.'s well-known divorce from his abandoned wife, he addressed Miss B. with the utmost solicitude; but it is not true that he had seduced her, as she had previously lived with a Capt. Robinson. He lived with her nearly three years, with every appearance of domestic comfort. Mr. E., however, about twelve months ago, saw another beautiful object, possessed of a large fortune, to whom he transferred his affection, and, after a little time, gave his hand. On this he settled what he deemed a suitable provision on Miss Broadrick, stated to her explicitly the variat on of his sentiments, and added, that he never could see her more. After the first agonies of her grief, she sent the most affectionate remonstrance on his conduct, and requested, as the last boon, that he would grant her one interview. This was refused. She still persisted, by letters, to move him to grant her this last request; but, finding him inexorable, she wrote him, that, "if nothing could induce him to do her this act of common justice, he must prepare himself for the fatal alternative, as she was determined that he should not long survive his infidelity." Receiving no answer whatever, after a lapse of a month, she dressed herself elegantly, very soon, on the

morning of the 15th, went to the Three Nuns inn, Whitechapel, to take a place in the Southend coach, which passed very near Mr. E.'s house. She was here disappointed, the coach being full; but walked along the road, till overtaken by a gentleman who carried her in his chaise nearly to the avenue which leads to Mr. E.'s house. In her way up, she was recognized by Mr. E., who told his wife, "that tormenting woman, Broadrick, was coming; but that he should soon get rid of her, if she, Mrs. E., would repress a few minutes." Mrs. E.; however, did not consent to this, but prevailed on her husband to go up stairs into the drawing-room, and leave the interview to her management. Miss B. being shown in, asked for Mr. E. She was told he was not at home. "I am not to be so satisfied, Madam," replied Miss B.; "I know the ways of this house, unfortunately, too well, and therefore, with your leave, I'll search for him." On which she rushed up into the drawing-room, and, finding him there, drew a small brass-barreled pistol, with a new haggled flint, from her pocket; and presenting it at his left side, in a direction for his heart, exclaimed, "I am come, Errington, to fulfill my dreadful promise!" and instantly pulled the trigger. Surprised at his not falling, she said, "Good God! I fear I have not dispatched you!—but come, deliver me into the hands of Justice." Miss E. hurrying into the room, and seeing her husband bleeding, fainted away. Mr. E. now remonstrated with Miss B. and asked her, "how he had deserved this at her hands, after the care he had taken to settle her to comfortably in the world?" To this she gave no other answer than by a melancholy shake of her head. Mr. Miller, a neighbouring surgeon, being called in, found that the ball had penetrated at the lowest rib, cut three ribs asunder, and then passed round the back, and lodged under the shoulder-bone, whence every painful effort was made to extract it, but in vain. Mr. Button, a magistrate, now came, who took the examination of Mr. E. after his wound was dressed. He asked Miss Broadrick what could induce her to commit such an act of extreme violence? Her answer was, that "she was determined that neither Mr. E. nor herself should long outlive her lost peace of mind." Mr. E., it is said, entreated of the magistrate not to detain her in custody, but let her depart, as he was sure he should do well. But this request Miss B. refused to accept, and the magistrate to grant. Her commitment being made out, she was conveyed that evening to Chelmsford goal, where she remained tolerably composed till she heard of Mr. E.'s death, when she burst into a flood of tears, and lamented bitterly that she had been the cause of his death. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict

"Willful

"Wifful Murder, by the hands of Anne Broadrick." She had no children by Mr. Errington, as erroneously stated in some of the papers. Mr. E. was in the 29th year of his age, and possessed of a very large landed and personal property.

20. At their house in Wimpole-street, leaving three daughters, Mr. Swinerton, the lady of Tho. S. esq. (see p. 524)

In Brook-street, Bath, the Rev. Thomas More, the last male-descendant of the great Sir Thomas More, high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII.

At Stuttgart, aged 67, Charles Eugene the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg. While taking a ride on horse-back, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, fell from his horse, and was carried dead into the ducal palace. He is succeeded by his brother, Duke Frederick-Eugene, who, being deprived of his estates in consequence of the French revolution, has resided, ever since that epoch, at Anspach, in quality of governor-general of the margravates in Franconia.

After two days illness, the Rev. J. Messenger, rector of Marston, near York. His remains were interred at Monkstryton, near Ferrybridge.

In the parish of Douglas, in Scotland, in his 101st year, retaining the use of all his faculties, John Smith, labourer.

21. At Mr. Swale's lodgings on Topham road, Devon, deplorably lamed, after a long and tedious illness, Thomas Comyns, esq. of Wood, near Teignmouth.

After a very lingering illness, aged 82, Mr. Edward Syle, of Exeter.

Aged 69, Mr. G. Gynne, keeper of the castle county goal, Norwich, which situation he had filled 45 years.

22. Aged 33, the Rev. W. Donne, rector of Colton, co. Norfolk.

23. Aged 83, Mr. Skuse, many years master of a considerable Yorkshire shoe-warehouse in Fleet-street.

In London, the Rev. Edward Barker, rector of Bacton, in Suffolk.

At Portsmouth, Capt. R. Fisher, of his Majesty's ship *Powerful*, sitting there.

At his house at Crouch-end, Hornsey, co. Middlesex, Wm. Paul, esq.

About 12 o'clock at night, at Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, aged 64, the Rev. D. Edwards, pastor of a Dissenting congregation in that place. He had been 45 years engaged in the work of the Christian ministry; and was well qualified for the discharge of the public duties of his profession, by the gracefulness of his person, the melody of his voice, the animation of his delivery, and a rhetoric which roused or melted his audience according to the subject on which he discoursed. To these were united a primitive simplicity of life, a mild unassuming behaviour, a condescension that won the heart, and a dignity which nothing but the hopes of Christianity can inspire.

As a citizen, his character was unimpeachable. His modesty and delicacy, joined to his love of the studies peculiar to his profession, and the high notions he entertained of the dignity and importance of the situation in which he stood, made retirement and seclusion first necessary and then habitual. The character of his mind was that of quick discernment and nice sensibility. The system of theology he adopted was that which goes by the name of Calvinism. It has been thought by some that a thorough and sincere Calvinist, acting up to his principles, must have a character in every respect opposite to that of the Supreme Being. If this be true, the excellence of Mr. E.'s nature prevailed over the errors of his religion, for he hated persecution with a perfect hatred. He admired great men and loved good men of all persuasions. He died as he lived, with the firmness of a man, and the dignity of a Christian—in the exercises of piety to God, and of forgiveness to his enemies; full of affection and benevolence to his absent friends, and calling down blessings upon those that were present. The first eight years of his ministry he spent with a congregation at Tethary, in Gloucestershire, six years at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, twenty-six at Ipswich, in Suffolk, and three at Wotton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire.

24. Mrs. Sheen, wife of Mr. Thomas Long S. of Holborn-hill.

At Silvertown, Devon, Mr. Packer, a respectable farmer.

At Gilberdyke, near Howden, co. York, Mrs. William Magin, one of the Methodist preachers in the Hull circuit this year. He was taken ill on the 10th of a scarlet fever and sore throat, which soon became violently putrid, and took him off in the 29th year of his age.

At Pickwell, Edward Muxloe, esq. high sheriff of the county of Leicester. In his public capacity he acquitted himself with the strictest independence and honour; and, as a private gentleman, was much esteemed.

25. Mr. George Townsend, eldest son of Mr. Richard T. attorney, at Newbury, Berks.

26. Thomas Allen, esq. only son of the late Rev. Thomas A. M. D. a Dissenting minister in London, formerly commander of the Albion. His professional knowledge rendered him many years an useful and respected officer in the service of the East India company; whilst his amiable and sociable manners, and the integrity of his heart, conciliated the love and esteem of a large circle of acquaintance, and made his death as extensively regretted.

At his seat at Pengwern-place, in Flintshire, universally lamented, aged 85 years and six months, Sir Edward Lloyd, bart. He retained his faculties till within a few days of his death. He served the office of sheriff

sheriff for the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, and Montgomery; and was secretary at war for Scotland. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his great nephew, Edward Price Lloyd, esq. of Bodvass, in Montgomeryshire, now Sir Edward. He was an affectionate husband, an active, upright magistrate, an humane landlord and kind master, and a friend to the poor.

At Berfwell, of the hydrophobia, in consequence of suffering a dog to lick a sore on his hand a few days before it was known he was mad, Thomas Clifton.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty breakfast, in apparent good health, Mr. Lambert, farmer, of Great Ashfield, co. Suffolk.

27. Aged 73, Mr. B. Harcock, of Norwich, author of two tracts, the one intitled, "On the Doctrine of Solar and Lunar Eclipses," and the other, "The Astronomy of Comets."

At Chesterfield, Dr. Milnes.

Wm. Fearn, M. D. of Leeds.

At Berlin, aged 70, his Excellency Ewald Frederick Comte de Herzberg, knight of the order of the Black Eagle, minister of state and of the cabinet. An easy death, preceded by the loss of memory, finished his brilliant and beneficial career. Born at Lottin, in Pomerania, a fief belonging to his family, he became known in the literary world at the age of 17, and, on leaving college, by a dissertation on history. On his return from the university, where he studied under Wolf, Bohmer, and Lottwig, being known to Frederick II. who saw him possessed of merit, in 1745 he entered the diplomatic career as secretary of legation, and which he has progressively risen in and followed, with the greatest glory, during the space of near half a century. The remembrance of him will always be closely connected with that of the great King whom he had the honour to serve.

At Paddington, much lamented, Francis Smedley, esq. 26 years adjutant of the Royal Flintshire militia.

28. Dropped down suddenly in the street, and expired immediately, Mr. Russell, painter, of Bury.

At Southwell, the Rev. Ralph Heathcote, D. D. vicar of Silby, co. Leicester, rector of Sawtry All Saints, co. Huntingdon, both in private patronage, a prebendary and vicar general of the collegiate church of Southwell. He was admitted at Jesus college, Cambridge; proceeded A. B. 1744; A. M. 1748; S. T. P. 1760. He gave to the library of the church at Southwell a set of Bayle's Dictionary, in five volumes folio, 1772; and, in 1780, lent 100l. for two years, without interest, for the rebuilding of the vicar's cottage. (History of Southwell, p. 218.) This celebrated character, well known in the world of letters, some few previous to his death underwent

severe operation for a cancerous com-

plaint in his back, his constitution gradually declining for the space of 18 months. He was a remarkably studious man, and, when very young, published, at Cambridge, a small Latin work, intitled, "Historia Astronomiae." This work is mentioned favourably in Long's Astronomy, and laid the foundation of that merit he afterwards acquired in the literary world. The Doctor was deeply engaged in the Middletonian controversy upon the miraculous powers; and, in 1752, published two pieces, one intitled "Curiosy Animadversions upon the Controversy in general" the other, "Remarks upon a Charge, by Dr. Chapman." In 1753 he published a letter to the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, M. A. relating to his sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Jan. 30, 1753, upon the reasonableness and uses of commemorating King Charles's martyrdom. In 1755 appeared "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy;" and, in the latter end of the same year, came out "The Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion." The Doctor (at the pressing entreaties of many of the Literati) engaged in the compilation of the "Biographical Dictionary," 11 vols. 8vo, 1761. The articles, Simon Oakley, Dr. Robert James, Queen Elizabeth, Madame de Maintenon, &c. belong particularly to him; and had a considerable sum from the booksellers for several new articles in the edition of 1784. In 1771 appeared "The Hierarch; or, Justice of Peace's Manual;" and he then qualified himself for acting for the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. The first volume of "Sylvia; or, The Wood," was published in 1786, and a second edition in 1788. He had intended publishing a second volume of this work, but indisposition prevented his accomplishing it.

29. At Wantefden-hall, Suffolk, in her 13th year, of a rapid decline, Miss Eliza Morris, eldest daugh. of Wm. M. esq.

At Bunnstaple, after a lingering illness, Miss M. Gullett, niece of Sir Wm. M. bart. of Belfay-castle, M. P. for Northumberland.

At Jetterworth, in his 69th year, Mr. Corral, clock and watch-maker. He has left a widow and eight children.

31. At his house in Bread-street, much and deservedly lamented, John Anley, esq. many years an eminent merchant.

June 1. At Ealing, Middlesex, Mrs. Tullots, wife of Mr. John T. of Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, aged 77, the Rev. John Maddiman, several years pastor of the Baptist church at Newport-Pagnell, Bucks.

2. At Little Hampton, Suffex, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. John Baker, D. D. rector of Mewy-town, Devon, and of Kedleston, in Derbyshire, and lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square, London.

2. At Glasgow. Dr. James Williamson, Meritum professor of mathematicks in that university.

After a lingering illness, universally respected, and lamented, Wm. Brutton, esq. of Bradinch, Exeter.

4. At Mington, Mr. Thomas Williams, late of Tottenham court-road, attorney.

At Exmouth, after a lingering illness, Archibald Hamilton Foulkes, esq.

In the prime of life, Miss Mary Bate Brock, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Exbourne, Devon.

At Rochester, in his 70th year, Thomas Nightingale, esq. formerly, for many years, collector of the customs in that city, collector to the Trinity-house, and brother to J. Nightingale, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

At Fortrose, in Scotland, Capt. Mackenzie, of Newton.

5. At the house of John Wace, esq. in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Richmond, relict of Sylvester R. esq. of York.

By a fall from his horse, aged 66, Rev. John Hepworth, of University-college, Oxford, many years rector of Egginton, and minister of the chapel of Brethly, both in Derbyshire, and head-master of the free grammar-school at Burton.

At his house in St. James's-place, Charles Brützeke, esq. aged 57 years, 40 of which he faithfully dedicated to the service of Government, in the Secretary of State's office.

6. At Hull, much regretted, Mrs. Lupton, wife of Mr. Henenge L. She had been the mother of 14 children, 13 of whom are now living.

At his seat at Pashley, Ticehurst, Sussex, Henry May, esq. late captain in 20th foot.

8. At his apartments at Paddington, Mr. F. Miller, of Prince's-str. Hanover-square.

At Mr. Robinson's, of Tullibarn, near Perth, the Hon. Capt. Charles Nairne, son of John Lord Nairne and Lady Catharine, daughter of the first Earl of Dunmore.

In Portland-street, Major James Mercer, of the marines.

In St. Martin's Stamford Baron, aged 77, Mrs. Bromley, widow.

At Paris, in his 11th year, Louis XVII, only son of the late King of France. This important event was thus announced to the National Convention by Sevestre, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety: "For some time the son of Capet had been troubled by a swelling of the right knee, and another of the left wrist. His appetite failed, and he was at length attacked by a fever. The celebrated Deseault was appointed to visit and attend him; his talents and his probity convinced us, that none of the attentions due to humanity would be spared. Deseault died on the 16th of this month, June 4; and your Committee appointed as his successor citizen Pelletan, a very distinguished Officer of Health; citizen Demanger, first Physician of the Hospital of

Health, was added to the former. Faithful to the principles of humanity, your Committee neglected nothing to re-establish the health of the sick youth. The disease, however, manifested alarming symptoms.

At eleven yesterday morning, the bulletin delivered to us announced great and immediate danger; and this morning, at a quarter past two, we were apprized of young Capet's death. I propose that the minutes in which it is entered may be deposited in may be deposited in the National Archives." Decreed. The above report to be inserted in the bulletin. Louis XVII. was born on the 27th of March, 1755. His surviving sister was born December 19, 1782. Monsieur (now Louis XVIII.) has just entered the 41st year of his age.

9. At Nunkeeling, in Holderness, Yorkshire, in his 86th year, Mr. Thomas Carter, gentleman farmer. He was so very corpulent, that, for the last ten years, he had not been able to quit his room.

At Teddington, Middlesex, in her 19th year, of a consumptive disease, Miss Frances Cofens, daughter of the late Rev. John Cofens, D. D. minister of that place.

At her house in the Crescent, Bath, the dowager Lady Stepney, mother of Sir John S. Barr, and daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, of Derweth, co. Caermarthen.

At Barnstaple, Devon, Mr. Wm. Gribble, one of the principal merchants of that town.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. de la Chaussette, wife of the Rev. Lewis de la C. Mrs. L. died in the street, going home from the house of a friend where she had been on a visit.

At Chichester, almost suddenly, Mrs. Page, eldest daughter of the late John P. esq. many years M. P. for that city.

10. At Thruxton, near Andover, the Rev. John Harrington, D. D. rector of that place, and of Charlborough, Dorset, prebendary of Yatebury, official to the dean, and surrogate to the chancellor, in the cathedral church of Salisbury.

After a short illness, Mrs. Anne Potbury, wife of Mr. G. P. of Exeter, druggist.

Mr. Wm. Burbage, farmer and grazier, of Barnak, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Rawleigh, near Barnstaple, Robert Pick, servant to — Matthews, esq. He was bit some weeks since by a dog, then supposed mad; but, having ever since enjoyed good health, no bad effects were apprehended till about three days ago, when strong symptoms of the hydrophobia appeared, which threw him into violent convulsions, in which he died. About a fortnight since a maid servant, belonging to the same family, who had been bitten by the same dog, suddenly dropped down and expired. What renders this circumstance most distressing is, that several persons, who have been bitten by the same dog, but are now in good health, are in daily expectation

tion of feeling the direful effects of this horrid malady. In consequence of this, orders have been issued by the mayor of that town to destroy all dogs found in the streets unmuzzled; a precaution highly necessary for the safety and comfort of the community. *—*Poster Flying Post.*

11. At Bristol, of a decline, Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. G. grocer and banker at Poolemouth, and daughter and only surviving child of Mrs. Spencer, of Enfield.

In St. Bene't's parish, Cambridge, Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of Dr. M. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in that university.

At his house in James-street, Westminster, aged 76, Thomas Jones, esq. F. S. A. whose literary attainments were only exceeded by the benevolence of his heart, and the integrity of his mind. His knowledge was very extensive in many branches of science, which he never suffered to stagnate by concealment, for he was very liberal in the communication of it to those of his acquaintance; by doing which, while he enriched their minds, he, at the same time, spared them the trouble of consulting authors; since what he said, was always found to be a faithful transcript of what he had read. *O qualem tuum! hic vir, hic est, quærit in ætæni laudandam, aut dixit, aut fecit, aut sensit.*

12. Aged 83, Mrs. Royton, of Stamford. In her 88th year, Mr. James Fletcher, formerly an eminent bookseller at Oxford, but had retired from business some years.

Of a contumacious, in her 16th year, Miss Harriet Head-Graves, eldest daughter of the Rev. Morgan-Graves, rector of Redgrave, Suffolk, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Richard Head, vicar of Cheverley, Berks, brother to the late Sir Thomas Head, of Langly, in the same county.

13. At Barnthorpe, after a short illness, in the bloom of life, Miss Harry, a young lady of amiable temper and deportment.

At Brompton, co. Huntingdon, aged 59, Miss Mary Bernard Palmer.

At his seat at Rose-hill, near Henley-upon-Thames, the Lady of the Hon. Frederick West.

At Canterbury, in his 86th year, John Jackson, esq. late an alderman of that city.

* The cure of the bites of rabid mad animals is most perfectly performed by dissecting out or amputating the part, without loss of time, and before the venom has been absorbed into the system. This is the best practice of the first surgeons in the world. Among the many instances of its success is that of a gentlewoman with a bite off the wrist, a short time ago, in St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials, who, two days after the accident, underwent this operation successfully, to the comfort of a large family and friends. *EDIT.*

14. After a lingering illness, Mr. Hinchcock, of the Ram's Head inn at Disley, in Cheshire, well known by the Agriculture Society for his knowledge in husbandry.

At his daughter's house in Pinfest-street, Goodman's-fields, in his 88th year, the Rev. R. Flexman, D. D. many years minister of a dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. He was also one of the compilers of the Index to the Journals of the House of Commons; and published a sermon preached by him on the death of Dr. T. Amory, 1774.

At Ballaport, co. Salop, the Rev. Rowland Cotton, of Ettrill, co. Derby.

At Christian bank, near Newhaven, Miss Susan Cunyngname, daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir David C. bart. of Livingston.

16. Of an apoplectic fit, James Willshire, esq. of Coggeshall-hall, Essex.

Lieutenant-colonel Adam Livingston, late of the 11th regiment.

17. In college, aged 81, the Rev. John Smith, D. D. F. R. S. master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Lowndes's professor of astronomy and geometry in that university, and chancellor of Lincoln cathedral. He was admitted B. A. 1735; M. A. 1739; D. D. 1764; was elected master of the college on the death of Sir James Burroughs, bart. in 1764; professor of astronomy, 1771; and chancellor of Lincoln, 1781.

At Sandal, near Wakefield, co. York, the Rev. Henry Zouch, vicar of that place, and in the commission of the peace for the West riding of Yorkshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1746, A. M. 1750. His useful publication "On British Prisons and their Improvements, 1793," may be seen in our Review, LXIII. 1114.

Mr. Tho. Davis, hatter, New Bond-st.

18. At Edinburgh, Robert Oliphant, esq. of Roslie, deputy postmaster-general for Scotland.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Col. William Maxwell Marison.

At her house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, Miss Drummond, relict of the late Lord Kames.

Anise dowager countess of Radnor, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Beakesbourne and Howletts, in Kent, bart. and relict of Anthony Duncombe lord Feverham, baron of Downton, Wilts, on whose death, in 1763, that title became extinct. She was married, secondly, July 23, 1765, to the late earl of Radnor, who died Jan. 28, 1776. The present earl married, Jan. 24, 1777, Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of the of the above-mentioned lord Feverham.

19. At Deal, aged 30, Mrs. Hulton, jun. wife of Tho. H. esq. captain in the Norfolk militia, and eldest daughter of George Adams, esq. of Lichfield. Every duty of life, to its highest attainment upon earth, was performed by this excellent woman to her Creator, her friends, her relatives, and herself.

20. At Wellington, co. Somerset, in her

15th year, the only daughter of George Nicholls, esq. of Cambridge. In abilities, in accomplishments, in virtues, few have ever equaled, none excelled.

After a short illness, in the prime of life, Mr. Clifton, an eminent apothecary, of the city of Oxford.

22. At Great Berling, co. Suffolk, Lieut.-col. Montgomerie, of the 22d reg. of foot.

At Hammer-smith, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 16th regiment of foot, and formerly ambassador-extraordinary to the Court of Vienna. He was placed in the diplomatic line by General, now Marshal, Conway, when secretary of state. Twenty-two years ago he was sent to the court of Vienna, and his brother, Sir Basil, was soon afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica. His sisters received pensions; and that of his fa-

ther, who also had been a foreign envoy, was increased. Sir Robert was corpulent, with a short neck. He died in the arms of his servant, immediately after entertaining company at dinner. His father, ambassador Keith, as he was called at Edinburgh, died almost as suddenly.

23. Mrs. Battier, wife of Mr. B. merchant, in Devonshire Square.

At Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, aged 63, the Rev. William Sheffield, D. D. provost of Worcester-college, Oxford, and keeper of the Ashmolean museum in that university. He was educated at Worcester college, and predeceased A. M. 1757.

24. At his seat at the Grange, Hants, Henry Drummond, esq. banker, of Chancery-street. His only ten died in July last, see vol. LXIV, p. 676.

25. At Saffron-Walden, aged 77, Thomas Wolte, esq. in the communion of the peace in the county of Essex.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May NEW DRURY-LANE.

30. Twelfth Night—The Quaker.

1. First Love—The Prize.

2. The Child of Nature—The Spoiled Child—No Song No Supper.

3. The Country Girl—Hob in the Well—*Britain's Glory, or, a Trip to Portsmouth.*

4. The Heiress—My Grandmother.

5. The Jew—The Adopted Child.

6. The Chances—No Song No Supper.

8. First Love—My Grandmother.

May COVENT-GARDEN.

30. The World in a Village—The Farmer.

June 1. The Defected Daughter—Robin—The Tithe-Pig.

2. The Bank Note—Three Weeks after Marriage—Death of Capt. Faulkner.

3. *The Secret Tribunal*—The Irish Minick—The Tithe-Pig.

4. The Busy Body—The Prisoner at Large.

5. The Bank Note—A Divertissement.

6. The Follies of a Day—The Irish Widow—The Poor Soldier.

8. The Dramatist—Robin Hood.

9. The Secret Tribunal—The Poor Sailor.

10. Macbeth—Comus.

11. The Secret Tribunal—The Poor Sailor.

12. The School for Arrogance—Catherine and Petruccio—Harlequin and Faustus.

13. The Maid of the Mill—Two Stings to your Bow.

15. The Defected Daughter—The Poor Sailor—The Tithe-Pig.

16. The Woodman—*The Follies of an Hour*—Harlequin and Faustus.

17. The Suspicious Husband—The Poor Sailor.

June HAY-MARKET.

9. The Mayor of Garrat—*New Hay at the Old Market*—The Battle of Hexham.

10. The Agreeable Surprise—Ditto—The Children in the Wood.

11. The London Hermit—Ditto—My Grandmother—*Agreeable Surprise.*

12. Ways and Means—Ditto—The Agreeable Surprise.

13. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Surrender of Calais—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

15. Ditto—Inkle and Yarico—The Dead Alive.

16. Half an Hour after Supper—Peeping Tom—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

17. The Dead Alive—Ways and Means—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

18. The London Hermit—*New Hay at the Old Market.*—The Village Lawyer.

19. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Surrender of Calais—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

20. The Dead Alive—*Zorinski.*

22. Zorinski—The Prisoner at Large.

23. Ditto—The Son-in-Law.

24. All in Good Honour—Zorinski—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

25. Zorinski—The Village Lawyer.

26. Ditto—Peeping Tom.

27. Seen in the Bell-vine—Zorinski—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

29. All in Good Honour—Zorinski—*New Hay at the Old Market.*

30. Zorinski—The Son-in-Law.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 26, to June 23, 1795.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 687	Males 708
Females 659	Females 678
Whereof have died under two years old 495	

Peck Loaf 31 5d.

2 and 5	15	50 and 60	109
5 and 10	31	60 and 70	128
10 and 20	69	70 and 80	68
20 and 30	101	80 and 90	29
30 and 40	137	90 and 100	5
40 and 50	132	100	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1795.

Days	Bank Stock.	per Cent. reduc.	3 per Cent. Confols.	4 per Cent. Confols.	5 per Cent. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Ind. & Stock.	Toda Bonus	S. Ser. Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Exch. of Bills.	Spec. of Scarp.	Ill. Ann. Scarp.	Ohio Scarp.	Omni. pr	Eng. Lot. Tickets
28	160 1/2	6 1/2	65 1/2 a	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				2 1/2	1 pr				6 1/2 pr	
29	162 1/2	6 1/2	65 1/2 a	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				3 1/2	1 dif.				6 1/2 pr	
30	163	6 1/2	66 a	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				3 1/2	2 pr.				6 1/2 pr	
31 Sunday																			
1	164 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2		66 1/2		2 1/2	1				6 1/2 pr	
2	164 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				3 1/2	Par				6 1/2 pr	
3	165	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	79 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1									6 1/2 pr	
4	163	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	1 dif.				6 1/2 pr	
5	163 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	2 pr.				6 1/2 pr	
6	163 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1									6 1/2 pr	
7 Sunday																			
8	168 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	3				6 1/2 pr	
9	161 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	3				6 1/2 pr	
10	166	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	4				6 1/2 pr	
11	165 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	4				6 1/2 pr	
12	165 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1		67 1/2		3	4				6 1/2 pr	
13	165 1/2	6 1/2	66 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	1				3	3				6 1/2 pr	
14 Sunday																			
15	166 1/2	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				3 1/2	1				6 1/2 pr	
16	166	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				3 1/2	Par				6 1/2 pr	
17	166	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	2				3 1/2	1 dif.				6 1/2 pr	
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26	163	6 1/2	67 1/2 a	80 1/2	97 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	3				3 1/2	3				6 1/2 pr	

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day given in the note at Spectator's the highest Price only

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